ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, May 14, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE-SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' subscribe insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to write down their address. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARINGTON.—On May 12, 1930, at the Vicarage, Westend, Southampton, to RUTH, wife of the REV. R. H. BARINGTON—a son.

BALLANCE.—On May 11, 1930, at Wells, Somerset, to ELEANOR, wife of PERCY DES C. BALLANCE—a daughter.

BARTLETT.—On May 13, 1930, at "Drakelow," Virginia Water, Sheila (*née* Bardsley), wife of Norton Bartlett, of a son.

BUTLER.—On May 12, 1930, at Annandale, Redhill, to ROSAMOND (*née* Curtis) and RICHARD BUTLER, of Eastbourne College—a daughter.

CALKIN.—On May 12, 1930, at Haddiscoe Hall, Norfolk, to ROSEMARY (*née* Elder), wife of W. SHAND CALKIN—a son.

CHISHOLM.—On April 5, 1930, to JOAN, wife of R. G. CHISHOLM, of 44, Selborne-road, Southgate—a son.

CURSHAM.—On May 9, 1930, at The Grange, Bunner, Nottingham, to VIVIAN, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. R. CURSHAM, R.N. (retired)—a daughter.

DEARBERG.—On May 11, 1930, at "Edgeworth," Shenfield, Essex, to BETTY (*née* Lovell), wife of STANLEY G. DEARBERG—a daughter.

DEWHURST.—On May 12, 1930, at Shawfield, Burnley, to MARY, wife of MICHAEL DEWHURST—a daughter.

GLOVER.—On May 10, 1930, at a Maidstone nursing home, to NANCY (*née* Edgecombe), wife of DARNLEY GLOVER, Coombe Farm, Sutton Valence—a daughter.

GREIG.—On May 12, 1930, at Edinburgh, to AILEEN (*née* Mackenbanks) and DENNIS GREIG, Britwell, Hawick—a daughter.

KENWORTHY-BROWNE.—On May 11, 1930, at Westbury Park Preparatory School, near Hitchin, Herts, to MARGARET (*née* Hadcock), wife of B. E. KENWORTHY-BROWNE, M.A.—a son.

LAWLOR.—On May 12, 1930, at Wellington, Somerset, to MOLLIE (*née* Davison), wife of CAPTAIN J. H. C. LAWLOR, The Duke of Wellington's Regt.—a son.

NOTTINGHAM.—On May 11, 1930, at a nursing home, to MURIEL (*née* Butcher), wife of CAPTAIN F. C. NOTTINGHAM, R.E., Khartoum—a son.

OPIE.—On May 8, 1930, at The Dutch House, Dorking, to GWYNETHED (*née* Furze), the wife of REX OPIE—a son.

PARKER.—On Sunday, May 11, 1930, at 95, Mill-way, Mill Hill, to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. PARKER—a daughter.

REES.—On Sunday, May 11, 1930, at 46, Bouverie-road West, Folkestone, to EDITH ("BABS"), wife of DR. DAVID IVOR REES—a daughter.

SEEL.—On May 13, 1930, at 14, Grey-close, Meadway, N.W.11, to PHYLLIS, wife of G. F. SEEL—a daughter.

SLEEP.—On May 12, 1930, at Charmside, Warzrave, Berks, to DORIS (*née* Rimmer), of 1140, Hi, wife of Mr. COLIN SLEEP—a son.

SMITH.—On May 12, 1930, at Orchardhill, The Chine, N.21, to WINIFRED, wife of W. LUTHER SMITH—a daughter.

STEVENS.—On May 11, 1930, at Gore Hill, Petworth, Sussex, to VIOLET, wife of CAPT. E. M. W. STEVENS, R.A.—a daughter.

STUDDEN.—On May 11, 1930, at Red Gables, Headington-hill, Oxford, to MAY and JOSEPH STUDDEN—a son.

TOWNROW.—On May 9, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. VINCENT TOWNROW, 92, Ivy Park-road, Sheffield—a daughter.

WILKINSON.—On May 10, 1930, at Lansdowne, U.P., India, to KATHLEEN, wife of CAPTAIN G. N. WILKINSON, O.B.E., Royal Garhwal Rifles—daughter.

MARRIAGES

JENKINS : SANT.—On May 13, 1930, at St. Mary's, Northchurch, by Rev. Lewis Jenkins, Vicar of St. Mary's, Bangor (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. Prebendary H. Fosse Jones (Rector of Tring), ELIZABETH VICTORIA SANT, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Sant, of Elsenham, and adopted daughter of W. Favill Tuke, of Norcott Court, near Berkhamsted.

SMITH-REARY : REARY.—On May 9, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Selsey, FREDERICK E. SMITH-REARY, of Wallon, Liverpool, to EMILY MARGUERITE LEIFCHILD, daughter of the late PETER REARY and MRS. REARY, of Bushmere, Selsey, Sussex.

DEATHS

BAGLEY.—On May 12, 1930, EDITH BAGLEY, the devoted nurse and friend of Colonel R. E. Myddelton's family.

BAKER.—On May 10, 1930, EMILY SARAH, widow of JAMES MARTEY BAKER, of 43, Queen's-avenue, Finchley, N.3, in her 72nd year. Funeral at Ore Cemetery, Hastings, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1 o'clock.

BARRY.—On May 13, 1930, at 13, Trebovir-road, S.W., ELIZA, widow of JOHN D. BARRY, of Cape Town, and daughter of the late William Thurburn, aged 82. Funeral, Keith, on Friday.

BEAL.—On May 12, 1930, at 10, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, LOUISA AMY, beloved wife of EDWARD WILLIAM BEAL, and daughter of the late Sir Peter Henry Edlin, K.C., first Chairman of the County of London Quarter Sessions.

BOYLE.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at Christchurch, New Zealand, FANNY, wife of the late ALEXANDER BOYLE, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

CHAVASSE.—On May 10, 1930, at 24, Albany-terrace, Worcester, MARGARET COLQUHOUN CHAVASSE, daughter of the late Rev. Horace Chavasse, one time Vicar of Rushall, Staffordshire, in her 91st year. Funeral at Rushall to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

CHISHOLM.—On May 12, 1930, JOAN, dearly beloved wife of R. G. CHISHOLM, 44, Selborne-road, Southgate, at Southgate Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m.

CORBOLD.—On May 12, 1930, at the Cottage, Wothorpe, Stamford, EVELYN AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Rev. R. W. CORBOLD, Rector of Holtesley, Suffolk, aged 66. Funeral 3.30 p.m., at Holtesley Church, to-morrow (Thursday).

DAVIES.—On May 11, 1930, at 35, Edgar-road, Winchester, MARGARET ELIZABETH, sister of the late THOMAS LEWIS OWEN DAVIES, for 30 years Vicar of Pear Tree Church, Southampton. Funeral Pear Tree Church, Southampton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

DAVIES.—On May 12, 1930, at Wickham Lodge, Southborough, CHARLES EDWARD DAVIES, the dearly loved husband of AGNES SIMPERS DAVIES and eldest son of the late Vaughan Thomas Davies, ex-Governor of Bikaner (Indian Presidency), aged 71. Funeral at Southborough on Friday, at 2 p.m.

GEORGE.—On May 13, 1930, the REV. WILLIAM HENRY GEORGE, Rector of Hitcham, most dearly loved husband of Constance Mary George.

IM THURN.—On May 13, 1930, at Sydenham, FREDERICK CHARLES IM THURN, in his 81st year. Service at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, on Saturday, May 17, at 11 a.m. Flowers from family only.

JESSOP.—On May 11, 1930, at Woodhall Spa, suddenly, MARY ANNIE (MARIAN) JESSOP, widow of Dr. J. W. JESSOP, of Hornsastle.

KIDD.—On May 12, 1930, at 2, Brodrick-road, London, S.W.17, ELIZABETH, widow of ALEXANDER KIDD, formerly of Liverpool, in her 95th year. Funeral at Liverpool. No flowers.

LAMBERT.—On May 13, 1930, HELEN GEORGINA, younger daughter of the late COLONEL EDWIN A. C. LAMBERT, aged 75 years. Interment, Ladywell Cemetery, Lewisham, Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

LEE.—On May 9, 1930, at Salcombe, Devonshire, FREDERICK PETRIE NICHOLAS, youngest son of the late CHARLES LEE, late of Waltham Abbey, and Coldray, Bucks, in his 75th year.

LITTLE.—On May 10, 1930, at his residence, Bungreet, Darjeeling, India, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN OSWALD LITTLE, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, second son of the late William Little, of Chapel Ridding, Windermere.

LITTLEDALE.—On May 11, 1930, at 10, Southernwood, W., Southbourne, Bournemouth, DR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE, M.A., D.LIT., aged 77. Funeral Boscombe Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), 2.30. No flowers, by request.

MASON.—On May 13, 1930, at West End Lodge, Folkestone, ISOLDE WILFRED MASON, of the Stock Exchange, the dearly loved husband of Jessie M. Mason, and only son of the late Dr. W. Inglis Mason, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Mrs. W. Inglis Mason, aged 57 years. Funeral arrangements later.

MEYRICK-JONES.—On May 10, 1930, in Burma, PHILIP, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. MEYRICK-JONES, The Mill House, Hairston, Cambs, formerly of Cheltenham, and 31. (By cable.)

PERROTT.—On May 13, 1930, at 38, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3, MARY GORDON, youngest child of the late Rev. C. G. D. PERROTT, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, and Rotherfield, and of the late Mrs. Perrott, of Queen's-road, S.W.8.

PIERS.—On May 12, 1930, at 35, Florence-road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, ARTHUR H. B. PIERS, late of Montreal, Canada. Funeral Boscombe Cemetery Church, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

RABY.—On May 13, 1930, at Tillingham Hall, Southminster, Essex, HANNAH, wife of GEORGE RABY, aged 73. Funeral, Friday, May 16, at 2.30.

RALFE.—On May 12, 1930, at 6, Toorack-road, Surbiton, JULIA MARY, widow of ROBERT RALFE, of Natal, formerly of Bombay, aged 71. Funeral at Southborough on Friday, at 2 p.m.

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SHIPPING

P. & O.
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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
†Comoria ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rajputana ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Maiwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
†Salsetta ..	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Ellerker	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
Rampura ..	15,002	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡‖Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 5
‖Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Benalbo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comedic ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‖Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—
Silurian (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,643	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,400	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIDARA ..	8,192	May 21	May 24	May 31
*PESHAWAR ..	8,248	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DOMALA ..	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
MASULA ..	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MORVADA ..	8,192	—	—	May 17
*KOLHERA ..	8,192	—	May 24	May 31
MANTOLA ..	9,066	May 28	June 7	June 14
†MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	—	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,000	June 28	July 4	July 13	
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				—

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.
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Ship.	Tons.	Southampton
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
‡RUAHINE ..	11,000	June 13
WANGANUI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TEKAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Aug. 13

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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	May 28	—
MAKURA ..	—	June 11
NIAGARA ..	June 25	—
TAHITI ..	—	July 9

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
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Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	June 4	—	June 7	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	July 4	July 5	—	—
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 11	—	—	—
MARATHON ..	13,000	Aug. 1	—	Aug. 2	

† Calls Marseilles 17th July ; not calling Malta. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

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R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	Oct. 25

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Steamer	Tons.	Date	Destination
City of Cairo ..	7,904	June 5	Calcutta
‡City of Venice ..	8,305	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	7,344	July 3	Calcutta
‡City of Rhodes ..	7,129	July 15	Bombay and Karachi
(2) Calls Marseilles.			

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Alexandria	4,712	June 7	} Cape Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Karachi ..	5,573	July 19	} East London, Natal,
MARSEILLES to STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.			

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Ship.	London.	Southampton.
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
†WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16
†LANGLEY CASTLE ..	May 22	—
†WARWICK CASTLE ..	—	May 23

† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Marseilles.	Sailing Liverpool.
Chakdina ..	15,000	May 16	May 24	
Yorkshire ..	15,000	May 30	June 7	
Leicestershire ..	15,000	May 30	June 7	
Shropshire ..	15,000	June 13	June 21	
	15,000	June 27	July 5	

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - MAY 17
*LANCASTRIA .. May 17 BERENGARIA May 24
(1) Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
‡CARINTHIA - - - MAY 17
*LACONIA .. May 24 †SCYTHIA .. May 31
‡ Calls Boston. † Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - - MAY 17
ALAUNIA .. .. May 24 *AUSONIA .. May 31
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡ATHENIA - - - - MAY 17
ANTONIA .. .. May 23 ‡LETITIA .. May 31
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-37, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; Liverpool, Pier Head ; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28
Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic	Sat., May 31
Cedric ..	Sat., May 24	Arabic ..	Sat., June 7

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6
Doric ..	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric ..	Sat., May 17
	(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. May 17
(6) Pennland .. .. May 24
TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..		May 24	June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..		June 7	July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. May 17 June 14
* Carrying also frozen meats, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c) ..	May 14	May 20
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	May 18	May 26
"FLANDRE" (c) ..	May 21	May 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	May 28	June 3

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW YORK
of the Giant Motor Ship
"LAFAYETTE," MAY 18TH,
Speed and Luxury in Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Classes.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 19
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. June 16,
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*SELVIA .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 11
*CIRCASSIA .. May 30 | *CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 20
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALEDONIA .. May 16 | TRANSYLVANIA June 6
CAMERONIA .. May 23 | CALEDONIA .. June 14
ANCHOR LINE, 49, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L. From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From Cabin Saturn (Tourist Cabin).	A.M.L. From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With baths £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 34, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)
President Roosevelt May 15 | America .. May 22
President Harding May 29 | LEVIATHAN .. June 5

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	..	May 24
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	..	June 7
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	..	June 21

COMBINED CARIBBEAN SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
From London, Hamburg, Marseilles.

S.S. "COMMEWYNE" ..	..	..	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	..	..	June 21
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" ..	..	..	July 12

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to :—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone : Regent 4529.)
Or to the OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

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OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28
Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic	Sat., May 31
Cedric ..	Sat., May 24	Arabic ..	Sat., June 7

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6
Doric ..	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric ..	Sat., May 17
	(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. May 17
(6) Pennland .. .. May 24
TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
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Or to the OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES
by the World's most delightful Cruising liner.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dream Ship.
MEDITERRANEAN.
May 31st, 17 days, June 18th, 14 days, Sept. 19th, 24 days, Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To
MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
July 5th, 13 days, July 19th, 20 days, Aug. 9th, 13 days, Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Spacious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from the games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service. Accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Tastefully appointed rooms provided, with beds/sofas and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
For South American and Eastern sailings, also "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme, apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 8471) ; 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool	23rd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC .. Liverpool	23rd AUG

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
†ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) May 17
VOLENDAM (First-class fare from £35) .. May 24
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. June 7
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. May 24 | * MAASDAM .. June 21
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440, or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £152 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tel., Monument 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

REDUCED FARES TO S. AFRICA.
Leaving May 30th, June 11th or 26th.
Special return fares to all ports.
Cape Town, third class, £30 ; second, £40 ; first, £90.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST
10-day Service from London.
Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply to WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith ; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
*DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
†ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via France, Spain. PERU, BERMUDA, HAVANA, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15
OROMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE	May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	May 17
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	May 24
MONTCALM	May 30

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	June 6

(B) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Green

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity called or known as the PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, in the Royal Borough of Kensington, in the County of London.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they propose, after the expiration of one calendar month, to establish a Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.

The Scheme can be seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Office of the Commissioners, where also copies can be purchased at the price of 4d. each, or sent to this Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

9th May, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE County of London.—The London County Council requires at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C.1, from 25th September, 1930, on Thursdays, 7 to 9 p.m., and Fridays, 2.30 to 4 p.m., a Visiting Teacher of Writing, Gilding and Illuminating. Candidates must be practising craftsmen of wide knowledge. The rate of pay will be 30s. for not less than two hours' teaching. Apply Education Officer (T.0), The County Hall, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for form, to be returned by 22nd May. Canvassing disqualifies.—Montagu H. Cox, Clerk of the London County Council.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.W.3. CLERK REQUIRED, age 25-30, fully experienced in hospital routine and the Revised Uniform System of accounts.—Apply by letter to the Secretary, stating age, previous experience, and salary required.

CITY of LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City-road, E.C.1.

APPLICATIONS invited from fully qualified Male candidates for the POST of ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, vacant July 1st; three months' appointment at £80 per annum plus board residence and laundry. If satisfactory they will be appointed for three months at £100 per annum; 25 copies of applications (three) testimonials should reach the undersigned by June 1st.

RALPH B. CANNINGS, Secretary.

CONISHEAD PRIORY CONVALESCENT HOME for MINERS.

SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON (husband and wife) REQUIRED to take charge of Convalescent Home for Miners, with about 200 beds, at Conishead Priory, near Ulverston, Lancashire.

Joint-salary £250 per annum, with quarters, board and attendance, fuel, light, and laundry.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Joint Secretaries, Durham District Welfare Committee, Coal Trade Offices, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Applications to be received not later than Saturday, May 31st.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER REQUIRED by the NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY for two tours of from 12 to 18 months each, with possible permanency.

Salary £600 a year, rising by annual increments of £30 to £720 a year, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £920 a year. Seniority allowance of £72 a year after a salary of £720 has been reached. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, age 25 to 35, must have served an apprenticeship in a railway workshop or with a first-class firm of locomotive builders, and have had subsequent experience in administration or have had subsequent experience in various departments of the shops. Must be capable of handling subordinate staff and it is desirable that they have some running-shed experience so as to be well acquainted with troubles which occur in "running" engines after general repairs.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 and 5, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2942.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for Teaching English in Egyptian Government Secondary Schools and Intermediate Schools of Commerce.

Applicants must either possess a Degree (preferably with Honours) from a University, and (preferably) have had some teaching experience in Secondary Schools, or possess a Teaching Certificate from the Board of Education and have had at least two years' experience as teachers.

The salary offered is £E.405 a year for Assistant Masters with a University Degree but no previous teaching experience or with less than three years' experience in Local Government work and able to carry out conveyancing business with slight supervision; salary £400 per annum.—Written applications, stating particulars of experience and when at liberty to commence duty, should be sent to "Ley," 4, Chancery-lane, before Tuesday, 20th May. Only those from persons possessing the foregoing qualifications will be considered.

THE POLYTECHNIC, REGENT-STREET, W.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

The Governors of the Polytechnic invite APPLICATIONS for the above-mentioned POSITION, at a commencing salary of £150 per annum.

Candidates should be Fellows of the Library Association or possess the Diploma of the University of London School of Librarianship.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the London County Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, stating age, experience, and professional qualifications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the Director of Education not later than Saturday, 24th May, 1930.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of ARMOURERS and BRASIERS in the City of London.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP in AERONAUTICS.

The Armourers' and Brasiers' Company are offering a FELLOWSHIP of £300 per annum, for two years, for RESEARCH in AERONAUTICS.

Applications must be sent before the 31st May, 1930, to The Clerk, Armourers' Hall, 81, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, from whom forms of application and particulars of the Fellowship can be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisement. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Few District Supervisors are required with knowledge of motoring, preferably with own car; highly remunerative work following 30 enquiries and nationally advertised M.F.G. Mileage Multiplier.—Apply M.F.G., Ltd., 11, Jewery-street, London, E.C.3.

A Progressive Firm, looking for good men, willing to give gentlemen retiring from abroad or from Services good opportunity to enter business here (also young Varsity and Public School men) (taken young) (advantage if experience in administration or have had subsequent experience while learning); no investment required; attractive work.—Write, giving particulars of education and nature of work done, if any, to Box G.1613, The Times, E.C.4.

A Salesman wanted to sell through authorized dealers in the North-Western Suburbs. This position is permanent, offering unusual opportunity to energetic man; inexperienced applicants will be considered.—Complete training and cooperation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time. Applicants must be resident in Greater London area and over 25 years.—Apply by letter only, giving full details of past, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

BOATING: Business; healthy, congenial occupation, household; part lettings offered gentleman; small RM.ZOOKA, London, W.C.1.

BOOKKEEPING Teachers required by large organization of private schools. Applications are invited from progressive whole-time assistants from well-qualified young men (25 to 30 years of age) who have sound general education, organizing ability, who have sound accountancy knowledge, pleasing appearance, alert, and not afraid to work hard. State age, commencing salary, when free, qualifications (general educational, commercial), references, &c.—Write Box A.1000, The Times, E.C.4.

CANTERBURY and Kent Coast.—Three young men special duties.—11-1, Berkeleys, 14A, St. Canterbury.

CHARTERED Accountant, young, keen, wanted for progressive building society, South Coast; salary commencing £200-£250.—Full particulars to Box 864, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

FIRST-CLASS Salesman required to distribute well-known Wireless Valves and other Radio products; only men with similar experience and highest credentials need apply; applications (letters only) should be made in confidence to Thoron Radio Company, Limited, 91, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

JUNIOR Draughtsman required at once, experienced in the design of reinforced concrete essential.—Reply, giving age, salary, experience, copy testimonials, to Johnson & Nephew, Eng. Co., Ltd., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LADY, 25-40, of good education and appearance, required by beauty specialist for interesting work from home; real opportunity to woman with personality.—Write Box A.996, The Times, E.C.4.

Part-time Engagement open to Assistant Secretary and Demonstrator; preference given to one experienced in Scout or Guide work.—Write Scottish Country Dance Club, 98, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

SECRETARY with good knowledge of accountancy wanted for large multiple advertising firm; previous experience of this or allied trade work desirable; commencing salary £500 per annum.—Apply by letter (in confidence) stating age, experience, and qualifications, to Managing Director, M. Jackson and Sons (Clothiers), Ltd., 101-102, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SOLICITOR, gentleman, country conveyancing practice in leading London Agencies, and have been responsible for some notable advertising campaigns. I now want to leave the diverse activities of agency practice, and to put all my power behind one particular product—as an Advertising Manager to some enterprising firm. I can produce really compelling advertising with the modern touch. Sales Literature and Catalogues that stand above and apart from the rest. I know how to organize territorial "drives," to secure cooperation from retailers both in window displays and actual orders, right from the crack of the gun. I know every worth-while artist and printer in London, and have had sound experience in all phases of big-calibre advertising and editorial publicity. You will recognize my work when you see it, of to-day.—If your business could do with such a man, write to Box N.875, The Times, E.C.4.

AN alert General Manager and/or Buyer (food, &c.), with wide practical experience of department store management and branch supervision, requires appointment; acquainted with all the best wholesale connections; age 38; highest references; moderate salary.—Write Box A.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST with extensive manufacturing experience in important industries, including fermentation, is open for a new appointment.—Write Box E.807,TheTimes,E.C.4

COMMERCIAL Engineer, 35, ex-Engineer Major, Tanks, desires post, home or abroad, where wide experience, ability, initiative, loyalty offered proportionate return.—Write Box E.810, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPETENT Executive and Works Manager, experienced in the organization and establishment of industries and works on productive lines, desires advantageous opening; exceptional record.—Write Box G.1525, The Times, E.C.4.

ELECTRICAL Engineer just returned from abroad, 35, single, perfect health, Public School, B.Sc.(Eng.), 1st class, wide general engineering experience, seeks post abroad; last post, managerial 1,000kw. Diesel generating plant and all electrical installation, power and haulage; excellent references.—Write Box G.1635, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN (32) seeks opportunity to prove himself; 5 years advertising agency secretary accountant, agency buying (Great Britain and Continent), five years banking; travelled; fluent French; good knowledge Continental markets; willing to go anywhere; possessing tact and not afraid of hard work at any time; perfect references, business and private.—Write Box E.776, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, experienced in railway, road, and harbour constructions, 10 years; passenger last firm, requires situation anywhere abroad.—Write Box S.993, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-NAVAL Pensioner, Steward, organizing ability, age 42, good appearance, abstainer.—Write Box E.784, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT Letter Writer, with knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, and languages, seeks to join reliable firm as Correspondent or Secretary.—Write W. Shotton, 54, St. George's-road, Warwick-square, S.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

GENTLEMAN, 30, ex-Public School, healthy, energetic, experienced rubber planter, previous commercial experience, good knowledge Malay, Tamil, Siamese languages, requires appointment anywhere abroad; excellent references.—McGregor, Hartley, Frogmore, Blackwater, Hants.

HINDUSTANI.—Educated Englishman, James Pardew, born and lived in India for 45 years, speaking fluent Hindustani, also Bengali dialect, desires post as Interpreter, at Home or in India.—Write Box G.1622, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Solicitor, aged 24, desires post in London immediately; practical experience of usual branches.—Write Box G.1717, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGER, 37, Buyer, or similar capacity; capable of complete control staff; knowledge French; any; Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

MANUFACTURING Engineer, long experience mass production, electrical and mechanical apparatus, experimental organization, seeks post.—Write Box S.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN, successful experience sales manager, organizer, controller, all branches marketing, seeks appointment, 44, highest references.—Write Box N.850, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARYSHIP, Chaplaincy, or Secretary-Chaplaincy wanted by experienced Priest; M.A.Cantab. to hospital institution, or school.—Write Box S.851, The Times, E.C.4.

TO those financing manufacturing proposition.—Two engineers offer services; shortly disengaged; experienced in complete organization schemes, works, management, and designs; work for quantity production.—Write Box E.842, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man requires situation as Private Secretary.—Write Box A. 959, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG gentleman requires post as Private Secretary; knowledge of French, Arabic, shorthand, typewriting, accounting; good horsemaster and motor mechanic; widely travelled; Public School references; age 23.—Menage, Riverside, Avenue, Fareham, Hants.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent, adaptable young business woman desires post as Secretary or Shorthand-Typist; 12 years' experience.—P., 307, Albany-road, S.E.5.

CAPABLE Senior Stenographer; 11 years' experience; temporary permanent post.—Write Box 09987, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DUTCH Gentlewoman seeks Secretarial Work; fluent French, good knowledge English, German; small salary.—Write Box 0629, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GRADUATE (28), experienced, conscientious worker, seeks Secretarial post, London or abroad, permanent or temporary.—Write Box 09904, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, 25, capable, desires post any capacity; reception, interviewing; good address; shorthand, filing, telephone, Barnard-road, S.W.2.

LANGUAGES.—Educated young woman, fluent Englishman, also Bengali dialect, desires post as Interpreter, at Home or in India.—Write Box G.1622, The Times, E.C.4.

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LANGUAGES.—Educated young woman, fluent English, French, German, Italian, experienced office and literary translations, wants similar permanent work anywhere.—Box E.791, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST.—Young Girl, well educated, seeks engagement; commercial French, bookkeeping, Alfred-place, Tottenham Court-road, W.C.1.

THOROUGHLY experienced Secretary (shorthand-typist) requires appointment; 25; London or commercial.—Write Box S.894, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED Lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work; Phone Gerrard 1542, Steer-Edwards Employment Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

LADY Secretaries are really intelligent, well-educated Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker; visiting or home; jumper suits, coats; good work; highest testimonials.—Write Box G.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend a French-speaking Nursery Governess for little girl, 7? Someone bright, really fond of children and a good needlewoman.—Mrs. MacManus, 53, Chester-square, S.W.1.

CAN any lady warmly recommend young Nursery Governess? Essentials: real devotion, understanding, health, and modern methods making lessons interesting; charge little boy 6? Write girl for small country house.—Lady Barnby, Wormley Hill, Wormley, Herts.

CAN lady personally recommend experienced Nurse (colleague-trained) for motherless? Three girls, 6½, 4, 2½.—Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EDUCATIONAL Scheme for girls too young for General Hospitals offered excellent advantages in small surgical hospital in London; lectures, personal tuition, salary; uniform supplied; arrangements made for future training.—Box E.796, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Trained Nurse to take temporary charge of sick boy in Boys' House, Jersey, afterwards continuing as supply during the permanent matron's vacation. Position as nurse likely to become permanent later if services satisfactory.—Apply Member of Christian Evangelical Church and teetotaler. Salary at the rate of £60 per annum, with board residence and laundry.—Write, enclosing references (copies only) to Box 2585, care of J. G. King and Son, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ROYAL National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, I. of W.—Probationer Nurses required; ages over 18 years; must be strong and healthy. Training and certificate given. Salary £35 to £45.—Apply Matron.

YOUNG lady, trained nurse, required as Nurse-Companion for little lady; must be able to fit herself; kindhanded and willing to help; patient out in bath chair; experience; £150 per annum.—Write full particulars as to age, to Box A.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse, Nursery Governesses, Nurses, Under Nurses and Maid Companions required; good references essential.—Call or write Miss Abbey's Agency, 37, Conduit-street, W.1.

LONDON secretary wanted by Swiss Mother's Help; two in family; three servants kept.—Apply 10-11, Aldermanbury Arcade, E.C.2; £40-£50; some English. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

MOTHER'S Help, refined and experienced, wanted; 2½, Lordship-park, N.16.

MOTHER'S Help required for first-class London Flat; three children, ages 10 and 13, going daily school; preference given to one having filled similar post in good family; age under £60 to £75; good reference imperative.—Write fully to "Mother's Help," care of Pearson's, 17, Burleigh-street, Strand, W.C.2.

YOUNG experienced Mother's Help wanted for two children 7 and 5, and baby; light household duties and needlework.—Apply Mrs. Aaron, 22, Lyndale-avenue, Hendon, N.W.2.

CAN Lady recommend reliable Scotch Nannie, over 35, good sewer, for baby? India in October; two girls under 3; nurserymaid.—Mrs. Mackenzie, Kingsmuir, Peebles.

CAVALRY officer's Wife requires good single-handed Nurse (24-30); two boys, 7 and 2 years; June 1st; wages £35-£40; C. of E.—Times, Sunningdale, Ascot.—Write.—Mrs. Crawshay, Cranmore House, Cranmore-lane, Aldershot.

EXPERIENCED Nannie; baby from month; needlewoman; wages £55; personal references essential.—N.W. Simcox, 21, Alverstone-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.2.

THOROUGHLY experienced Nurse required for given with nursery; salary by arrangement. Write Box S.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, London; experienced and trustworthy Nurse for girl 2 years, 9 months, boy 1 year, 9 months; personal references; write particulars, and of wages.—Mrs. A., 5, Woodstock-street, W.1.

YOUNG Nurse for baby 7 months old; Truby King method.—Box E.760, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, a strong young country girl as Kitchen-maid.—Write Mrs. Rodd, Turnworth House, Blandford.

WANTED, experienced first Kitchenmaid.—Housekeeper, Thorp Perrow, Bedale, Yorkshire.

KITCHENMAIDS in London or country for good (2) West Kensington, £30; five servants. No fee to Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

£25 S. weekly, Temporary Kitchenmaid for three or four weeks. (1) Surrey, two family, six servants; (2) Sussex, two family, five servants; (3) Essex, two family, eight servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London W.1. No charge to kitchenmaids.

SCULLERYMAID required, 1st June; experienced; help given, staff nine; most comfortable home to nice girl.—Write Box E.813, The Times, E.C.4.

PLAIN Cook wanted; house-parlour and daily house maid kept.—Apply Mrs. Walters, Wall House, Retford.

WANTED, experienced chef-trained Cook; foreigner not objected to.—Apply by letter, M., 41, Berkeley-square, W.

COOK (between maid kept); £60-£70; two ladies, four men. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid (£65 and £52) wanted; must work without supervision; family two.—(Mrs. C.), Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COOK-GENERAL and young House-Parlourmaid early June for flat; Protestant; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 53, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

A Cook-General and House Parlourmaid wanted; small house; no children, four adults, daily; good outings and wages; good references essential.—Mrs. Richardson, Ditton Lea, Portsmouth-road, Esher.

DAILY Cook-General wanted till end of July; hours 8-6, no Sundays; housemaid kept; house near Leicester-gate.—Write B., Smith's Library, Craven-road, W.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General for flat; age about 30; one lady; two maids kept; separate bed room; personal reference.—Write Miss Boulnois, 12c, Thurloe-court, Chelsea, S.W.3.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General; age 30-40; small non-basement house; house-parlourmaid kept; separate bed room; very good wages (English people). Call after 5, or write 12, Arkwright-road, opp. Platts-lane, Hampstead.

MAID, all duties; plain cooking; doctor's flat; two family.—Write first instance Flat 2, 80, New Cavendish-street.

WANTED, two friends as Cook-General and House-Parliourmaid; country; modern house; two in family; state age, wages, and experience.—Mrs. White, The Warren, Shirwell, Barnstaple.

WANTED for flat in South Kensington, good Cook-General and House Parlourmaid; sisters or friends preferred; good wages.—Write Box G.1718, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, good Cook-General for Hindhead, Surrey; age 30 or over; two in family; very good outings; £54; good references.—Write Mrs. Beadle, The House in the Wood, Hindhead, Surrey.

WANTED, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid May 29th, for Bushey Heath (friends); outings required; three in family; good and personal references; wages £60 and £50.—Write Box E.760, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERALS and House-Parlourmaids.—Sisters, friends, or mothers and daughters, to do entire work of small house or flat, urgently required.—Call or write Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Conduit-st., W.1.

COOK-GENERAL; small flat; one lady; two maids; separate bed rooms; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required; three in family; four servants kept; good outings and wages.—Apply Lady Carruthers, 26, Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, Kent (10 miles London).

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; two in family; three maids; separate bed rooms, bath room; ground-floor offices; salary £50-£55, all found.—Write Mrs. H. Bucknall, 4, Rochester-place, W.14.

UPPER Parlourmaid of two required; country only, seven miles from Colchester; £48; good plain cook wanted.—Apply Mrs. Lewis, Beech-wood, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

WANTED, good Parlourmaid; 35-40; two in family; four maids kept; personal reference essential.—Write Mrs. Cerwall-terrace, Regent's Park.

PARLOURMAIDS (two), single-handed, and under) Call or write Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Conduit-st., W.1.

PARLOURMAID; first; three in family, three servants; separate bed room; £55.—No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAID (Upper); £50-£60; Northumberland; maid valeting first place as head; comfortable flat; two family; nine servants; uniform suit under parlourmaid.—Write Mrs. Campbell, Layer Marney Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

PARLOURMAID; staff five; four in family; must be able help wait at table when necessary; good wages; good reference only.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Pratt, 48, St. John's Wood-park, London, N.W.8.

WANTED, good Head Housemaid (3 three); must be fond of country.—Write Mrs. Rodd, Turnworth House, Blandford.

HOUSEMAIDS (heads, single-handed, and under) required in one or country; permanent and temporary for Town Berners-street, W.1.—Write Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Conduit-st., W.1.

HOUSEMAID; three in family, three servants and help; £52; last maid four years. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

JOB Housemaid; Town; free May 19th; for Kensington; £25. 2 in family. Lady writes: "She is an extremely nice girl, I am delighted to recommend her."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

WANTED, a strong young country girl as Kitchen-maid.—Write Mrs. Rodd, Turnworth House, Blandford.

WANTED, experienced first Kitchenmaid.—Housekeeper, Thorp Perrow, Bedale, Yorkshire.

KITCHENMAIDS in London or country for good (2) West Kensington, £30; five servants. No fee to Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

£60. House-Parlourmaid required for small house family; must have good reference; liberal outings. Apply personally, or by letter. "Westende," Marine-parade, West Worthing.

£60. Experienced House-Parlourmaid, age 22-26; family two; three maids; personal references. Miss Sainsbury, Glenthorne, Bishop's-avenue, Hampstead.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; flat; two in family, two servants; £55. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

WANTED, Under Housemaid of two; some experience; £38 to £40; afternoon uniform provided; good reference.—Write Lady du Maurier, Cannon Hall, Hampstead.

HOUSEMAID, good, wanted; one in family; three maids; good wages.—Mrs. Pembroke, Shrubbs, Hill Mount, Sunningdale.

HOUSEMAID (second of two) wanted; age about 21; wages £36-£38, rising £3 yearly; three in family, six maids; personal interview essential; must be always free any evening this week after 6, or write "C." 34, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

HOUSEMAID or Useful Help, middle-aged, reliable person, for light housework; comfortable situation; only two in family; three servants kept.—Apply 2, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

HOUSEMAID wanted, second of two; five indoor and outdoor servants kept; very comfortable permanent situation; wages £40.—Apply by letter, stating age and particulars of experience, Mrs. Lewis, Beechwood, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

HOUSEMAID, first of two, wanted for Surrey; age 20-25; good wages and outings.—Write Box 8,990 The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID (single-handed); quiet place; two ladies; four maids.—Write fully, or call after 5 o'clock, Mrs. Disraeli, 89, Onslow-square, S.W.7.

HOUSEMAID wanted immediately; one lady; parlour-maid kept; temporary or permanent; reference.—Write Miss Phillips, 7, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

HOUSEMAID Housemaid wanted; wages £75 a year; sleep in.—Apply Housekeeper, 23, Hyde Park-place, Marble Arch, W.

HEAD Housemaid of three wanted at once; country only; seven miles from Colchester; eight maids; must Write full particulars Mrs. Campbell, Layer Marney Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

UNDER Housemaid; staff five; four in family; must be able help wait at table when necessary; good wages; good reference only.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Pratt, 48, St. John's Wood-park, London, N.W.8.

WANTED, good Head Housemaid (3 three); must be fond of country.—Write Mrs. Rodd, Turnworth House, Blandford.

HOUSEMAIDS (heads, single-handed, and under) required in one or country; permanent and temporary for Town Berners-street, W.1.—Write Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Conduit-st., W.1.

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WANTED, experienced first Kitchenmaid.—Housekeeper, Thorp Perrow, Bedale, Yorkshire.

KITCHENMAIDS in London or country for good (2) West Kensington, £30; five servants. No fee to Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

WANTED every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday, single person used to house-work; 4s. per afternoon and tea; district N.W.3.—Write Box E.802, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG General for Flat, Bayswater; two family; country maid considered; 10s. week offered. Also Maisonette, 8, Kensington; two adults, child and phoenix terrier.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777.

KING Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst.—Required, Head Laundress; wages £55 rising to £57; only those who have a thorough knowledge of machinery and who are experienced in institution work need apply. Also 2nd Laundress, wages £40; 4th Laundress, wages £36, in uniform.—Apply, giving references and stating age and experience, to the Matron.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, £110-£120, wanted by young widow much away; good cooking and house-parlour work essential; state ages.—Mrs. Downie, at Castle Agency, Windsor.

MARRIED Couple, middle-aged, wanted immediately, Butler or Parlourman and Cook, or alternatively good plain Cook and Housemaid or Parlourmaid; two in family; good wages.—Write Mrs. Keevil, Brook House, Wooburn Green, Bucks.

MARRIED Couple required, no children, middle-aged, quiet people, as Cook and Butler-Valet; must be efficient and know their work; housemaid kept; easy place; only two in family.—Apply Mrs. Skeet, Syon House, Angmering, near Littlehampton, Sussex.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Parlourman) required early June; housemaid kept.—Mrs. Trewby, St. Petrocks, Hackmansworth, Herts.

CAN anyone recommend for a country house on the Welsh border a Man and Wife, no children, neither over 40 and both energetic, as Cook and Useful Man? The gentleman is unmarried; chef-trained Cook and a Valet who have been in good service in the country would be suitable; the lady's man was there for over 40 years and his wife for over 15, until they finally retired; personal recommendations only.—Write Box E.779, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Married Couple; age 30-40; must be reliable and good workers; wife good cook and thorough knowledge household duties; man good plate cleaner, valet; must be able take charge; private family; no young children; wife to help in house; cottage, light, coal, and vegetables. State ages, wages, experience.—Write Box S.966, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Couple as Parlourman-Valet and Cook for medium-sized country house; must be fond of country; kitchenmaid and three housemaids kept; nursery; good references essential.—Write Mrs. Rodd, Turnworth House, Blandford.

BACHELOR gentleman requires Couple (Cook and Parlourman); sole charge small house; own sitting room; wireless; from £100; state ages.—F. Leave, Eastern Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman by lady of her London house; excellent outings together; £100-£120; state ages.—Mrs. Wilson, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; one gentleman living alone; small house; £100; state ages.—H. Brake, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple wanted, Cook and House-Parlourman, for bachelor; Bucks; away a great deal; help given for rough work; wages no object to experienced servants; state ages and references.—Lear, Esq., care of Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton, Bucks.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AN experienced and capable Handy Man, young, and of smart appearance, required on staff in high-class residence in Kent, near town, to live in; £52; highest references essential.—Apply Box 100, United Advertising Service, Ltd., 353, Strand, W.C.2.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN-VALET or Butler-Valet required in London; parlourmaid kept. State age and wages required.—Write Box S.962, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT (single-handed and thoroughly experienced) required; age about 30; two in family; five staff.—Abstainers and non-smokers only apply to Mrs. Cowan, Kearsney Abbey, Kent.

TWO Menservants or Married Couple; entire work of modern house and dress semi-invaid gentleman and smoking preferred.—Write Box S.1118, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED in a school at Seaford, young man to help Butler; intend to be used to numbers and have good reference; wages 25s. per week.—Write Box E.781, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Houseman; 18-20; undertaking housemaid's small guest house; country; good references necessary.—Meadow, Rogenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

EXPERIENCED young Scullerymaid; Surrey; three in kitchen; attend to furnace &c.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

LADY Cook required for private hotel.—Allerton, Britannia-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

WANTED, Housemaid-Waitress for small high-class guest house; good home and wages.—Apply, if exper-ienced and good references, after 7 p.m., 161, West End-lane, W. Hampstead.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

A8 Governess or Secretary; English, French, German. Write Box 7815, The Times, E.C.4.

A Pair.—Young French gentlewoman (21) wishes to be received as Companion-Governess in English family; references essential.—Apply Box 1018, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess desires post; health; fondness preferred.—Johnson, 37, Central-road, Sudbury, Middlesex.

LADY recommends her young, experienced Governess; Rush, Rothamsted Lodge, Harpenden.

TEMPORARY post wanted; experienced student of Cam-Companion-Governess; home or abroad. Long Vacation.—Write Box 3311, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Student (21) desires August, September holiday Governess or Companion, preferably travel; references.—Write RM/AE58, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG Governess, experienced in preparing boys for school, fluent French, requires post in London or abroad.—Miss Hayward Young, 13, Osnaburgh-street, N.W.1.

YOUNG Swiss Lady, highly recommended, desires situation Nursery Governess; small remuneration.—J. Mottu, Rue de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland.

YOUNG German girl (19), of very good family, bright and fond of games, desires to learn English in good English family.—Write Box 8,1118, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Times Typist Writes very highly recommends a middle-aged Swiss lady Companion; good reader, full experience in England.—Miss B., 34, Old Deer Park-gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

AU Pair.—Educated Swiss French Lady (22) seeks a post in good English family, with a view to improve the language; French, German, piano, sports.—Melle. Junker, Avenue Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland.

GENTLEWOMAN (hospital trained), strong, active, sympathetic, reader, accustomed responsibility, desires position trust. Companion, similar post.

LADY (24) seeks post as Companion-Secretary; (certificated);

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 8s. (minimum)

ADMIRABLE LESSER HOTEL, debarred from advertising its address owing to exclusive situation of Portman-square; quiet and comfort; 50 rooms; excellent cuisine, refined atmosphere, with charges from 5½ to 4½ guineas weekly inclusive.

Special tariff terms from Monsmark BCM/AB66, London, W.C.1, or 'phone Welbeck 2468.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water. Telephone, &c. Illustrated Brochure on application. Restaurant open to the Public.
DERBY DAY rooms £6.
Motor Coaches de Luxe to Epsom.
Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival. Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, £2 15s. inc. cab.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
F. W. Kingsley, Managing Director
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Law Report, May 13

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice Rowlatt dismissed an appeal by the Crown in a test case stated by the Special Commissioners. A subscriber had agreed to pay during a term of seven years a certain annual sum less tax to the respondents, the trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke, Registered. The Special Commissioners had held that the hostel was entitled to claim repayment of the amount deducted in respect of income-tax because the sums paid to the hostel formed part of the income of the hostel and were payable for a period exceeding six years. The Crown contended that the last date of payment came within six years and that the payments were not, therefore, income of the respondents by reason of section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922. (COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE v. TRUSTEES OF THE HOSTEL OF ST. LUKE, REGISTERED.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury began the hearing of an action in which Mr. Samuel Barclay, an art dealer, claims from Miss Frances Morgan, of Cliftonville, Margate, £2,000 on two bills of exchange for £1,000 each, which, it is alleged, Miss Morgan accepted, and which were dishonoured on presentation. Alternatively, Mr. Barclay claims £2,000 as the price of certain pictures sold by his agent to Miss Morgan. He also claims a further £1,000 as the balance of the purchase price of other pictures. Miss Morgan denies that she accepted the bills sued on and also that she bought any of the pictures in question. (BARCLAY v. MORGAN.)

Further evidence was given in the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Before Mr. Justice Luxmoore a settlement was announced of the action in which the Gas Light and Coke Company sought to restrain Mr. G. B. Clements from carrying on business under the name of the Metropolitan Gas Light and Stove Company, or any phonetically similar name. The defendant gave certain undertakings with reference to the future conduct of his business which the plaintiffs accepted. (THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY v. CLEMENTS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Miss Milne, secretary to Mr. Fred Fontannaz, governing director of William Porter and Co., brokers, of Liverpool, continuing her evidence, read to the Court from a book, which she kept at the time, a list of the documents, contracts and contract receipts, which she gave to Mr. Fontannaz to take to London in January, 1928. Others she posted to London herself.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—Can you remember on the C.T.C. contracts what name you put?—To the best of my recollection I think it was E. Hyslop Bell.

Miss Milne said that when they were asked in 1929 for a list of Niger Company transactions made in initials the work was rushed through in a few hours.

Mr. PRITT, cross-examining.—On what did you base your recollection that you sent letters to Mr. Snelling's private address?—In some cases, his acknowledgments.

The witness said that she knew that the books were being kept in such a way as to give any person reading them who was not in the confidence of Mr. Fred Fontannaz as little information as possible about the Niger Company business.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Was anything said to you about secrecy by Mr. Fontannaz?—Yes; he did tell me that there was to be a new system, and that no one would know.

About when was that?—I think about the beginning of November, 1927.

STRICTER SECRECY REQUIRED

In reply to Mr. PRITT, the witness said that she understood that stricter secrecy was required on account of some information which had leaked out in New York.

Dealing with the documents that were taken to London, Mr. PRITT asked: One reason for taking them was that the youngest brother of Mr. F. Fontannaz should not get the information which he wanted?—It might have been. Mr. F. Fontannaz said that they wanted the documents back.

Mr. Wearing, principal cocoa salesman in William Porter and Co., referring to the A.D.W. contracts, said that Mr. F. Fontannaz told him that the business was to be kept secret, and that if it came out they would lose it.

Mr. WILFRID LEWIS.—Did Mr. Fontannaz tell you who the client was?—The Niger Company.

Have you ever heard of a syndicate?—I never heard of it.

Dealing with the C.T.C. transactions, which were opened on November 21, 1927, by sales, counsel asked: Did you receive instructions for those sales from Mr. Fred. Fontannaz?—I did.

Did he give you any instructions as to the name in which those sales were to be made?—He said the initials C.T.C.

Mr. Ernest Arthur Enfield, secretary of the Niger Company from 1923 until the end of April, 1929, referred to the pooling agreement entered into by the Niger Company and three other companies to protect their cocoa dealings in West Africa, and said that after the pooling agreement came to an end in October, 1928, a dispute arose between the members of the pool in respect of certain transactions alleged to have been entered into by the Niger Company. Such dealings were by clause 11 of the agreement forbidden to be undertaken either by the companies or their directors.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—Did Mr. Bell say anything to you?—He said that he knew nothing of the transactions.

Had you any idea that there was a possibility that the charge made against the Niger Company was true?—No. I knew that certain transactions had been done by the Niger Company under advice which were looked on unfavourably by the other members of the pool, and that they intended to question those transactions in an arbitration.

Mr. PRITT, cross-examining.—It was the work of Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling that pulled the Niger Company up and up?—They were the controlling influence during the time that they were there.

So little did you think of any directors having done anything in respect of undisclosed transactions that Mr. Bell was the only director whom you asked?—Yes, so far as I remember; I intended to ask Mr. Snelling, but an opportunity did not occur.

Did you know about any arrangements that were being made to preserve secrecy?—I did know that contracts were being made that did not pass through the cocoa department in the ordinary routine of business.

Mr. George James Cole, who was attached as private secretary to Mr. Snelling in July, 1926, said that his name was used on certain contracts for the purpose of preserving secrecy.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—What did you do?—I signed the receipt slips and wrote a letter acknowledging the contracts. I kept the contracts.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

NURSE SENTENCED FOR FORGERY

At the Manchester Assizes yesterday, VERA IRENE MADOC HUDSON, 22, a nurse, whose home address was stated to be at Gobowen, near Oswestry, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division on charges of forging and uttering six bankers' cheques to the value of £101. She pleaded "Guilty." Mr. A. E. Jalland, prosecuting, stated that the frauds perpetrated by the accused woman were as mean and contemptible as they were clever and systematic. She nursed a Miss Elizabeth Davie, of Withington, Manchester. She was paid her wage by cheque drawn on the account of Miss Davie and her aunt, Miss Sarah Ann Davie. Madoc Hudson opened an account at the same bank, and, using some cheques so obtained, forged the names of Miss Davie and her aunt.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 14

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Lister v. Thorn, Medley, and Co. (pt. hd.) (2); Same v. Same (3); Cincinnati Grinders, Inc. v. B. S. A. Tools, Ltd. (7).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Wilkins v. Carlton Shoe Company, Ltd. (16); the Mayor, &c., of the City of London v. London County Council (31).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Petitions (by order).—International Talking Screen Productions, Ltd. (re); British Screen Productions, Ltd. (29). Witness List.—Part I.—Applestone v. Lazarus (pt. hd.) (7); Morse v. Thomas; Morse v. Thomas.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Tye (Jones v. Owens) (28); re Greenwood (Greenwood v. Greenwood) (29); re Sellar (Halsey v. Craig) (30); re Tong (Hilton v. Bradbury) (31); re Hamilton (Fell v. Hamilton) (32).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Westminster's Settled Estates (Westminster v. McKenna) (26); Knox v. Consolidated Fur Farms, Ltd. (14); re Bayley (Readett-Bayley v. Hibbert) (15).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Arthur Berton, Ltd. v. Jarrett Rainsford Laughton, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1); Cooper v. the British Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (16); George Cooper and Son (Needham Market), Ltd. v. the British Acetate Silk Corporation, Ltd. (17).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part I.—Trustee of Mellor (a bankrupt) v. Morrison (4); Spens v. Wrathall (8).

Lord CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Turner v. Smith (pt. hd.) (14). Not before 2:—Tate v. Newman, Williams and Co. (17). (N.B.—Witnesses in this case need not attend to-day.)

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Barclay v. Morgan (pt. hd.) (658).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Arthur Tester, Ltd. v. Rose (646); Carmelite Trust, Ltd., and ors. v. Robert H. Ruddock, Ltd. (counter-claim only) (1,295); Henry Berry and Co., Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (1,309).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Fertilizer Sales, Ltd. v. Société Anonoma, &c., La Dalmatienne (third party); Pillet v. White and Co.; Simens Bros. v. William Robertson and Co. Not attended by Counsel.—W. P. Wood and Co. v. Hansenstache, &c.; "Safadi" v. Western Assurance Co.; Bland and Co. v. Christopher Jones and Co. Not before 11:—Commercial List.—Special Paper.—A.G. for Straits Settlements v. John Wyrka and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (9). Non-Jury.—Henderson v. Sproson, Ltd. (1,306).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Witness.—To be mentioned.—French v. Lubricine Oil and Trading Co., Ltd. (1,141). For hearing.—L. and W. Whitehead, Ltd. v. Handley (1,335); Smith v. English and Foreign Investment Trust, Ltd., and anr. (1,311).

COURT I. (FINLAY, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—For Judgment.—Shell Mex, Ltd. v. Horsham (274).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd. v. Bell and anr. (pt. hd.) (819).

COURT IV. (HAWKE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Pool's Advertising Service, Ltd. v. Metals Coating Co., Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (1,797); Surrey Garden Village Trust, Ltd. v. Hilton (1,725).

COURT VI. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Burrell v. Evans (586); Helmore v. Eagle Omnibus Co., Ltd. (1,244).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Price v. Wiggins and Co. (Hamersmith), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1103); Lorton v. Skeen (1216); Bartolotti and ors. v. Pease and Son (1218).

COURT I. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Woolcomb v. Second Green U. D. C. and ors. (1224); Back v. Howat (1229).

COURT V. (DIVISIONAL COURT) (TALBOT and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 10.45:—Exparte Motions.—Civil Paper.—Thomas and ors. v. Vint's Theatres, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (119); Howell v. Peaver (122); Maunsell v. Bayley (132); Kirby v. London County Council and ors. (125).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court need not attend until to-morrow.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VI. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in King's Bench Court III. at 10.15.

Railway and Canal Commission

In CHAMBERS (FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and Sir FRANCIS DUNNELL).—At 11.30:—Re the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part I.), and re the application of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.—the Moss Hall Coal Co., Ltd., the Wigan Junction Colliery Co., Ltd., and the Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Chatwood.—1929.—Folio 365 (Owners of ss. Bruges v. owners of ss. Chatwood), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.). Not before 2:—Staghound.—1929.—Folio 439 (The Mercantile Lighterage Co. (1920), Ltd. v. owners of ss. Staghound), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty Summons—specially fixed.—Common Juries.—Denning v. Denning and Evans (pt. hd.) (22); Temple v. Temple and Guild (14); Blackburn v. Blackburn and Low (cited Lowe) (24).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Flynn v. Flynn and Livermoore (20).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Webster and Weddell v. Robson and Perrin (pt. hd.).

ASSIZE COURTS, BIRMINGHAM (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Bowdler v. Priestly (pt. hd.).

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Watsman and Co. v. Pellatt Colgan, Ltd. At 11:—Merritt v. Karet (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Barrett, E. A.; de Andia Yrarrazaval, D. G.; Baylin, S. (orse. Lensire); Beg, M. A.; Combe, H. A. B.; Bunyan, W.; Collins, H. E.; Ettlinger, M.; Dougall, F. M.; Alison, F. B., Commander; Clements, M. K. (orse. K. Raymond).

COURT III. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 12:—Epstein, S. S. and N. N. (orse. Simon Epstein and Co.).

In CHAMBERS—Room 26 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Mishiku, S.; Petitions (331, 349, 358, and 368, of 1930); Add. Petitions (75 and 161, of 1930); Add. Petitions (1,130 and 1,129, of 1929); Add. Petition (62, of 1930); Petitions (350 and 351, of 1930). At 11.30:—Petition (346, of 1930).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Johnstone-Wilson, F. B., first meeting. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Smith, H. E., first meeting. At 11.30:—Soper, L., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STEERE).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte applications. At 11.15:—Carreras Lido Entertainments, Ltd. At 11.30:—B. A. Grandolfi and Co. (Overseas), Ltd.; Ubique Construction Co., Ltd.; New Goldfields of Venezuela, Ltd. At 12:—Tropical Trust, Ltd.; Produce Investment Trust, Ltd. At 12.30:—Motor Petrol Association, Ltd. At 2.15:—Nail Making Machines, Ltd. (Branch Nominees, Ltd. v. Nail Making Machines, Ltd.). Room 69.—At 2.30:—J. W. Courtenay, Ltd. Room 86.—At 12:—Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd. (United States Debenture Corpn., Ltd. v. Frank Jones Brewing Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 3:—Photograde Printing Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd. Room 89.—At 12:—London Holeproof Hosiery Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.30:—Colour Snapshots, Ltd. (1928), Ltd. At 2.30:—George H. Cox and Co. (Bradridge and Cooper), Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—W. R. Snow and Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—British American Continental Bank, Ltd. At 12:—British and Benningtons, Ltd. At 2.15 to 4:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Crofton Securities, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 2:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd., adjd. first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, adjd. first meeting of contributories. At 3:—Andis, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories. Meetings at Holborn Restaurant. High Holborn, W.C.—At 11.30:—Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12.15:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—HAWKE, J., will sit in his private room at 2.30 for the disposal of one case attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, and Mosley.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Baker (on Bennett, J.); More (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—H. Kuik, A. Kuik (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (the RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—G. Benning, D. Garfield (pt. hd.).

The Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 11:—In the North Court.—Application.—(14) Thomson v. Kaye, Counts.—(10) Cramer v. Redpath, Brown, and Co., Ltd.; (15) Downay v. James Perdham and Sons.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FORGERY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE
BARCLAY v. MORGAN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of an action in which Mr. Samuel Barclay, an art dealer, of Alexandra-court, Maida Vale, W., and the Alexandra Galleries, Haymarket, S.W., claims from Miss Frances Morgan, of Crawford-gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, £2,000 on two bills of exchange for £1,000 each, alleged to have been accepted by Miss Morgan and dishonoured on presentation. He alternatively claims £2,000 as the price of certain pictures sold by his agent to Miss Morgan. Mr. Barclay claims a further £1,000 as the balance of the purchase price of other pictures similarly sold to Miss Morgan.

Miss Morgan denies that she accepted either of the bills sued on, and also that she bought any of the pictures in question.

Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. F. W. Gentle appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Linton Thorp for the defendant.

Mr. HILBERY, in opening the case, said that it involved about as serious a question as could be raised in any Court. In criminal Courts the answer to that question sometimes led to people going to 14 years' penal servitude. Mr. Barclay alleged that a man named Weir, who was acting as his agent, sold to Miss Morgan certain oil-paintings by well-known artists and received bills of exchange which had been accepted by her to the amount of £3,000. The defence which was raised was that the bills were forgeries, the signatures "Frances Morgan" to the acceptances not being written by Miss Morgan.

He (counsel) did not suppose that it would be suggested that Mr. Barclay had put the signatures on the bills. The suggestion which would obviously be made was that Weir did so. The jury would have to determine whether Weir sold six pictures to Miss Morgan for £3,500, quite apart from the question which arose on the bills.

THE PICTURES SOLD

Mr. Barclay was an art dealer carrying on business as the Alexandra Galleries, Haymarket, S.W. Miss Morgan was a woman of independent means. On the evening of May 27, 1929, Weir, who was a miniaturist and art dealer, called on Mr. Barclay at the latter's flat in Maida Vale and said that he had a customer for pictures. Mr. Barclay showed Weir the following six pictures, which were in his flat:—"Winter Berries" and "Summer Fruit," by Marcus Stone, R.A.; "An English Beauty," by E. Vernon; "The Baptism," by Frederick Goodhall, R.A.; "The Village Priest," by J. B. Burgess, R.A., and "The Love Letter," by H. Le Jeune, A.R.A. Weir thought that the pictures would suit his client and it was arranged that Mr. Barclay should have 25 per cent. of any profit that Weir got on selling the pictures above £480, the cost price of the pictures to Mr. Barclay.

Next morning Weir took the pictures away. On the same afternoon he telephoned to Mr. Barclay reporting the sale of the pictures for £3,500. The price seemed to Mr. Barclay to be an exceptionally good one. Weir added that he had put through cheques for £1,500 and £2,000 which he had been given, but he was informed by the bank that payment of them had been stopped. There was no question, commented counsel, that on May 28 Miss Morgan did sign those two cheques. The jury would have to ask themselves why she did so. The cheques were given for something, but it was now said that no sale took place on that day.

Mr. Barclay said that Weir must deal with the matter of the cheques himself. According to Weir, Weir then returned to Margate and saw Miss Morgan, who said that her bank manager had been to see her about the cheques. When she told him that they were for pictures the bank manager apparently delivered himself of an art judgment and advised Miss Morgan, as he doubted the genuineness of the pictures, not to pay the cheques. Miss Morgan, therefore, gave the bank orders not to pay the cheques. Weir's version was that, when he saw Miss Morgan, she expressed regret and said that she would give him a cheque for £500 on account.

There was corroboration of Weir's account of the interview in the correspondence. On May 28 Miss Morgan wrote to him:

> I write to tell you I have sent to my bank telling them to pay the £500 so hope and trust all will be right now for I feel awful to have caused you so much trouble and hope God will help me and you too. I feel as if I am surrounded with spies and yet I believe in you all the time, so do let me know all is well for it does worry me so when I'm anxious to make folk happy—not otherwise. Shall think lots of you and pray for you.

The receipt of the £500 cheque was reported to Mr. Barclay by Weir, who said that Miss Morgan would give bills for the balance. On June 7 Mr. Barclay and Weir, who was chronically in need of money at that time, went to Herne Bay, where Miss Morgan then was, taking bill forms with them. On arrival at Herne Bay, Weir left Mr. Barclay while he (Weir) went to see Miss Morgan at her hotel. Everything was as one would expect. Weir took with him the bill forms and also the two cheques for £3,500 for surrender in exchange for accepted bills. After about three-quarters of an hour Weir returned, bringing with him three accepted bills for £1,000 each, payable in one month, six weeks, and two months respectively. Two of the bills were those now sued on.

A SECOND LETTER

On June 8 Weir sent to Miss Morgan a receipt recording the transaction in the clearest terms. Miss Morgan received the receipt and kept it, but she never made any demur to its contents. On June 12 Miss Morgan wrote a letter to Weir which, the jury might think, might determine the genuineness, or otherwise, of Mr. Barclay's claim. She wrote:—

> It has made me very happy to receive those papers about the pictures, as now there is no question of people misjudging them. Also I have written about those bills, so trust you get the money all right. All good wishes and many thanks for the lovely drive, which I enjoyed ever so much.
>
> Your pal.
>
> F.

Miss Morgan apparently suggested that the words "bills so" in that letter were not in the letter as it was originally written. He (counsel) submitted that the letter was obviously genuine.

Counsel said that there must be something to give hope to Miss Morgan and colour to her case. That something was that the man who was known as Patrick Weir was not truly Patrick Weir, and was not a reputable person. Mr. Barclay did not know who Patrick Weir really was, or his reputation, until early in July, when a business acquaintance saw him with Weir, and warned him against Weir. Mr. Barclay was astonished to find that Weir had a career of crime and was variously called Bernard, or Bert Meyer, Weiner. Mr. Barclay faced Weir with what he had been told. Weir admitted that it was true, but he asserted that in the transactions under consideration he was not guilty of forgery, but that he had carried through a perfectly ordinary deal.

Weir's record began in 1905 and he had been since convicted on several occasions of crimes which included false pretences, fraud, false answer, embezzlement, and being an undesirable alien. At the present moment he was serving a sentence of three years' penal servitude for false pretences. A man of that record might not hesitate to do a dishonest action, but he might well hesitate to commit three forgeries, more especially when it was, apparently, easy for him to get cheques and money from Miss Morgan to any extent.

Mr. Barclay gave evidence in support of counsel's statement.

Cross-examined, he said that he had been in the picture business all his life.

"A VERY LARGE SUM"

Mr. CASSELS.—Have you ever had any other transaction such as this where you have sold to a person whom you have never seen six pictures, for which you stood to pay £480, for £3,500?—It was a very large sum to get for the pictures, but I did not know what Mr. Weir was going to charge his client for them.

You did not fix this price of £3,500?—No; I was very surprised when I heard of it.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—I should think you were! (Laughter.)

Mr. CASSELS.—Your name never appeared in the transaction from start to finish?—No.

When you went to Herne Bay with Weir on June 7, had you no desire to complete the transaction with Miss Morgan personally?—No.

The witness added that he had never had any other picture transactions with Weir.

Mr. CASSELS.—What used Mr. Weir to call you?—Sometimes "Mr. Barclay" and sometimes "Sam."

Was he an artist in miniatures?—I believe so.

Have you ever seen him at work as an artist?—No.

Have you ever seen his studio?—No.

Mr. Barclay said that in May, 1929, he conducted his business from his flat. He principally bought pictures in this country for sale in America and spent much time in the United States.

Mr. CASSELS.—Have you sold any pictures in this country other than the six in the present case?—Yes.

Is there any entry in your books of these six pictures being passed over to Mr. Weir for sale to Miss Morgan?—No. I gave Weir an "appro." note.

Had you a banking account in May or June, 1929?—No.

Was not this one of the quickest deals you have ever heard of—the pictures left your possession early in the morning, were taken from Maida Vale to Margate, and were sold before 1 p.m.?—That is what Weir told me.

Bernard Weiner, who was brought into Court in the custody of warders, said that he was a miniature specialist and art dealer, and had passed under the name of Patrick Weir since before the War. In 1929 he made the acquaintance of Miss Morgan. She was interested in pictures and gave him some commissions to execute pictures from photographs.

He took Mr. Barclay's six pictures down by motor-car to show her on May 28 and she liked them very much. She first asked the price of "The Love Letter," "The Village Priest," and "The Baptism." He (the witness) said "£1,500." Miss Morgan said that she would buy them and drew a cheque for £1,500. She said that she would have liked the other three, but they were too large. Later, however, she said that she would have them if he (the witness) would keep them until she had moved into another house. After a little more conversation she bought "Winter Berries," "Summer Fruit," and "An English Beauty" for £2,000 and drew another cheque for that amount.

He lodged the cheques in the Midland Bank, Cliftonville, for the transference of the money to his own account, and motored to Maidstone. Thence he telephoned to the bank and was told that payment of the cheques had been stopped. He drove back to Margate, and Miss Morgan said to him that the bank manager had told her that the pictures were not genuine. Miss Morgan said that, if he could prove that the pictures were genuine, she would let him have a cheque for £500 at once and the balance in cash or bills after she had returned from a holiday.

When he saw Miss Morgan at Herne Bay on June 7 she said that she could not give him cash, and, in his presence, she signed the acceptances of the bills. In exchange for the bills he gave Miss Morgan the two cheques which she had stopped. He saw her again on June 12. The next morning he received from her the letter of June 12.

Mr. HILBERY.—Did you in any way alter that letter after you had received it?—In no way.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Miss Morgan always seems to sign herself "Your pal."

The witness.—We became friends, my Lord.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman and Co., for Messrs. Walter Hills and Shea, Margate.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS: DEDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX
COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE v. TRUSTEES OF THE HOSTEL OF ST. LUKE, REGISTERED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

His LORDSHIP dismissed the appeal by the Crown on this test case stated by the Special Commissioners of Income-Tax on a claim by the respondents, the trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke, Registered, for exemption from income-tax under section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, for the year 1928-29, which had been rejected by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The Hostel of St. Luke, Registered, was a body of persons or trust established for charitable purposes only. By a deed of covenant made on February 3, 1927, between Herbert Kempson Reeves (the subscriber) and the hostel, the subscriber covenanted with the hostel that he would during the term of seven years from April 6, 1926, or during his lifetime (whichever was the shorter period) pay to the funds of the hostel annually from his taxed income the sum of £10, less income-tax, so long as income-tax remained at its then current rate of four shillings in the pound. If and when the rate of income-tax was altered he would pay such other sum as would, after deduction of income-tax at the rate current at the date of payment, leave to the hostel a net sum of £8. The first annual payment was to be made on December 31, 1926, and subsequent annual payments on December 31 each year.

The subscriber paid to the hostel on February 4, 1927, £8 as the first annual payment under the deed for the year ending April 5, 1927, and like sums on December 31, 1927 and 1928, for the years ending on April 5, 1928, and April 5, 1929, respectively. The last payment would fall due on December 31, 1932.

The hostel claimed repayment of £2, being the amount deducted in respect of income-tax from the sum paid to the hostel by the subscriber on December 31, 1928.

It was contended for the hostel (*a*) that the payments made under the deed formed part of the income of the hostel; and (*b*) that the hostel was entitled under section 37 (1) (*b*) of the Income Tax Act, 1918, to the repayment of £2, being the amount deducted in respect of income-tax from the payment.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue contended (*a*) that the sums payable under the deed did not form part of the income of the hostel; (*b*) that the deed was a disposition made after May 1, 1922, under which income was payable to or applicable for the benefit of another person for a period which could not exceed six years; (*c*) that the sums remained the income of the subscriber by reason of section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922; and (*d*) that the decision of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue refusing the hostel's claim was correct.

The Special Commissioners held that the sums payable to the hostel under the deed formed part of the income of the hostel, and that the payments were sums payable for a period exceeding six years, and they allowed the hostel's claim for relief.

By the Income Tax Act, 1918, section 37 (1):—

> Exemption shall be granted
>
> (*b*) . . . from tax under Schedule D in respect of any yearly interest or other annual payment forming part of the income of any body of persons or trust established for charitable purpose only . . .

By the Finance Act, 1922, section 20 (1):—

> Any income . . . (*b*) which by virtue or in consequence of any disposition is payable directly by any person after the first day of May, 1922 (other than a disposition made for valuable consideration), is payable to or applicable for the benefit of any other person for a period which cannot exceed six years . . . shall, subject to the provisions of this section . . . be deemed for the purposes of the enactments relating to income-tax (including supertax) to be the income of the person . . . by whom the disposition was made, . . . and not to be for those purposes the income of any other person.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the Crown; Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. H. F. Greenland for the hostel.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that he was sorry that the Special Commissioners had not told him exactly what view they took, but he agreed with them that the hostel was entitled to relief.

The view taken by the Crown was that as the last date of payment under the deed came within six years, therefore the sums were not payable for a full six years. The deed used the word "during" seven years; the statute spoke of "for" a period which could not exceed six years. He wished to point out that "during" and "for" were words very inapt in their application to payments. If one was describing a thing which occupied the whole of a period, such as tenure, or presence in a given place, "during" and "for" were admirable words. But if one said that a series of payments to be made on particular dates were "during" or "for" a period, "during" or "for" must mean "in respect of" that period.

So what the subscriber said by the deed was:—"I am going to make payments in respect of seven years, ending six years from the next April 5: that is, in every year of the seven I will pay you £10 less income-tax, and if the rate of income-tax alters we will alter the gross amount of my payment to keep pace with it, so that my actual payment shall always be £8 for each year down to April 5, 1933." The date named for the payment was merely machinery, to tell the hostel when they might ask for payment.

Turning to the consideration of the statute, it was dealing with income from April 6 in one year to April 5 in the next. He thought that section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922, was meant to refer to any annual income of the income-tax year, which, in the income-tax year, went to some one else. It seemed to him that what was spoken of in the Act was income-tax years, and that that was what was meant by the deed. There were seven payments to be made under the deed, one made at once in respect of the then current income-tax year, and six remaining to be made in the next six income-tax years. The appeal would be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Herbert Reeves and Co.

IRON CHEST FROM ST. CLEMENT DANES

At to-morrow's meeting of the Westminster City Council the General Purposes Committee will recommend that an old iron chest, which was found at St. Clement Danes Vestry Hall during structural alterations in 1909, be offered on loan to the London Museum. The chest, which apparently dates from the 16th or 17th century, has a key inscribed "Churchwardens St. Clements Danes." It has been stored in the basement at the Westminster City Hall for some years.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
FIANCE SUED FOR NEGLIGENCE: £1,375 DAMAGES
ASHTON v. NASH

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CHARLES *and a Common Jury*)

The jury in this case awarded the plaintiff £1,375 18s. 9d. damages for personal injuries, involving the loss of an eye, received in an accident which, she said, was caused by the negligent driving of a motor-car by her fiancé, and in which she was a passenger.

The action was brought by Miss Martha Amelia Ashton, a bookbinder, of 31, Ufford-street, Blackfriars, S.E., against Mr. John William Charles Nash, a printer, of Ambleside-drive, Southend-on-Sea.

The plaintiff's case was that, at about 8.15 p.m. on April 4, 1929, the defendant was driving her in a small Austin motor-car along the eastern end of the Victoria Embankment when, through excessive speed, or failure by the defendant to keep a proper look out or promptly to apply the brake, there was a collision between the vehicle and a lamp-post in the middle of the roadway. As a result of the accident Miss Ashton lost her right eye, the sight of her left eye was impaired, and she had several cuts on the face causing permanent disfigurement. She was still suffering from shock.

The defendant denied negligence, and said that the accident was inevitable as the night was dark and he did not see the lamp-post in time to avoid it.

Mr. J. Alan Bell appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann for the defendant.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff in support of her case.

The defendant said that he had known Miss Ashton for two years and was engaged to be married to her. He bought the motor-car in March, 1929, and had driven it about 300 miles. The night of the accident was dark and wet, and he did not see the lamp-post in the roadway until half a second before striking it. He automatically put his foot on the brake. He was keeping a pro

Sporting News

RACING

THE CHESTER MEETING

SUCCESS OF PINXIT

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The annual Chester Meeting was begun yesterday in warm but dull weather. The going was not so soft as might have been expected, but it was far from hard. There was an excellent attendance of visitors for the first day, when the most important event on the programme was the Chester Vase, a race run over a mile and a half, for three-year-olds and four-year-olds. The penalties and allowances are so framed that the weights almost invariably favour the younger horses, and so far as I can remember this race is almost always won by a three-year-old.

Once more the winner was a three-year-old, as was the second, while the third horse was a four-year-old maiden who had to carry only 8st. 11lb. The winner was Pinxit, a very nice-looking colt by Gainsborough out of Marcareme, owned by Sir Charles Hyde, trained by Scobie, and ridden by Burns. He made all the running and won in good style by two lengths from Parenthesis, who is rather wonderfully bred, being by a Cesarewitch winner, Son-in-Law, out of another Cesarewitch winner in Bracket. The four-year-old Malakoff, who lost many lengths at the start, was third, beaten for second place by many lengths. The race, for which Osiris started favourite, is easy to describe, for Pinxit went off in front followed by Prince Paradise, with Algonquin third. On the far side of the course Pinxit was still in front, followed by Parenthesis, Montclair having now moved up into third place. Five furlongs from the finish Burns appeared to give Pinxit an easy, and Parenthesis and Montclair moved up to him, but he soon drew away again and came into the Straight followed by Parenthesis, Montclair having lost his place. Once in the Straight the race was over, for Pinxit drew away to win with ease without being seriously challenged. Osiris just before the Straight was reached, moved up towards the leaders, but he was quickly beaten. Plot never promised to win. Pinxit had won his only race this season rather easily, and for that success he had to carry a small penalty. He was meeting such as Osiris, Montclair, and Plot on 4lb. better terms than weight-for-age, but he beat them by much more than that amount of weight, and on this running would seem to be a very good staying three-year-old. In spite of the fact that all connected with him made no secret of their belief in the colt's chance, he started at 11 to 2. Knight of Lorn after all was not started.

Sir Charles Hyde, as owner, and Scobie, as trainer, completed a very nice double when Grease Paint, another colt by Gainsborough, ridden by Carslake, won for them the Belgrave Stakes just as easily as Pinxit had won the Vase. In this case, however, Grease Paint did not make all the running, although he was always fairly prominent. It was not, indeed, until the Straight was reached that he took up the running, and when once he was in front there was never any doubt about the result of the race, Grease Paint winning by four lengths from Kerr's Pink, with En Garde third. Ladies First ran well for a long way, as did En Garde, who was always in the first three. He was, however, always running on the outside, and that, on this round course, is a very severe handicap. Early in the Straight he was in front, but he seemed to have no reserve left when Grease Paint challenged, and was quickly beaten. Western Flier ran well until the Straight was reached, but even with his light weight was then quite outclassed. Flange ran as if a mile and a half was too far for him.

The market on the Cestrian Selling High-Weight Handicap, with which the afternoon's programme was begun, suggested in quite unmistakable manner that Hard Rock was very much expected to win. He was drawn No. 2, and, as a rule, only the small numbers have any chance on this course. Ridden by Lowrey, he made every use of his luck and was very well away. For a little way he was led by Lady Clara, but he soon went past her, and, making the remainder of the running, won easily from Red Sunset, with Puccini third. Thomas a Tattamus ran badly, while Timely Gift, for whom there appeared to be some support in the Ring, did not run too well, and is probably not so good as may be thought.

Some rather moderate animals, all maidens at closing, took part in the Roodeye Maiden Handicap, for which quite a nice-looking Tremola gelding was in the end made favourite. He never appeared to have any chance after a rather serious accident at the Paddock turn, in which Cuisiniere came down and rolled over Dines, who was riding her. I do not know whether Timorous Chink, the animal in question, lost the race then, but he was never going at all well afterwards. Coming into the Straight Lady Violet was going well, but the best that she could do was to finish third, beaten easily by Rivalry, who got up close home to win by half a length from Elizabeth Ann. Rivalry, after winning a race in the Midlands, had run rather indifferently at the last meeting at Newmarket.

An open market and probably a rather indifferent field were the features of the Mostyn Stakes for two-year-olds, which was won all the way by Donoghue on the Credenda filly, who had run well in her last race against Oh for a Monocle. Although she was drawn No. 13 at the start she was, so far as could be seen, always in front, and won comfortably from Iceblink, with Shy Baby third. A good-looking colt by Manna, named Heaven Sent, ran well for some way, and no doubt with ordinary luck will be placed soon to win a small race. The winner, however, was always well in front, so that too much importance need not be attached to the minor placings.

The value of the draw was seen again in the last race of the afternoon, the Eaton Maiden Stakes, which was won all the way by Redgrave, with Belligerent second, as he had been from the start, and Cebrenus third. The first three horses started from the first three places, counting from the rails.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BADMINTON STAKES (2f.).—Clove Hitch must have a fair chance on his Epsom and Newbury form if this is the race chosen for him, but he has other engagements at the meeting. Within the Maze filly is no more than a nice plater, so that there should be something in this race to beat her at the weights. Kitty Fly and Sans Doute have shown a certain amount of promise. There was some slight support for the Ixia filly in the race at Sandown Park won by the Canoess colt. That race may well have done her good. It is not easy to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be CLOVE HITCH.

CITY SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Black Bess II. is apparently not so good as was thought, while on the Newbury form Rhyolite has no chance against Saint Fortunat, who, however, is not a certain starter. Corporal Nym has some chance, while Dance On has been backed this season, although failing in much better-class races than this. Arran Beg, at his best, is a very useful plater. The probable winner, if he is started, seems to me to be SAINT FORTUNAT. In his absence the winner might be Rhyolite or Dance On. Of these two I have a slight preference for Rhyolite, who will be ridden by Ray.

THE CHESTER CUP (2½m.).—With the exception of Promptitude, West Wicklow is better handicapped here with all the horses in this race who were also in the Great Metropolitan. Further, West Wicklow ran very well in the Queen's Prize, in which he was generally considered to have been unlucky. Undoubtedly on the handicap West Wicklow has been given a fine chance, but I am not at all sure that this course, with its very short Straight, will suit him. He has always, so far as I can remember, run best when waited with and brought up from behind. He failed in the Cesarewitch of 1928 when his rider came on the scene early with him, but when Owen Richards rode him in last year's Cesarewitch and waited with him, he came out and had won before he knew that he was in front. On the running in the Great Metropolitan Promptitude is better in here than Highbury and The Nore, and it is quite likely that, at the weights, he will reverse the placings with those two horses less afternoon. The soft ground will be all in his favour, and at the changed weights I expect him to beat those two. If he does, he is not going to be easily beaten. Further, he must have a good chance on his running in the Manchester November Handicap of last autumn. On that form, also, he is well handicapped. Dark Hillock and First Flight have chances on their running in this race a year ago, but neither has done anything since worthy of record. Roi des Aulnes has a chance on his Newbury and Liverpool form, and at the weights he has the beating of Chanwood and others. On their Kempton Park form Aftab is better handicapped than West Wicklow, for he was not so far behind then and now meets him on 5lb. better terms. He can meet Roi des Aulnes on 10lb. better terms than at Newbury, and there was not 10lb. between them that day. In addition to these two points, Aftab runs instead of Le Voleur, who at the weights, if he had been fit and well, would surely have had an outstanding chance here, for he is no doubt a high-class, staying four-year-old, and had to carry less than 8st. Aftab must have a very nice chance this afternoon. Paul Caret is, I believe, much fancied and he may win, but he has never shown in public ability to stay the distance of this race, although no doubt his able trainer has satisfied himself that he can do so. Joyous Greeting will stay every yard of this 2½ miles, but he is not so well handicapped as he was in the Great Metropolitan, in which race he could not run owing to a small accident. He is not without a chance and his trainer has no doubt improved him since last year. On his running at Newmarket Tanker does not seem good enough. I had thought at one time that West Wicklow had a very good chance, but the more that I examine the handicap the less convinced I become that I was right. In any case he will be at a false price, and I am not sure at the weights that he will beat Promptitude or Aftab. As a final selection I suggest AFTAB each way.

DEE STAND SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—Cragford is still a game and honest old horse, as he showed in his last race at Nottingham, but he has not been too kindly handicapped here with such as Benedictus or Grandbow, the latter through Rhyolite, and there are others in the race with fair chances. As it is always such a pleasure to see old CRAGFORD running on and refusing to be beaten, I hope that he wins, but he is not a good thing.

STEWARDS' MAIDEN STAKES (1¼m.).—Perhaps TEMPLARIO, who ran fairly well in the Hastings Plate at Newmarket last week, will win this race. That experience may have done him good, and, so far as is known, the race will not want much winning.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (5f.).—Flying Phoenix won this race last year, but he has much more to do this afternoon. Still, horses that have run well over this curious course often do so again. Last year in this race Flying Phoenix gave Suspicion 6lb. and beat him, pulling up, by four lengths. This afternoon he has to give the same horse 18lb., and 10lb. is a big difference. The trainer of Suspicion also has Talkie in the race, and he is not without a chance on the handicap. Oratorium has not quite so good a chance on their Sandown Park form as Flying Phoenix. Jock Trotter is fairly handicapped with Flying Phoenix. Lundy Light has no chance against Suspicion on last year's form in this race, like best Flying Phoenix and Suspicion, and at the weights I must, I think, give the preference to Suspicion. As his trainer also has Talkie in the race, I shall choose HARTIGAN'S SELECTED.

STAMFORD STAKES (5f.).—Clove Hitch and Within the Maze filly appear here again, and if this is the race chosen for Clove Hitch he will certainly not be easy to beat. Douceuse has a chance on the Newcastle form, while I remember The Nile showing considerable promise in a race at Derby early in the season. The weights here suit CLOVE HITCH better than they do in a race earlier in the afternoon. If this is his chosen race he would be my selection.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The runners from Newmarket should do well at Chester to-day.

The Badminton Stakes may be won by ROEHAMPTON, a nice sort of two-year-old, who ran very well recently, and he is now very much fancied.

The City Selling Plate may be won by GRAND MINISTER, who has done well in home gallops lately, and he is quite good enough for a race of this kind.

Our runners for the Chester Cup have given every satisfaction in their preparation. West Wicklow went into the Stanley House team to lead their best horses in their gallops, and he is probably a better horse now than ever he has been. Dark Hillock will be quite at home on this sharp course, and he is greatly fancied by his connexions. I believe he will beat First Flight on this occasion, although Leader's horse has never looked better. On his Great Metropolitan running Highbury cannot be left out of the reckoning, and Mint Master and The Niche are quite good stayers. However, in selecting WEST WICKLOW I hope to have found the winner.

The Dee Stand Welter Handicap.—IRISHMAN'S QUEEN is a moderate animal, but in a race of this kind she has a chance.

For the Stewards' Maiden Stakes I like TEMPLARIO. He ran very well at our meeting last week, and I believe he is making improvement. Paper Boy may prove his biggest danger.

The Prince of Wales's High-weight Handicap.—This is just the class of race to suit ORATORIUM, and I think at last he will be returned the winner. He is now at his best. Chichester Cross went very well in his gallop on Saturday, and will be hard to beat.

The Stamford Stakes.—Douceuse and The Nile are both fancied, and I take DOUCEUSE to prove the best.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CHESTER CUP.—Le Voleur (at 9 a.m. yesterday).
EPSOM DERBY STAKES AND DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—Poor Lad (at 9 a.m. yesterday).
GOLD CUP AND ALEXANDRA STAKES (ASCOT).—Gouspin (at 9 a.m. yesterday).
EPSOM, OAKS.—Flute (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

KEMPTON PARK MEETING
SPRING STAKES.—François, Olga, Grey Poll, and Red Letter Day.
SPELTHORNE STAKES.—Nursewood, Shirazy, Motiwala, Un Majeur, and Mostelle.
PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.—Aftab and Mannite.
SUNNINGDALE PLATE.—Swift Marten.
FULWELL SELLING PLATE.—Inbdel.
KEMPTON PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Miss Beam.

RIPON MEETING
RAINTON PLATE.—Queenetta colt.
CLARO PLATE.—Fairy Mother gelding, Sharis, Atherton, and Colleen Wood.
GREWELTHORPE PLATE.—Half and Half and Kirkton.
HACKFALL HANDICAP.—Hannah's Garden.
RIPON CITY HANDICAP.—Gourd, Clinton Lass, and Zig Zag.
STUDLEY ROYAL HANDICAP.—Bower of Roses.
SPA WELTER PLATE.—Silver Blue.
NEWBY PLATE.—Pomarrel.

MISCELLANEOUS
IMPERIAL PRODUCE STAKES (KEMPTON PARK OCTOBER MEETING).—Blue Diamond II.
STEWARDS' MAIDEN STAKES (CHESTER).—Gaillonelle.
DEE STAKES (CHESTER).—Farman Farma.
SPRING TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Sister Florence.
EIGHTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Blue Diamond II. and Legion d'Afrique.
MELDRETH WELTER HANDICAP (NEWMARKET).—Lady Abbess.
BADMINTON PLATE (BATH).—Mouth Organ filly.
CHURCHILL STAKES (ASCOT), PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES, AND JOCKEY CLUB STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Bulwark.
LONDESBOROUGH PLATE (BEVERLEY).—Talons.
BISHOP BURTON STAKES (BEVERLEY).—Crag Royal and Chariot.
WORCESTER GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE AND RICHMOND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (SEDGEFIELD).—Rushaway.
WARWICKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (BIRMINGHAM).—Blue Diamond II.
POTTERIES STEEPLECHASE (UTTOXETER).—Royal Spear.
BRANTINGHAM WELTER HANDICAP (BEVERLEY).—Halalie.
ASHFORD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (FOLKESTONE).—Golden Bay.
HOME-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (GATWICK).—Elmore.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Security Lass.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Scotch Romance.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Jacobite.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Clotilde de Savoie, King Baldwin, Nonsense, Mistaken Lily (3 yrs), Mon Amie colt (2 yrs), Lady Blink colt (2 yrs), Eastern Pageant colt (2 yrs), Hackwood, and Esca (dead).

CHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The **BADMINTON STAKES** of 1 sov. each, and 2 sovs. extra if not struck out by Tuesday, May 6, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st.	lb.
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	9	4
WITHIN THE MAZE F. by Torlonia (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	9	1
aROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	8	10
ROEHAMPTON (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	8	10
NANA DOUCE (Captain S. E. Lord) ..... Beatty	8	10
AVLEES C, by Scherzo (the late Mr. O. W. Rayner) ..... East	8	10
EMBRACE (Mr. A. Saville) ..... J. Beary	8	10
LAIL C, by Star and Garter (Mr. L. P. Smith) ..... W. P. Lowe	8	10
MAMANOUCHI (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... F. Hartigan	8	10
PERLITRA (Lord Allendale) ..... B. Jarvis	8	7
SLIP F. by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	7
aPOETRY (Lord Carnarvon) ..... R. Dawson	8	7
TUCKSHOP (Mr. D. Dundas) ..... Barthropp	8	7
HALLELUJAH (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	8	7
KITTY BLY (Mr. L. Lysaght) ..... Watts	8	7
aSUN LUCK F. by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8	7
WATERCRESS (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	8	7
aETCHING (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... T. Cannon	8	7
IXIA F. by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson	8	7
aLADY SOUTHAMPTON G. by Blandford (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	8	7
aMAID FOR WORK (Mrs. S. Williams) ..... Cottrill	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WITHIN THE MAZE FILLY, —; ROYAL DELIGHT, F. Fox; ROEHAMPTON & HALLELUJAH, H. Leach; EMBRACE, M. Beary; PERLITRA, C. Elliott; POETRY, —; TUCKSHOP, T. Weston; KITTY BLY, H. Wragg; ETCHING, R. Perryman; IXIA FILLY, C. Ray; MARY FISCHER, R. James.

2.30.—The **CITY SELLING PLATE** of 250 sovs. Seven furlongs.

	Yrs	st.	lb.
ARGOS LAD (Sir E. Hanmer) ..... Peacock	4	9	0
SAPPY BEN (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	6	9	3
aBLACK BESS II. (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	5	9	0
HIGHBURY (Mr. J. Rotherham) F. Hartigan	5	9	0
SAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	4	9	0
OSPRAY (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	4	9	0
ARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Deuchar) ..... Armstrong	5	9	0
aCORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	5	9	0
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	4	9	0
OPEN PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock	4	8	7
aCHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	4	8	3
aSUNNY BAR (7lb. ex.) (Lady Bradford) ..... Hammett	5	8	2
aBENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	7	13
KISS CURL (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	3	7	12
aNOT A HOPE (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... De Mestre	3	7	11
aQUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... Barthropp	4	7	11
VARNE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Green) ..... F. Hartigan	3	7	11
PRIORY LAD (Mr. J. W. Turner) ..... Hudson	3	7	8
CAROS (Mr. D. G. Dickinson) ..... Hurt	6	7	7
IRISHMAN'S QUEEN (Mr. R. W. Colling) ..... R. W. Colling	5	7	7
STORMFOUND (Mr. H. S. Maw) ..... Maw	4	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CRAGFORD, C. Ray; DARNLEY, G. Richards; LEMIN, Beck; HIT THE DECK, Barthropp; SUNNY BAR, —; BENEDICTUS, M. Beary; KISS CURL, J. Simpson; NOT A HOPE, —; QUEEN BEE, R. James; VARNE, —; PRIORY LAD, T. Weston; CAROS, —; IRISHMAN'S QUEEN, T. Lowrey; CHANAR, —.

4.20.—The **STEWARDS' MAIDEN STAKES** of 1 sov. each and 2 sovs. extra if not struck out by Tuesday, May 6, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. About one mile and a quarter, to start at the Cup Starting Post.

	st.	lb.
POOK'S HILL (Mr. H. R. Armitage) Walter Griggs	9	0
DANEON (Mr. J. Benson) ..... Elsey	9	0
WELSH CHIEFTAIN (Captain A. Bethell) ..... Elsey	9	0
MAPLERIDGE (Mr. J. Hall) ..... F. Armstrong	9	0
PAPER BOY (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	8	11
BONNE FILLE (M. M. Caimaux) ..... Lawson	8	11
aARRIOS (Mr. H. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	8	11
MARY TOYE (Sir F. Eley) ..... Templeman	8	11
ROLLIAD (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... R. Day	8	11
TEMPLARIO (Mr. J. P. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	8	11
COCK OF PINS (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh	8	11
GALA (Lord Penrhyn) ..... Leach, sen.	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

POOK'S HILL, F. Lane; DANEON, H. Wragg; WELSH CHIEFTAIN, —; PAPER BOY, B. Carslake; BONNE BELLE, R. Jones or R. Brennan; ARRIOS, R. James; TEMPLARIO, C. Elliott; CONE OF FIRE, Perryman; GALA, H. Leach.

4.50.—The **PRINCE OF WALES'S HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFLYING PHOENIX (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	5	9	11
ORATORIUM (Mrs. S. B. Joel) ..... Beatty	5	8	12
aLUNDY LIGHT (Lord Lonsdale) R. Armstrong	5	8	10
aSUSPICION (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	5	8	7
aJOCK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon	6	8	7
SONGASAXPENCE (Mr. T. Richardson) Bullock	3	8	6
BERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Larkin	3	8	5
ARCHBISHOP (Duke of Westminster) Elliott	3	8	0
aSONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh) ..... T. Rimell	6	8	2
WELSH DAME (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	6	8	1
SOLVENT (Mr. R. A. Gibson) ..... Rimell	5	8	0
aGARCONNE (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	4	7	13
TALKIE (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	3	7	12
aRUSHALL DOWN (Mr. H. E. Andrews) ..... Douglas-Pennant	3	7	8
WANDERING MINSTREL (Mr. F. More O'Ferrall) ..... In Ireland	3	7	4
NURSEWOOD (Sir L. Richardson) ..... O. Sadler	3	7	2
ALBIN (Lord Wavertree) ..... Ferguson	3	7	0
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FLYING PHOENIX, C. Ray; ORATORIUM, J. Leach or W. Stephenson; LUNDY LIGHT, F. Fox; SUSPICION, G. Richards; JOCK TROTTER, J. Sirett; SONGASAXPENCE, —; DICK; CHICHESTER CROSS, P. Beasley; SONG OF LOVE, T. Weston; GARCONNE, W. Nevett; TALKIE, —; RUSHALL DOWN, J. Simpson; WANDERING MINSTREL, —; NURSEWOOD, T. Lowrey; ALBIN, —; PRINCESS FOOTE, —.

5.20.—The **STAMFORD STAKES** of 1 sov. each, and 2 sovs. extra if not struck out by Tuesday, May 6, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	9	5
WITHIN THE MAZE F. by Torlonia (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	9	2
SPRING SONG (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	9	0
BARREAU (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... In Ireland	9	0
PELTFOOD C, by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman) Yapp	9	0
aCURLEY (Mr. W. Hall) ..... Moreton	9	0
LADY KITTY C, by Vencedor (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	9	0
ROEHAMPTON (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
KROONER C, by Verdun (the late Mr. O. W. Rayner) ..... East	9	0
POLKA (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	8	11
LITTLE FRAG (Mr. J. F. Arkwright) ..... Perse	8	11
BEESWAX F. by Zodiac (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	11
DOUCEUSE (Captain R. B. Brasse) Boyd-Rochfort	8	11
aLUZERNE (Lord Carnarvon) ..... R. Dawson	8	11
ORINTHIA (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	11
MARJOLAINE (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	8	11
PERGOLA F. by Achtoi (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	8	11
ARTSA (Miss F. B. Hogg) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	11
MORAL VICTORY (Mr. W. W. Hope) ..... R. T. Waugh	8	11
GLADLY (Mr. C. Langley) ..... J. Cannon	8	11
THE NILE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	11
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	8	11
aINVITATION (Mr. Thornton-Smith) Templeman	8	11
aSASKATOON (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... F. Hartigan	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WITHIN THE MAZE FILLY, T. Weston; SPRING SONG, B. Carslake; CURLEY, F. Lane; LADY KITTY COLT, G. Richards; ROEHAMPTON, H. Leach; DOUCEUSE, J. Childs; LUZERNE, M. Beary; GLADLY, R. Jones; THE NILE, S. Donoghue; INVITATION, F. Fox; PERGOLA FILLY, —; SASKATOON, —.

CHESTER RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The **CESTRIAN SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP**, a plate of 250 sovs. Five furlongs.

HARD ROCK, b c, by Rockavage—Dryad (Mr. J. C. Downing), 4 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... T. Lowrey 1
RED SUNSET, b g, by King Sol—Rosita (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 4 yrs. 7st. ..... J. Simpson 2
PUCCINI, b g, by Sir Berkeley—Princess Philippa (Mr. H. M. Martineau), 5 yrs. 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ..... F. Fox 3
Mudlark (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 5 yrs. 9st. ..... G. Baines 0
Thomas a Tattamus (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness), 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Hit the Deck (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Quivil (Captain T. Hogg), 6 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Timely Gift (Mr. D. Fraser), 4 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Kurdi (Major G. Miller), 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Lady Clara (Mr. T. Davidson), aged, 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Strong Joy (Mr. J. McLean), 4 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... E. Crossley 0
Lively Jane (Colonel H. M. Curtis), 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Warningham (Mrs. E. H. Spottiswoode), 3 yrs. 6st. 13lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Flying Shelter (Mr. J. T. Rogers), 4 yrs. 8st. 12lb. (car. 6st. 13lb.) ..... A. Richardson 0
The Shrimp (Mr. T. Spragg), 5 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Lord Bromwich (Mr. C. V. James), 3 yrs. 7st. ..... W. Alford 0
Mosque (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs. 7st. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Vital Spark (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs. 7st. ..... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by M. Vasey, at Doncaster)

BETTING.—100 to 30 agst Hard Rock, 5 to 1 Timely Gift, 6 to 1 Thomas a Tattamus, 8 to 1 Hit the Deck, 10 to 1 each Flying Shelter and Red Sunset, 100 to 8 each Mudlark, Quivil, and Lord Bromwich. 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; half a length separated second and third. The Shrimp was fourth and Lord Bromwich last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.32).—The **ROODEYE MAIDEN HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. About one mile and a quarter.

RIVALRY, b f, by Chivalrous—Renira (Mr. R. C. Phillips), 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
ELIZABETH ANN, br m, by Eaglehawk—Irene Catherine (Mr. J. G. Lyall), 5 yrs. 8st. ..... A. Richardson 2
LADY VIOLET, b f, by Gainsborough—Armorial Ensign (Mr. M. H. Benson), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... G. Richards 3
Gay Vista (Lord Beatty), 4 yrs. 8st. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Timorous Chink (Mr. A. Falcon), 4 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
King's Writ (Mr. de Moleyns), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Confidence Trick (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs. 7st 5lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Cuisiniere (Lord Fitzwilliam), 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Mary Toye (Sir F. Eley), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Aldigo (Mr. H. D. Dennis), 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ..... J. Caldwell 0
Norman Duchess (Mr. P. Ellison), 3 yrs. 6st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... K. Gethin 0

(Winner trained by Macnee, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—100 to 30 agst Timorous Chink, 4 to 1 Rivalry, 5 to 1 Gay Vista, 13 to 2 Lady Violet, 7 to 1 Confidence Trick, 100 to 8 each Elizabeth Ann and Mary Toye, 100 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; four lengths separated second and third. Gay Vista was fourth and Astridge last.

3.15.—The **CHESTER VASE**, a plate of 2,000 sovs. (including a vase value 100 sovs.) for second; 200 sovs. and 105 sovs.; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Old Cup Course (about two miles and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb
FLANEUR (Mme. Gaby Bockstal) ..... In France	4	9	0
DARK HILLOCK (Lady Derby) Frank Butters	4	9	0
DARK HIGHBURY (Mr. R. W. Colling) ..... R. W. Colling	4	8	1
aPROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ..... T. Rimell	6	7	13
MINT MASTER (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	5	7	13
FIRST FLIGHT (Lady Sweetborough) ..... Leader	5	7	13
HIGHBURY (Lord Allendale) ..... B. Jarvis	5	7	12
SOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Biagrave) ..... Biagrave	4	7	12
aMOUNTAIN LAD (Mr. J. Gosch) ..... Gosch	5	7	9
aROI DES AULNES (Mr. R. D. Dundas) ..... Cottrill	5	7	8
aAFTAB (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	7	8
THE NICHE (Sir L. Phillips) ..... J. Jarvis	4	7	7
PAUL CARET (Mr. A. Singer) ..... Watts	4	7	7
aJOYOUS GREETING (Mrs. C. Glorney) ..... Sneyd	6	7	5
MEDARLIN (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	5	7	5
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. J. McAlpine) Barthropp	5	7	5
aCHARNWOOD (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) ..... Moreton	4	7	2
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... Gale	5	7	2
SCOTTISH FUSILIER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) Pollard	4	6	13
TANKER (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	4	6	13
WESTERN FLIER (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	4	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WEST WICKLOW, T. Weston; DARK HILLOCK, G. Richards; PROMPTITUDE, Beckhouse; MINT MASTER, S. Donoghue; FIRST FLIGHT, H. Wragg; HIGHBURY, J. Sirett; SOUTH HILL, J. Collins; MOUNTAIN LAD, F. Lane; ROI DES AULNES, R. James; AFTAB, K. Robertson; THE NICHE, —; PAUL CARET, F. Fox; JOYOUS GREETING, C. Richards; DUKE OF FLORENCE, K. Gethin; CHARNWOOD, J. Simpson; SLEEPY LAD, T. Barber; SCOTTISH FUSILIER, A. Richardson; TANKER, F. Sharpe.

3.50.—The **DEE STAND SELLING WELTER HANDICAP**, a plate of 250 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
CRAGFORD (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant	a	10	0
PLOVER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..Pollock	6	9	12
aDARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5	9	6
LEMIN (Mr. R. Taylor) ..... Hurt	5	9	2
GRANDBOW (Mr. S. Morris) ..... M. Vasey	5	8	9
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	4	8	9
OPEN PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor) ..Bullock	a	8	7
aCHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	4	8	3
aSUNNY BAR (7lb. ex.) (Lady Bradford) ..... Hammett	5	8	2
aBENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	7	13
KISS CURL (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	3	7	12
aNOT A HOPE (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... De Mestre	3	7	11
aQUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..Barthropp	4	7	11
VARNE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Green) ..... F. Hartigan	3	7	11
PRIORY LAD (Mr. J. W. Turner) ..... Hudson	3	7	8
CAROS (Mr. D. G. Dickinson) ..... Hurt	6	7	7
IRISHMAN'S QUEEN (Mr. R. W. Col

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Play was continued in the second and third rounds of the Ladies' Open Championship at Formby yesterday, and the result is an extremely interesting position. The immediate and most important point is that Miss Gourlay and Miss Collett will meet in the fourth round to-day, and the result of this match may decide the championship, with the possibility of an all-American final. That does not mean we should be in any way despondent, for our young players are proving themselves thoroughly worthy of our confidence as capable defenders of the Cup.

The situation, briefly, is as follows:—Of the 12 American ladies left yesterday morning five have been beaten and seven remain. Four are in the top half of the draw—Miss G. Collett, Mrs. L. G. Federman, Miss H. Hicks, and Miss M. Orcutt; the three in the lower half being Miss E. Quier, Miss V. Van Wie, and Mrs. S. Hanley, and a very formidable company they make. Great Britain has Miss Gourlay, Mrs. J. B. Watson, Mrs. Garon, and Miss Enid Wilson in the top half; Miss Fishwick, Mrs. Guedalla, and Miss Garnham in the lower; with Miss Beryl Brown and Miss Rudgard in the top and Lady Alness in the lower half as dependable supports, and there may be among those who remain others who to-day will win their spurs. It will be seen, therefore, that the international interest may continue until the end, and that whatever happens the new lady champion will be worthy of the honour.

Again the morning started badly so far as the weather was concerned, but it was worse than on Monday, for the wind blew out of the south-east and brought with it what, north of the Border, would be termed an easterly haar. Later, however, it cleared up, and macintoshes could be folded away, but the day remained grey, giving perfect visibility. Miss H. Hicks naturally took away the first crowd and at once showed that she had made full use of her escape at the hands of Miss Chambers, for she slaughtered poor Miss Barbara Law, the Worcestershire champion, to the tune of 7 and 5. Then came something of a surprise, for Mrs. Garon gained an easy victory over Miss Dorothy Pearson. The reason, in Miss Pearson's own words, was not far to seek:—"I was driving well, but when it came to an iron shot I could do nothing but top the ball." Miss Enid Wilson went on her way rejoicing, as did Mrs. McNair and Miss N. Baird, the Girl Champion of Warwickshire. Then came an American victory, Miss M. Orcutt, the last member of the American big four, avenging Miss Holmes's defeat of Miss Bernice Wall.

A second surprise followed, when Miss Slade put out Miss Judith Fowler on the 16th green, and then came a rare tussle, in which Miss Corlett just got the better of Miss Purvis-Russell-Montgomery. Miss McCulloch brought in a victory for Scotland, and immediately behind Miss Marjorie Howe, of Carlisle and Silloth, did well for Britain by defeating Miss L. H. Fordyce, of Youngstown County, on the home green, after a desperate close encounter. A second British triumph came when Mrs. W. Payne, who revels in tense situations, disposed of Miss F. Stifel, but this time taking no chances, by 4 and 2. Miss D. Fishwick won fresh laurels in beating a third invader, Miss P. Wattles, of Wanakah County, on the 13th green. This young golfer is making a great name for herself. Mrs. Guedella won easily, Mrs. Cautley gained an unexpectedly easy victory over Miss D. R. Fowler, and then came an American success. Miss Edith Quier, of Berkshire County, a young lady who has become a favourite here by a personality that is as attractive as her golf, had a dramatic match with Mrs. Sturgess-Wells, who beat Miss Enid Wilson in the English Ladies' Close Championship at Broadstone last October. The match was all square, with three to play. At the 17th Miss Quier's last putt lay on the very lip of the hole, but in such a way as to make Mrs. Sturgess-Wells hesitate in putting for the hole for fear of knocking her opponent in. She who hesitates is lost, the putt was half-hearted, and left her ball in a similar position, but this time for the half and not for the hole, and she failed again.

That was followed by the match of the morning, and indeed of the day, in which Miss K. Garnham, of the Maze—I have already mentioned this very promising young golfer—made one of the most remarkable recoveries in the history of the Ladies' Championship. Playing against Mrs. E. F. Lenihan, of Flintridge, she found herself in the serious position of 5 down on the eleventh tee, a situation likely to daunt anyone. But Miss Garnham was not impressed. She won the next five holes in a row to square the match, and went on to win it with a 2 at the short 16th and a 4 at the 17th (464 yards long), where she ran down a winning putt of at least 12ft., a really great victory, in which rejoicing is only tempered by sympathy for poor Mrs. Lenihan. While this was going on Miss Beryl Brown and Mrs. Temple Dobell, two local golfers of great repute, were at each other's throats, albeit in the most friendly and light-hearted spirit. No one could be in anything else with Mrs. Dobell as an opponent. There was nothing in it all the way, and all square going to the home hole. Finally Mrs. Dobell was left a half-stymie from five yards to save herself. She did what everyone expected of her, greeted the crisis with a broad smile and actually lipped the hole, a very gallant effort.

Just before this match finished Miss Collett had disposed of Miss M. Beard on the 16th green, but not without an effort. The story of the match, which reflects the greatest possible credit on Miss Beard, is briefly as follows. Miss Collett was not at her best, her timing was not beyond criticism, and so, although Miss Beard missed chances of saving a hole at the second and of winning one at the third, the result of taking three putts, she could not establish a winning lead. Going out she was two up at the fourth, but Miss Beard, playing most pluckily, for she was consistently outdriven, squared at the seventh. The eighth was a definitely critical hole. To it Miss Beard played a glorious second, a full brassey that finished 8ft. from the hole. Then, after Miss Collett had made certain of her 4, Miss Beard just slipped past the edge of the hole for a 3. Had she won that hole anything might have happened. When Miss Collett won the ninth, 10th, and 11th the match seemed over, but a fine approach to the 13th gave Miss Beard a hole back and another chance, and at the 14th it seemed as if there might still be a dramatic finish. There Miss Beard, after an indifferent drive and a safe second, played a beautiful pitch-and-run which finished 6ft. from the hole and half stymied Miss Collett, whose fine second with an iron ran some eight yards past the pin. Putting back she hit Miss Beard's ball and knocked it on 6in., but leaving a clear road to the hole. She secured her 4 and then, alas, Miss Beard's putt to win went in and out. That was too much for her. She missed two brassie shots in succession to the 15th, lost it, and the end came at the short 16th, where Miss Collett played a lovely little run up to the hole side for a 3.

Behind these came Miss Gourlay, who after being out in 39 and one up on Mrs. Williamson, won by four and three. Mrs. L. Federman beat Mrs. J. B. Walker on the 17th green after a hard match. Miss V. Van Wie disposed of Miss Jota, of South Africa, and finally Mrs. S. Hanley, after going out in 39, won a desperate encounter with Miss D. Park, one of Scotland's hopes, and so much for the morning.

Miss Hicks opened the afternoon with an eight and seven victory, Mrs. Garon qualified to meet her to-morrow by beating Miss Plumpton, and Miss Wilson, out in 34 (she did a 2 at the one-shot ninth), played golf that nothing could withstand. Miss Orcutt was too strong for Miss Slade, but Miss Rudgard played excellently to beat Mrs. Hill, of Meadow Lake County, which meant one invader the less. Miss Corlett had a really good match with Miss McCulloch, whom she finally disposed of on the home green, and Lady Alness, a fine match player, beat Miss Howe, who doubtless was feeling the effects of her morning's tussle with Miss Fordyce. Mrs. Guedalla won her match on the 11th green, and Miss Quier rejoiced her countrywomen with a well-deserved victory over a redoubtable opponent in Mrs. Cautley. Then came two great finishes to end another long and bewildering day. The first was between Miss Fishwick and Mrs. Paine, the second between Miss Garnham and Miss Lobbett, and both went to the 19th green, where Miss Fishwick and Miss Garnham won respectively.

It would be impossible to describe either fully, and it must suffice to deal with the last tense moments. In the first, Miss Fishwick was fighting an uphill battle all the way. Mrs. Paine would have been dormy one, had not her putt for a win gone into the hole and out again. At the 18th Mrs. Paine holed a brave putt of three yards for a half, and then at the 19th, after Mrs. Paine had just failed from 10ft. for a 3, Miss Fishwick once again showed her mettle by holing her's, a nasty, curly, downhill affair for a 3 and the match. In the second it was again the player engaged in the stern chase who survived. Miss Lobbett, playing really good golf was dormy two. At the 17th she was left with a very difficult pitch past the left-hand bunker to make certain of her half and victory. She went for it, cut it just a shade too fine, and was bunkered. At the home hole she was deceived in her approach putt, hit it too hard, failed to get down in 4, and Miss Garnham seized the opportunity like a champion. That was all square; away everyone streamed for the 19th and saw a dramatic and, from poor Miss Lobbett's point of view, a rather cruel finish. Miss Lobbett put her third safe for a 4, and then Miss Garnham, from at least 25 yards away, pitched up and holed out in 3, the sort of shot one plays in dream golf. Still, to win two such matches in one day is an achievement of which even Walter Hagen would be proud.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. D. Charles (Sunningdale) beat Mrs. C. H. Payne (Northwick Park) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. J. A. Hardicker (Wilmslow) beat Mrs. F. Chapman (Ashdown Forest) by 3 and 2.
Miss H. Hicks (Inwood, U.S.A.) beat Miss B. Law (Stourbridge) by 7 and 5.
Miss D. Plumpton (Frinton-on-Sea) beat Miss A. C. Regnart (Moor Park) at the 19th hole.
Miss N. Baird (St. Nicholas) beat Miss D. H. Hartill (Copt Heath) by 3 and 2.
Miss M. Orcutt (White Beeches, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. A. M. Holm (Elle and Earlsferry) by 3 and 2.
Miss B. F. Slade (Temple) beat Miss J. Fowler (Harrogate) by 3 and 2.
Miss G. E. C. Rudgard (York) beat Mrs. L. Foley (Camberley Heath) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. S. Hill (Meadow Lake, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. A. C. Johnston (St. George's Hill) by 4 and 2.
Miss E. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Annes) beat Miss Purvis-Russell-Montgomery (St. Ryle) by 1 up.
Miss J. McCulloch (West Kilbride) beat Mrs. Brindle (Royal West Norfolk) by 2 and 1.
Miss M. Howe (Carlisle and Silloth) beat Miss L. H. Fordyce (Youngstown, U.S.A.) by 2 up.
Lady Alness (Harrogate) beat Miss A. C. Firebrace (Royal Mid-Surrey) by 4 and 2.
Mrs. W. Payne (Addington) beat Miss Stifel (Wheeling, U.S.A.) by 4 and 3.
Miss D. Fishwick (North Foreland) beat Miss P. Wattles (Wanakah, U.S.A.) by 7 and 5.
Mrs. H. Guedalla (Walton Heath) beat Mrs. G. Brown (Prenton) by 6 and 5.
Mrs. Forbes-Cooper (West Lancs) beat Miss A. B. Holmes (Chigwell) by 6 and 5.
Mrs. F. Cautley (Thanet) beat Miss D. R. Fowler (North Hants) by 5 and 3.
Miss E. Quier (Berkshire, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. H. C. Sturgess-Wells (Lady Golfers' Club) by 2 and 1.
Mrs. R. Cooper (Ringway) beat Miss I. Taylor (North West) at the 19th hole.
Miss D. Ferguson (Royal County Down) beat Miss A. Dobson (Brocton Hall) by 4 and 3.
Miss K. Garnham (The Maze) beat Mrs. E. F. Lenihan (Printridge, U.S.A.) by 2 and 1.

THIRD ROUND

Miss M. White (Roehampton) beat Mrs. J. E. Mellor (Ashford Manor) by 3 and 2.
Miss B. Brown (Formby) beat Mrs. Temple Dobell (Bromborough) by 1 up.
Miss G. Collet (Rhode Island, U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Beard (Ferndown) by 4 and 2.
Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath) beat Mrs. R. H. Wallace Williamson (Murrayfield) by 4 and 3.
Miss G. Hay (Barwon Heads, Australia) beat Mrs. Whitfield (Bramhall) by 3 and 1.
Miss B. Millar (Wentworth) beat Miss M. Barron (Southport and Ainsdale) by 3 and 2.
Mrs. J. B. Watson (Murrayfield) beat Mrs. R. H. Hardman (Hesketh) by 2 and 1.
Miss H. C. Cameron (Moray) beat Miss K. M. Cochrane (Aberdeen) by 4 and 3.
Mrs. L. G. Federman (Fresh Meadow, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. J. B. Walker (Berkshire) by 2 and 1.
Mrs. Charles beat Miss R. Leetham (Ganton) by 3 and 2.
Miss Hicks beat Mrs. Hardicker by 7 and 5.
Mrs. Garon beat Miss Plumpton by 4 and 3.
Miss Wilson beat Miss Dampney by 5 and 4.
Mrs. McNair beat Miss Baird by 5 and 4.
Miss Orcutt beat Miss Slade by 6 and 4.
Miss Rudgard beat Mrs. Hill by 5 and 4.
Miss Corlett beat Miss McCulloch by two holes.
Lady Alness beat Miss Howe by 5 and 4.
Miss Fishwick beat Mrs. Payne at 19th hole.
Mrs. Guedalla beat Mrs. Forbes Cooper by 8 and 6.
Miss Quier beat Mrs. Cautley by 3 and 2.
Miss Ferguson beat Mrs. Raymond Cooper by 5 and 3.
Miss Garnham beat Miss Phyllis Lobbett (North Hants) at 19th hole.
Mrs. Clement walked over. Miss P. Moss and Miss Worsley both scratching in the second round.
Miss C. Downes beat Mrs. Barbour (Birkdale) by 7 and 6.
Miss Dorea Stanhope beat Miss Joy Winn by 1 hole.
Miss Virginia Van Wie beat Miss Marjorie Juta by 5 and 4.
Miss Kathleen S. Macdonald beat Miss M. Dalton by 4 and 2.
Miss Sylvia Bailey beat Miss Margaret W. Lockhart by 7 and 5.
Mrs. R. V. K. Finlay walked over. Mrs. W. T. Wood scratched.
Dr. Marion C. Alexander beat Miss M. Wragg by 1 hole.
Mrs. Stewart Hanley beat Miss D. Park by 1 hole.

PRACTICE AT SANDWICH

C. J. H. Tolley arrived at Sandwich yesterday, completing the British Walker Cup team. He has been playing on the Continent since his return from the United States, and shows no sign of being short of practice. All the players were out on St. George's links yesterday, and it is pleasant to record that R. H. Wethered, whose driving during the past few seasons has not always been beyond reproach, was hitting the ball from the tee in a manner reminiscent of 1923. He has suffered slightly from a strained muscle in the leg, but this has been treated by massage, and he showed no ill-effects. R. T. Jones was playing a characteristic game, and he and R. Mackenzie beat G. von Elm and G. Voigt in a four-ball match by two and one. Von Elm did not seem quite at his ease with the irons, usually one of the strongest points in his game.

For the first time in the history of the Walker Cup matches in England an admission fee will be charged to spectators. The matches in 1923 and 1926 were both played at St. Andrews, where it is impossible to levy admission money, since the links are public land. Gate money was charged to spectators at the Open Championship at Sandwich in 1928, and again at the Amateur Championship there last year.

The Foursomes will start to-morrow at 10 a.m., and the Singles at the same time on Friday.

The pairings for the Foursomes and the order of play will be announced to-day.

MITCHELL v. DIEGEL

The challenge match between Abe Mitchell and Leo Diegel, the American Professional Champion, will be played over 36 holes at Moor Park on Saturday. The morning round will begin at 10.30, and that of the afternoon at 2.30. Temporary members' badges admitting members to the course and club house may be obtained from the Secretary, Moor Park, and, in addition, spectators' tickets will be available at the club entrance gates on the day of the match.

LONDON PRESS G.S.

Sunday Pictorial, represented by G. M. Aitchison (8) and G. G. King (14), beat *Happy Mag.* (H. H. Harris (4) and H. Shaw (18)) by two and one, in a semi-final match of the London Press Golfing Society's annual foursomes tournament for the Sutton Salver, at Coombe Hill yesterday.

NEW SHORT COURSE AT OXHEY

The new short nine-holes course at Oxhey will be opened on Sunday, when Harry Vardon, A. Herd, E. Ray, and Abe Mitchell will play an 18-holes medal competition in the morning, and in the afternoon Vardon and Ray will play a 36-holes match against Herd and Mitchell.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' G.S.

The first round of the President's Challenge Cup Tournament of the Chartered Accountants' Golfing Society has been decided with the following results:—

Messrs. Mellors, Basden, and Mellors beat Messrs. W. H. Yates and Co.
Messrs. Clemons, Midgley and Co., walked over; Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Sendell, Nicholls and Co., scratched.
Messrs. Broads, Paterson and Co. beat Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Graham and Co. by 7 and 6.
Messrs. Jackson, Pixley and Co. beat Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. by 1 hole.
Messrs. Jourdyne, Miles, Pare and Co. beat Messrs. Alfred Laban, Son and Co. by 3 and 2.
Messrs. Simons, Berger, Gain, Vincent and Co., walked over; Messrs. Rowley, Pemberton and Co., scratched.
Messrs. Reads, Cocker, and Watson beat Messrs. Edward Moore and Sons by 1 hole.

BALTIC EXCHANGE G.S.

The spring meeting of the Baltic Exchange Golfing Society was played over the Berkshire Club's "red" course, near Ascot, yesterday. G. H. Coley, 85—7=78, and R. S. Clement, 86—8=78, tied for the Senior Prize and Alexander Knight Challenge Cup, E. L. Blee winning the Junior Prize with a return of 90—11=79. G. H. Coley and R. P. Chater tied for the best scratch score at 85.

INTER-ASSOCIATION MEETING

Medical Ladies' G.A. and the Stage Ladies' G.S. will meet in the final round of the tournament among the second teams of the various ladies' golf associations for the Association Cup at Addington to-day. Yesterday's results were:—

FIRST ROUND.—Ladies' Parliamentary G.A. beat Veterans' Ladies' G.A. by 3 games to 2; Stage Ladies' G.S. beat Legal Ladies' G.A. by 3 games to 2; United Services Ladies' G.A. walked over. Girls' G.S. scratched; Medical Ladies' G.A. bye.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Stage Ladies' G.S. beat Ladies' Parliamentary G.A. by 4 games to 1; Medical Ladies' G.A. beat United Services Ladies' G.A. by 3 games to 2.

FRESHMEN'S MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

NO OUTSTANDING TALENT

The Cambridge Freshmen's match between J. T. Morgan's XII. and G. D. Kemp-Welch's XII. ended yesterday in a draw.

The match on the whole must have been disappointing and inconclusive to Morgan. It showed him that he has two good bowlers in R. C. Rought-Rought and F. R. Brown, but it has produced no outstanding cricketer such as the Oxford Freshmen's match produced in A. Melville. Other bowlers have shown that they can turn the ball, and each and all of them have bowled good isolated overs, but in general they have not risen above the level of respectable mediocrity. The bowling has been more promising than the batting, which, making all allowances for the occasional uncertainty of the wicket, has been for most of the time slow-footed, unenterprising, and lacking in strokes. W. H. Webster, however, played a cheerful innings on Saturday, and N. M. V. Rothschild and E. B. Pope are batsmen who will make a lot of runs sooner or later. D. R. Wilcox, quite apart from his failure in actual figures, was disappointing. Still, it has not been cricket weather, and that makes a difference to every one's play.

Although there had been rain in the night and rain in the morning play was possible yesterday at 2.30, when A. G. Hazlerigg and T. J. Macdonald began Kemp-Welch's second innings, 82 runs ahead. In the one and three-quarter hours before tea 109 runs were scored for the loss of four wickets. That is not a breathless rate of scoring, but it is a respectable one, and for almost the first time in the match the batsmen took the initiative. They had everything in their favour, it is true, a wet ball and a pitch which was slow and dead, but it is to their credit that they realised the facts and did their best to take advantage of them. Wickets fell, but they fell for the most part through the proper desire of the batsmen on the side with a long first-innings lead to force the game. D. M. Parry, a medium-paced, right-handed bowler, took the first two wickets, those of Hazlerigg and Macdonald, and the best batting came when Pope and Rothschild were in together. Rothschild was on the look-out for runs the moment he came in, but the fielding was keen, and in his 22 were a number of singles which might well have been 4's. He was stumped at 79, jumping out to drive H. R. Wynne, a left-handed, slow-medium bowler, and five runs later Brown cut a rising ball of A. G. Howland-Jackson's hard to Wilcox at backward point. Pope was meanwhile batting really well. He used his feet, kept a straight bat in his defensive strokes, and he hit the half-volley as it should be hit, as two strokes past extra cover-point off Wynne showed. Kemp-Welch's side declared after tea, leaving Morgan's side 192 runs to make in order to win in just under two hours.

Wilcox again failed, being caught at long leg off a thoroughly bad stroke, and after he had gone four wickets fell while the total remained stationary for 25 minutes at 18. The wicket was rather less docile than it had been, and the ball, as it had done nearly all through the match, showed an inclination to lift. But the cause of the collapse was bad batting and nothing else. If this fact needed any emphasis, G. A. R. Green and J. R. W. Hunt were not slow to supply it by adding 50 runs together in 40 minutes and making the match safe for their side.

Score:—

G. D. KEMP-WELCH'S SIDE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
A. G. Hazlerigg (Eton and Trinity), c. and b. Howland-Jackson	21	l.-b.-w., b. Parry	13	
T. J. Macdonald (Private and St. John's), c. de Chassiron, b. Howland-Jackson	27	b. Parry	29	
E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare), c. Lawrence, b. Howland-Jackson	5	not out	40	
N. M. V. Rothschild (Harrow and Trinity), b. Green	25	st. Bonham-Carter, b. Wynne	22	
F. R. Brown (Leys and St. John's), b. Parry	0	c. Wilcox, b. Howland-Jackson	0	
G. L. Walker (Malvern and Christ's), c. de Chassiron, b. Rought-Rought	15	not out	—	7
T. H. Rowney (University College School and Christ's), b. Rought-Rought	2			
G. E. G. Jackson (Stowe and Christ's), c. de Chassiron, b. Parry	14			
W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), run out	73			
M. B. Ekin (Cheltenham and Pembroke), c. Wilcox, b. Howland-Jackson	47			
M. B. Brain (Repton and St. John's), not out	15			
R. H. Bull (Harrow and Trinity), b. Howland-Jackson	5			
Byes, 23; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b. 2	27	Byes, &c.	7	
Total	276	Total (4 wkts.)	*100	

*Innings declared closed

J. T. MORGAN'S SIDE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
D. R. Wilcox (Dulwich and Pembroke), b. Walker	5	c. Jackson, b. Walker	2	
D. M. Parry (Merchant Taylors' and St. Catharine's), run out	35	c. Hazlerigg, b. Webster	11	
A. G. Howland-Jackson (Stowe and Trinity), b. Webster	19	c. Rothschild, b. Rowney	5	
D. A. M. Rome (Harrow and Trinity), c. Brain, b. Ekin	47	b. Rowney	0	
T. F. Lawrence (Uppingham and Corpus Christi), l.-b.-w., b. Brown	12	c. Brain, b. Webster	0	
G. A. R. Green (Shrewsbury and Pembroke), c. and b. Hazlerigg	5	c. Walker, b. Webster	27	
J. R. W. Hunt (Charterhouse and Clare), c. Brown, b. Webster	17	not out	28	
C. S. Taylor (Epsom and Trinity), b. Ekin	14	b. Rothschild	13	
R. C. Rought-Rought (private and Emmanuel), c. Kemp-Welch, b. Ekin	1			
H. R. Wynne (Marlborough and Caius), b. Brown	6			
H. E. C. de Chassiron (Haileybury and Jesus), c. Pope, b. Webster	7			
R. E. Bonham-Carter (Clifton and Peterhouse), not out	0			
Byes, 22; l.-b., 4	26	Byes, 3; l.-b., 1	4	
Total	194	Total (7 wkts.)	90	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

G. D. KEMP-WELCH'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	28	8	54	2	Howland-Jackson	19·1	4	47	5
Green	21	3	61	1	Parry	13	1	35	2
Wynne	16	3	37	0	Hunt	3	0	15	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	7	1	16	0	Howland-Jackson	12	1	30	1
Green	6	2	8	0	Parry	6	1	21	2
					Wynne	6	0	27	1

J. T. MORGAN'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walker	7	1	21	1	Hazlerigg	17	7	24	1
Rowney	11	4	9	0	Rothschild	4	0	16	0
Brown	27	7	36	2	Ekin	15	5	31	3
Webster	17·5	8	31	3					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walker	5	1	8	1	Hazlerigg	6	3	8	0
Rowney	11	6	12	2	Ekin	5	1	19	0
Webster	13	7	23	3	Rothschild	5·5	0	16	1

UMPIRES.—Watts and Diver

M.C.C. v. AUSTRALIANS

M. D. Lyon will fill the vacancy as wicket-keeper in the M.C.C. side to meet the Australians at Lord's on Saturday. W. B. Franklin, who was selected as wicket keeper, is unable to play owing to business reasons.

AUSTRALIA AND THE LARGER WICKET

SYDNEY, May 13.—The New South Wales Cricket Association's recommendation to the Sheffield Shield States that the wider wicket should be used in Shield matches next season, was approved by the Victorian Association to-day.—*Reuter.*

MELBOURNE, May 13.—The Victorian Cricket Association, apart from approving the use of the larger wicket in Sheffield Shield matches, has decided as an experiment to use it for the Pennant Shield games next season.—*Reuter.*

THE JAM SAHIB'S GIFT TO SUSSEX

The Sussex County Cricket Club have received the following cable from their President, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar:—

"Hope visit you June. Have instructed bankers to remit you £1,000 as my contribution to the club's funds as President. Please request committee to accept same on behalf of club. Convey congratulations to Duleepsinhji (his nephew) for his fine score, and hope that he will secure his team many more and that he will uphold honour of English cricket and Indian name.—Maharajah."

BLACKHEATH v. BICKLEY PARK

Blackheath beat Bickley Park at Blackheath easily. Score:—

BICKLEY PARK

E. F. Power, b. Cooke	6
R. J. Knight, b. Cooke	19
E. M. Pitts, c. Gillingham, b. Tucker	0
B. Herman, c. Cooke, b. Tucker	0
A. P. W. Bowley, c. Gillingham, b. Hollis	44
G. R. K. Lee, c. and b. Cooke	21
H. Stirling, b. Cooke	0
F. Walker, b. Cooke	1
C. E. Newitt, l.-b.-w., b. Cooke	0
E. T. Campbell, c. Cumberlege, b. Hollis	0
J. B. Knight, not out	1
Extra	1
Total	98

BLACKHEATH

H. Taylor, b. Lee	112
H. L. Hollis, c. Newitt, b. J. B. Knight	16
C. G. Toppin, c. Pitts, b. Bowley	18
G. V. Pearse, not out	24
K. J. Gardiner, run out	2
C. W. D. Tucker, c. Herman, b. B. J. Knight	5
Extras	9
Total (5 wkts)	184

B. T. Cumberlege, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, A. P. Day, Squadron-Leader C. B. Cooke, and Captain J. S. Eyton did not go in.

CLOSE FINISH AT WORCESTER

GLAMORGAN ESCAPE DEFEAT

There was an exciting finish at Worcester yesterday evening when Glamorgan just managed to escape defeat, being 94 runs behind with only one wicket to fall. Worcestershire made a great effort to win the match. C. F. Walters used his bowlers cleverly. Root and Brooke each took three wickets, while Perks got two and Fox (J.) one.

Heavy rain during the night and showers in the morning delayed play until 2 o'clock. Glamorgan then required 284 runs for victory with their second innings to play. Though the wicket was very wet Root and Perks kept the batsmen quiet, and Dyson and Bates made slow progress. They were content to watch the ball, but Dyson hit Perks to the off-boundary for a 4. Worcestershire might have got a wicket when the total was 13, as Dyson ran into Bates in the middle of the pitch and had to be carried off the field. M. J. Turnbull came in and at 51 Bates was caught at short slip. Bell batted carefully, but Turnbull hit freely. At 82 he jumped out, missed the ball, and was bowled. Bell was out when two more runs had been scored, being caught wide of the off-stump by the wicket-keeper. Dyson returned after a time and with E. Davies scored 49 runs in 25 minutes. After they were out D. Davies and Every batted stubbornly, and then Mercer, the last man, kept his wicket up to the end.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Wright, b. Mercer	21	c. Every, b. Mercer	41	
Fox (J.), b. Ryan	6	b. Mercer	0	
Nichol, b. Davies (E.)	65	c. Davies (E.), b. Mercer	19	
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	12	b. Davies (E.)	1	
Fox (V.), b. Mercer	55	l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	7	
C. F. Walters, st. Every, b. Ryan	3	c. Every, b. Mercer	37	
B. W. Quaife, c. Every, b. Mercer	21	b. Bates	21	
Root, c. Rhys, b. Ryan	21	b. Mercer	0	
Brooke, c. Bates, b. Mercer	10	b. Mercer	0	
Perks, b. Mercer	3	b. Mercer	6	
Styler, not out	4	not out	5	
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	8	Byes, 2; l.-b., 4	6	
Total	229	Total	143	

GLAMORGAN

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, c. Gibbons, b. Root	4	c. Root, b. Fox (J.)	18	
Dyson, b. Perks	3	c. Gibbons, b. Perks	28	
M. J. Turnbull, b. Root	19	b. Brooke	44	
Bell, c. Gibbons, b. Root	13	c. Styler, b. Perks	5	
Hills, b. Root	0	c. Walters, b. Root	4	
H. R. J. Rhys, run out	5	l.-b.-w., b. Root	4	
Davies (D.), c. Styler, b. Perks	1	c. and b. Brooke	49	
Davies (E.), c. Perks, b. Root	6	b. Brooke	4	
Every, not out	13	not out	14	
Mercer, b. Perks	14	not out	0	
Ryan, b. Brooke	8	l.-b.-w., b. Root	0	
Byes	3	Byes, 0; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	15	
Total	89	Total (9 wkts.)	189	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	36·4	13	64	6	Bates	4	0	17	0
Ryan	35	12	84	3	Davies (D.)	6	2	7	0
Davies (E.)	24	5	49	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	32·1	14	41	8	Bates	5	1	18	1
Ryan	16	3	51	0	Davies (D.)	2	0	3	0
Davies (E.)	14	4	34	1					

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	19	5	42	5	Brooke	3·4	1	11	1
Perks	15	3	33	3					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	33	15	56	3	Brooke	32	15	46	3
Perks	19	5	35	2	Fox (J.)	10	4	17	1

UMPIRES.—Denton and Parry

LEICESTERSHIRE TAKE FIVE POINTS

Rain interfered with cricket at Portsmouth yesterday more seriously than on the two previous days. Nothing could be done until 3 o'clock, and then Hampshire found runs so hard to get that, when the game was given up as a draw soon after 6, they led by only 12 runs with six wickets down in their second innings.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Snary	17	c. Berry, b. Astill	14	
Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Astill	54	not out	42	
Kennedy, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	8	l.-b.-w., b. Snary	11	
Mead, c. Snary, b. Astill	6	b. Geary	26	
A. L. Hosie, b. Shipman	23	c. Armstrong, b. Geary	16	
Creese, c. de Lisle, b. Astill	13	l.-b.-w., b. Geary	0	
A. K. Judd, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	7	c. Broughton, b. Geary	0	
S. Fry, b. Astill	6	not out	7	
Boyes, c. Snary, b. Astill	2			
Bailey, b. Astill	0			
Herman, not out	1			
Byes, 8; l.-b., 7	15	Leg Bye	1	
Total	159	Total (6 wkts.)	122	

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, c. Boyes, b. Herman	14
Berry, c. and b. Newman	15
Armstrong, c. Bowes, b. Newman	42
Bradshaw, c. and b. Creese	46
Riley, l.-b.-w., b. Newman	66
E. A. Broughton, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	4
Astill, c. Fry, b. Creese	12
Geary, c. Hosie, b. Boyes	42
J. de Lisle, b. Newman	5
Sidwell, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	8
Snary, not out	1
Byes, 8; l.-b., 5; w., 1	14
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	19	9	27	1	Astill	34	17	35	6
Snary	25	10	32	1	Geary	28	9	50	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	4	2	6	0	Snary	6	2	11	1
Geary	30	12	38	4	Armstrong	6	2	13	0
Astill	26	7	53	1					

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	34	15	63	1	Boyes	16·3	5	35	3
Herman	13	0	69	1	Creese	17	10	25	2
Newman	24	6	42	4	Bailey	8	2	21	0

Parliament

LORDS AND COAL MINES BILL

THE CENTRAL LEVY

AIR TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, MAY 13

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1) and (No. 2) Bills and the West Ham Corporation Bill were read a second time.

The Derby Corporation Bill, the Middlesex County Council Bill, the West Bromwich Corporation Bill, and the Wednesbury Corporation Bill were read a third time.

COAL MINES BILL

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

The House went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

On Clause 1 (which deals with schemes for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal),

LORD GAINFORD moved an amendment to provide that the owners should be given 10 weeks after the passing of the Bill, instead of the four weeks proposed by the Bill, in which to submit schemes to the Board of Trade. He said it was almost preposterous to suggest that four weeks was a reasonable time. If the Government suggested eight weeks he would not demur.

LORD MARLEY, Lord in Waiting, said that the Board of Trade already had before it schemes for practically the whole of the districts, and in any case there was power to extend the period beyond four weeks.

LORD GAINFORD said the schemes mentioned by Lord Marley had not been generally accepted in the districts. The Government must not be under the delusion that schemes proposed voluntarily in very different circumstances could be taken as those by which the districts would necessarily stand. The districts would have to consider the matter afresh.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said that the schemes mentioned were brought forward under duress, and that was why the schemes which would be put forward under this Bill would probably be of a different character.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, said that the amendment would hardly give the Board of Trade the necessary time for making schemes. The Government would be prepared, however, to make the four weeks into six weeks, but he would remind their lordships that the Board of Trade could extend that period if they considered that there was any reason to do so.

LORD GAINFORD said that he was agreeable to the proposal made by Lord Russell.

The amendment was withdrawn, and in its place another was agreed to, making the period six weeks.

POWERS OF BOARD OF TRADE

LORD MELCHETT moved as an amendment to delete that part of the clause which provides that, in default of schemes being submitted, the Board of Trade shall themselves make schemes. He said that as the Bill stood it really made a Government Department the arbiter for a district or county as to the amount of coal it produced, the quotas for different pits, and the price at which the coal was to be sold. It was difficult, in fact, to see, if this power was exercised, what the functions of the coalowner would be. It was almost nationalization, and almost everything, except losing money, was vested in a Government Department. He trusted that their lordships' House as a custodian of the rights of the private individual would refuse to pass the clause as it stood.

EARL RUSSELL said that in the other House Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Bill left everything to the owners. They must admit that this residual power only came into force if a scheme was not submitted. The amendment would cut across the whole structure of the Bill. Every opportunity was given to the coalowners to arrange matters as they thought best. If they would not do that, then it was advisable to have in the background a final element of compulsion. The amendment would make Part I. of the Bill entirely useless.

LORD LAMINGTON asked if the clause stood as originally drafted.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said that that was so. If the amendment were accepted, one small, recalcitrant concern would be able to wreck a central scheme. This matter was discussed at length with the coalowners before the Bill was drafted.

LORD LAMINGTON said he hoped that Lord Melchett would adhere to his amendment.

LORD BANBURY asked whether, if they agreed to provisions of this kind, there would be any safeguards to prevent the officials of the Board of Trade from bullying the coalowners.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that the House was placed in a good deal of difficulty by the Bill. The vast majority of their lordships disliked it altogether. (Cheers.) They thought it to be a thoroughly bad Bill. He did not entertain any hope that after their lordships had done with the Bill it would be a good Bill. He hoped it would be a much better Bill, but that was quite a different thing. He thought it true that, if the amendment passed, Part I. would become practically useless. (Hear, hear.) The question they had to ask themselves was whether, having agreed to the second reading, they were prepared to make Part I. useless. He suggested that they should not there determine to destroy Part I., but that, as they had accepted the second reading, they should allow Part I. to go through in some form or other. If, after the discussions in Committee, they came to the conclusion that the Bill was so irremediably bad that nothing could be done for it, there were future stages of the Bill in which they could make their opinion felt.

LORD MELCHETT said he could not agree that the amendment would destroy Part I., which gave statutory sanction to what were only voluntary agreements. That was going much further than they ought to go. It was an extraordinary demand to make on members of their lordships' House that they should agree to hand over England's prime industry to the *ipse dixit* of some bureaucrats in the Board of Trade. (Hear, hear.) He did not want to wreck the Bill, particularly—(laughter)—but, after all, there were other people in the country besides coalowners, and the fact that the coalowners had agreed on something was no reason why the House of Lords should accept the Bill as the last word. There were the British public and British industry to be considered. Could the Government, if he withdrew his amendment, see whether on Report they could not make this provision more innocuous?

VISCOUNT SUMNER urged the Government to reconsider the matter. It was rather too soon to begin to talk about wrecking the Bill by this amendment. (Hear, hear.) The more one knew of Government Departments the more one was convinced that, although their virtues were almost more than superhuman, they were not beyond the reach of the temptation to be tyrants. (Hear, hear.)

EARL RUSSELL said that the President of the Board of Trade would have control of the scheme, and he, in turn, was controlled by Parliament. The scheme could not be run if a certain section stood out and said: "We won't play." It was essential that the thing should be organized, and these residual powers remained for that purpose.

LORD CARSON said that if it was the fact that a scheme put forward by the coalowners could be rejected without appeal by the Board of Trade in favour of a scheme put forward by that Department, he hoped that their lordships would not agree to any such proposal. Dual control of that sort must lead to nationalization, because no industry could be carried on under such a system. There was not even any measure of Parliamentary control.

LORD JOICEY said that he hoped that if the Government could not deal with this matter now they would promise to do so at a later stage.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that no Government Department, however competent, should be placed in the position of pronouncing upon a scheme without any appeal from their decision and then having power to make an alternative scheme subject to no revision or control. A reasonable way out would be in the direction indicated by Lord Carson—namely, that schemes should be laid before Parliament and be subject to the approval of both Houses. That provision was already embodied in the Bill in regard to the amendment of any scheme, and he did not see why it should not be adopted in regard to the original scheme. If the Government would undertake to bring forward some proposal to deal with this matter later his main objections would be met.

LORD THOMSON said that if Lord Melchett would cooperate with the Government in framing some words which would meet his point and would at the same time satisfy the Department and other authorities concerned they would be very grateful to him.

LORD MELCHETT thanked Lord Thomson, and withdrew his amendment.

On the motion that Clause 1 as amended stand part of the Bill, LORD BANBURY moved to leave out the clause. He said that the real object of the clause was nationalization, but, while the effect was the effect of nationalization because the mines would be run by a Government Department, the loss would fall on the coalowners. Were the Government trying so to depreciate the value of the coalowners' property that, if they remained in office a few more months and brought in a nationalisation Bill, they would be able to buy the depreciated property at a less price than if they took the manly course now and said, "We are going to nationalize the mines"?

LORD THOMSON said that this was a wrecking amendment. It would be impossible to put the Bill into force without Part I.

LORD LAMINGTON supported the amendment.

The amendment was negatived.

The EARL of DUDLEY moved an amendment to Clause 2 (Provisions of Central Scheme) to provide that the maximum output for a district should not be less than the ascertained home consumption of that district. He said that if a compulsory limitation of output was to take place in South Staffordshire local industries wanting coal would have to supply the deficiency from outlying districts at much greater cost. This extra expense would not in any way enrich the coalowners, but would merely represent a tax to the transporting companies.

LORD MARLEY said that the Government had never taken the point of view that the Bill must inevitably raise prices. Many experts believed that, in fact, it might result in lowering the price of coal to domestic consumers and to the iron and steel industry. In some districts consumption was greater than production, and, if the amendment were carried, such a district would receive a larger share of the national output, which would mean a lowering of the district allocation in other and less favourable districts. Then there were a number of districts, such as South Staffordshire, in which most of the local output was consumed locally. Such a district would have a right to claim as a district allocation the full amount of its local consumption, and if it were in any way not satisfied it could go to arbitration. But as South Staffordshire had been producing for some time the full amount required for local consumption, there could be no reason for any alteration in the amount of the district allocation for South Staffordshire, because, under the scheme, there was no proposal to lower the total production of the country. On the contrary, it was hoped that by an increase in the export trade they would actually be able to raise the total production. The amendment would do harm to districts like South Staffordshire.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY regretted that the Government had not accepted the amendment. He was not at all reassured by Lord Marley's speech. They did not want to hamper the trades of the country with all these losses, which were most objectionable. The Government seemed to disregard the consumer.

After further debate, LORD THOMSON said that if Lord Dudley would frame some words and bring them forward on the Report stage to the effect that "regard should be had to district consumption," the Government would give them careful and sympathetic consideration.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that it might be necessary to alter the wording of Lord Dudley's amendment later, but their lordships should insert the amendment at that stage.

The amendment was carried by 144 votes to 48—majority, 96.

A CENTRAL LEVY

LORD GAINFORD moved an amendment to provide that there should be a central levy as well as district levies. This proposal, he said, was included in the Bill when it was introduced, but was deleted in the House of Commons at the instance of the Liberal Party by a majority of eight votes. This had left the Bill in an emasculated condition. Northumberland and Durham regarded the Bill as it stood as very unfair to themselves; 82 per cent. of the coal of Northumberland was seaborne, therefore a levy on the home consumer in their area to assist the export trade would produce a very small amount. Yorkshire, on the other hand, only exported 10 per cent. of its coal production, and they could raise by a comparatively small levy a very large sum to subsidize their export trade. The Northumberland coalowners and workmen realized the danger and were very strong on the point. In the international field both the Ruhr and the Silesian coalowners had the power to raise money from their consumers to help their exports and were prepared to sell at less than cost price. Negotiations were now in progress with a view to an arrangement to stop the cut-throat competition between the German and Silesian coal exporters and our own. But if there was no power to have a central levy this country would not be in a position to export large quantities of coal to pay for our necessary food and raw material and to meet the competition of Germany and Polish Silesia.

LORD LINDSAY said he wished to raise the most strenuous opposition to this amendment. This proposal would mean that the wages of the mine workers would be raided by this levy as well as any increased advantage which the owners might obtain from the scheme.

LORD JOICEY supported the amendment.

LORD MELCHETT said the scheme was now left in the most absurd position of having no central levy and compulsory district levies. They ought to have none or both.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he agreed that the Bill as it had reached their lordships' House was in the last degree illogical. He realized the great difficulties under which the export trade stood, but to bountify the export trade was a tremendous departure from British tradition. In order to help the export of coal they were asked to lay an extra burden on the great staple industries of iron and steel. British industry could not stand any more burdens, and he could not add to them by this central levy.

LORD THOMSON asked whether the noble marquess really thought that a levy raised within the industry was the same thing as a Government bounty. It would put us on a level with our foreign competitors, because it was undoubtedly a fact that in foreign countries the internal trade supported the export trade. This Bill in its early effects would not give cheap coal to the foreigner. If we improved our foreign export trade we should prevent competition between exporting concerns and concerns that catered for the home market, and the general public in this country would largely benefit. He accepted the amendment, and trusted the House would not divide on it.

The EARL of MIDLETON said that if they accepted the amendment, while there was a very strong case for Durham and Northumberland, where there was a large export trade, they would penalize Yorkshire heavily.

EARL RUSSELL said that the difficulty arose from the multitude of owners. If all the coal was in the hands of one trust, what would there be to prevent the trust selling some at 22s. and some at 18s. a ton in order to capture a market? That was all that was intended by this levy.

The amendment was defeated by 82 votes to 35—majority, 47.

Clause 2, as amended, was agreed to.

THE MIXED MINE

On Clause 3 (Provisions of District Scheme),

LORD GAINFORD moved an amendment to provide that the questions to be taken into account in fixing the standard tonnage of a mine should include the extent to which a mine should be developed for economic working. He said that if the standard was fixed without reference to the future it would prevent mines from reaching prosperity.

LORD THOMSON thought that Lord Gainford's point was already met in the Bill, but on the suggestion of the Marquess of Londonderry he agreed to accept the amendment in a slightly different form—namely, "is being developed" instead of "should be developed."

The amendment was agreed to.

LORD MELCHETT moved an amendment to provide that "in determining the quota with respect to a coalmine which is owned or controlled by a manufacturing or industrial company or undertaking, the coal which is supplied, whether as coal or coke, by that coalmine to that company or undertaking for consumption in the works of that company or undertaking shall not be included in either the standard tonnage or quota of that mine." He said that unless this amendment were accepted such a coalmine might be allotted a quota which was inferior to that which was necessary even to supply the concern of which it formed an integral part.

LORD GAINFORD supported the amendment. He said the point was one of serious moment to the iron and steel industry. Those who had invested their money in the iron and steel industry had also invested in collieries to supply their iron and steel works with fuel, and they only placed on the market a very small proportion of their fuel. If they were to have a quota they must buy coal from outside at an increased cost, and every extra 1s. they had to give would mean 4s. 6d. or 5s. a ton on the finished steel. The industry was in no condition to stand increased cost placed on it in the way proposed by the Government.

LORD JOICEY, who opposed his two noble friends, said that he did so because the matter had been carefully considered by the Durham coalowners, who were opposed to it.

EARL RUSSELL said that the mixed mine was, after all, a colliery, and if they were going to deal with the general coal output of the country it was quite impossible to exclude the mixed mine. If they did so, there would very quickly be more of these vertical undertakings, even if only on paper, because of their escaping the arrangements under this Bill. There was full power in the Bill to raise the quota and give any quota necessary to enable a mixed mine to supply the people who had bought it for their own purpose. Many of these mines were now competitors in the market with other mines and it would be impossible to accept the amendment.

After further debate the amendment was carried by 105 votes to 13—majority against the Government, 92.

DISTRICT LEVY DELETED

The EARL of PLYMOUTH moved an amendment to delete the provision relating to the district levy. He said that, having deleted the central levy, it would be unfair and illogical to retain the district levy.

LORD THOMSON said that he did not propose to repeat all the arguments he had used in regard to the central levy. The principles were precisely the same, and as it was obvious that the amendment could be carried he would not go through the formality of the division.

The amendment was carried, and Clause 3, as amended, added to the Bill.

LORD GAINFORD moved an amendment to Clause 4 (Effect of Schemes on Contracts), which he said would provide for contracts being respected up to the passing of the Bill into law instead of merely up to the end of last year.

EARL RUSSELL said that the Bill was published on December 11, 1929, and the fact that it was pending was known a long time before that. They were only following the usual rule.

The amendment was negatived and Clause 4 was agreed to.

The House resumed.

Their lordships rose at 23 minutes before midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MAY 13

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM

IMPRISONMENTS IN SCOTLAND

Mr. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.) asked the Lord Advocate whether he could state the number of people in Scotland who had been imprisoned in Scottish prisons on instructions from hire-purchase firms for debt, or, as stated in the order of imprisonment, for failure to implement decree *ad factum praestandum*, during the year 1929 and the first three months of 1930; whether he could state the longest period of imprisonment served during those periods; and whether, in view of the dissatisfaction that existed in Scotland over the abuse of this order, he would favourably consider the setting up of a Committee to inquire into the grievance and recommend proposals for its amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Stirling and Clackmannan, W.), who replied, said:—The number of persons imprisoned in Scotland at the instance of hire-purchase firms in 1929 was 265, and in the first three months of 1930, 25; the longest possible periods of imprisonment served during these periods were 110 days and 24 days respectively. My right hon. friend has had under consideration, in consultation with the Lord Advocate, various complaints which have reached them in recent months regarding cases which have arisen under hire-purchase agreements, and he has decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the matter.

In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. JOHNSTON said:—What will arise out of the deliberations of the Committee I could not very well say now. The Committee will be appointed with the greatest expedition; it will be a strong Committee, and no relevant consideration will be omitted.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF

ADVANTAGES FOR BRITISH TRADE

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his Majesty's Government had made, or were proposing to make, any representations to his Majesty's Government in Canada with a view to securing that advantages proposed to be extended to certain trades of the United Kingdom under the new Canadian tariff should be extended also to the cotton trade.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) and MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) also had questions on the paper relating to the tariff and to preferences to British goods.

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have learned with great interest of the tariff changes recently introduced by his Majesty's Government in Canada. These changes were proposed without any request for reciprocal action on the part of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who would not feel themselves in a position to make representations in favour of increased preference for cotton goods as suggested by the right hon. member for Darwen. The right hon. member is however of course aware that special representations in regard to the proportion of the value of the labour or materials of Empire origin required to enable British cotton goods to qualify for preference have already been addressed to the Dominion Government. Some preliminary information in regard to the nature of the tariff changes has been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 8, but full particulars are not yet available. It is, however, clear that the new rates, most of which are already in force, represent important decreases of rate under the British preferential tariff on a large range of goods and an increased measure of preference. This tariff is accorded to goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, and of most, though not the whole, of the British Empire, but so far as I can judge from the information at present available the reductions of duty mainly concern goods which are not imported to any great extent from Empire countries other than the United Kingdom.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman give special attention to the question addressed to him by Sir H. Samuel, in view of the fact that hitherto the right hon. gentleman has always been opposed to any policy—— [The concluding words of the question did not reach the gallery.]

Mr. GRAHAM.—I will give most serious attention to all questions.

MAJOR COLVILLE.—Is it not the case that the action which the Government have taken with regard to a tariff truce has tied their hands, and made it impossible to take reciprocal action?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I do not take that view.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to questions by COLONEL ENGLAND (Heywood and Radcliffe, L.) and COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) about the report of the Committee of Imperial Defence on the strategic aspects of the Channel Tunnel and the procedure to be followed after the report has been made, said:—The inquiry into the military aspects of the Channel Tunnel was taken up as soon as the Report of the Channel Tunnel Committee on the economic aspects was received, and has been continuing ever since. The project, as set forth in the Economic Report, contained a considerable amount of detail that was not available when the question was last reviewed by the Committee of Imperial Defence. It was found necessary to re-examine the whole matter in the light of the latest technical developments, and, to meet the changed conditions, new methods have had to be considered and worked out, both in their military and financial aspects. It would be a profound mistake to scamp this inquiry, only to find afterwards that some essential factor bearing on the final decision had been overlooked. (Cheers.) As soon as the recommendations of the Committee of Imperial Defence are available the whole question in all its aspects will be examined by the Cabinet, after which an announcement of the Government's policy will be made in Parliament.

THE LACE TRADE

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT

SIR H. BETTERTON (Nottingham, Rushcliffe, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the present situation of the lace trade, he would now consent to receive a deputation representing all sections of the trade in order that they might have an opportunity of putting their views before him.

Mr. W. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central).—I understand that such a request has been received from the operatives in this industry, and that arrangements are being made to receive a deputation.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say why this departure has been made at this belated moment? Is it a case of grovelling for votes? (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. GRAHAM.—Not at all; the circumstances are not nearly so violent as the right hon. gentleman seems to think. (Laughter.) The cold fact is that this request was received a day or two ago, and we propose to meet the deputation.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.), said that it had been arranged to take the second reading of the Finance Bill next Tuesday, and not on Monday, as he had stated yesterday. He was unable to assent to Mr. Churchill's request to give a day and a half to the discussion.

COURTS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Mr. SNELL (Woolwich, E., Lab.) presented a Bill to provide for Courts of Domestic Relations to deal with certain matrimonial cases.

CIVIL AVIATION

AIR TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary of State for Air (Islington, W.), moved the second reading of the Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill, which proposed to empower the President of the Air Council with the approval of the Treasury to enter into agreements for subsidizing civil air transport, the expenditure not to exceed £1,000,000 in any one year for 10 years. As the subject had been fully discussed recently on the financial resolution of the Bill, and as the scheme in its essence had been supported by all sections, he hoped the House would read the Bill a second time.

SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.) said the Bill afforded a curious example of the confused economic theories in which the Government had lost themselves. In the Bill they asked the House for authority to double the subsidies on a new infant industry—the civil air transport industry—at the very time they were proposing to take away similar help from other industries, such as the lace industry of Nottingham. In the Air Estimates for the current year the amount allocated for civil aviation was only £428,000. Therefore, if the Bill became law the authorized expenditure on that service would be more than doubled. He was glad that the Government contemplated so great an increase in expenditure in support of civil air transport, and as he imagined they must have some definite views as to how the money was likely to be expended, he hoped the Air Ministry would take the House into their confidence as to their policy. What new air lines had they in their minds as fitting objects for the increased subsidy? At present Imperial Airways had a monopoly of the subsidies for the main European line, the line to India, and the contemplated line to Cape Town. He imagined that the Government had no intention of breaking the agreement with that company, and assuming that there was no intention of subsidizing other services on the three subsidized main lines of the company, he would like to know what other services had the Government in mind. In the debate on the financial resolution the Under-Secretary, questioned as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the proposed service to the West Indies, said that, unfortunately, the West Indies were very hard up, and that while the Government viewed the project with sympathy, little or nothing could actually be done for that service. It was very hard that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should leave the West Indies to drift on towards bankruptcy and suggest no possibility of improving their financial position.

Then there was the suggested useful service to South Africa, taking in the West African Dependencies of the British Empire. Would the Under-Secretary say whether this was one of the lines that it was contemplated to subsidize under this Bill? Would he also say whether the Government contemplated subsidizing air lines outside the British Empire—such, for instance, as an air line across the Southern Atlantic from this country to South America? From the point of view of trade and traffic there was a good deal to be said for subsidizing a service of that kind. He would also like to hear the views of the Under-Secretary on the question of subsidizing internal air lines in Great Britain.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

The Under-Secretary told them that it was contemplated under the Bill, supposing a practicable project came forward, to include airships under the general authority for giving subsidies to air transport. He understood that in the next few months it was proposed that one of their two airships should fly across the Atlantic to Canada, and that the other should make a flight to India. He hoped that the experiments were going to succeed—that these flights were going to be carried out with safety and punctuality. Even then a further series of experimental flights would be necessary. Supposing these experiments succeeded, what was to be the next stage? What they wanted to avoid was a gap between the experimental stage and the operational stage of a regular airship service. How did the Under-Secretary propose to bridge that gap and bring airships into the scope of the Bill?

His own view was that, the experimental stage having been successfully passed, the sooner the Government got out of it and the sooner private enterprise came into it, the better for every one concerned. He contemplated, when he was at the Air Ministry, the possibility of creating an Empire Airship Transport Company, which would provide a regular airship service between London and the Dominions and between one Dominion and another. Would the Under-Secretary say whether that was still the general policy of the Air Ministry, and, if it was not, what was their policy for the next stage in airship development?

The Bill envisaged a period of 10 years. Many startling changes had taken place in the field of air transport during the last 10 years. What kind of changes did the Government contemplate taking place in the next 10 years? No one, not even the keenest adherent of civil air transport, would say that they should be satisfied with the present state of affairs, or that the experiments made during the last few years would justify them in saying that they had revolutionized the whole system of Empire air transport. He would be very sorry if during the years contemplated by this Bill the progress of the next 10 years was as slow as the progress of the last 10 years. He was most anxious that during the next 10 years the existence of the system of monopoly, which was the wisest system in the early stages, should not mean monotony, and that the fact that they had concentrated on one or two specific points should not mean that during the next 10 years there should not be a greater variety of operations and a greater diversity of experiment than had been possible in the last 10 years.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPERIMENTS

He would suggest certain ways in which he believed this increased expenditure could be well devoted to stimulating variety and ensuring much quicker progress during the next 10 years than had been possible in the last 10 years. He thought it would be wise to devote a substantial amount to encouraging diversities of type of machine and diversities of service. At present they had a general omnibus machine attempting to carry out duties of all kinds. He suggested making the experiment of differentiating between the passenger service and the mail service. The existing machines only travelled at about 100 miles an hour and by stages of 300, 400, or at the most 500 miles. A mail service might be tried with quick machines, travelling not less than 130 miles an hour and over stages of, say, 700 miles. He believed the mails could be taken regularly to and from India in about 36 hours, and that it would be possible to take British mails to South Africa and from South Africa to carry them back here in 72 hours for each journey. He would also try the experiment of making the passenger lines a great deal more attractive and popular. Under these increased subsidies it would be wise to insist on the development of some much bigger and more comfortable passenger machine than

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

ways at present in operation. An experiment might be made with an air line, for instance, down the West Coast of Africa with quick flying-boats. He had always thought that the really big machine of the next 10 years would be a flying-boat rather than a land machine. He would like to see the experiment made with flying-boats that took 30, 40, or 50 passengers or, as the period of 10 years advanced, a much greater number. There was also the problem of getting ordinary passengers from a capital, London, for instance, to the point where the machine was actually going to start upon the long-distance Empire service. If development proceeded largely along the line of the big flying-boat, the passenger instead of going by car from London to Croydon would have to go to Southampton, Liverpool, Portsmouth, or some other port. He would accordingly suggest that under these subsidies a place should be found for experiments with air taxis. A substantial expenditure might be wisely contemplated upon further experiments with such machines as the autogyro. He would suggest that when such questions as the future of Charing Cross Bridge and Charing Cross Railway Station came up for consideration, strong representations should, in connexion with the future of transport, be made to the Ministry of Transport and the various authorities concerned that an opportunity should be given for some big, flat roof or space to be provided that would make possible an air taxi service. The House should insist that the money granted under the Bill should not be used as a dole to keep this or that air transport company alive, but as a temporary stimulus. Then, year by year, it would help to make civil air transport more self-supporting, so that at the end of the period it would be on an economic footing, paying for itself, and no further subsidies would be needed.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked how much of the £10,000,000 was to be devoted to lighter than air machines. Had the Air Ministry approached the great Transatlantic steamship companies with a view to provision being made to launch aircraft carrying mails when a vessel got within 200 or 300 miles of this country? By this method considerable time could be saved in the mail service. The air route to India was doing very badly commercially, and there had been far too many accidents and breakdowns. The House ought to know what new routes the Air Ministry had in contemplation and what increase in the existing routes to India and Australia they had in view. With regard to airships the *Daily Herald* that morning had indicated that the Air Ministry were about to build a new airship, to be called R 102, which would be bigger than the two existing airships, and that they were going to adopt a new method of airship mooring masts. His suspicions that the Air Ministry were planning something of that sort were now confirmed. Before the House passed this Bill it should be given some information concerning the new policy, because, in his opinion, the launching out into a 7,000,000 cu. ft. airship would be like pouring money down a sink. R 100 and R 101 were failures commercially and technically. They could make no flights except when there was very little wind or the weather was quite calm. They could not land except in the two or three places in the world where mooring masts had been erected, and in that respect they were behind the German Zeppelins, which could land wherever there were landing facilities. The man who designed R 100 and R 101 and induced the Air Ministry to spend £2,000,000 on them had now turned King's evidence and described in a book he had published the failure of those huge machines. Sir C. Burney believed that this type of airship to be effective must be of 10,000,000 cu. ft. capacity, and it looked as if the Air Ministry intended to compromise on a 7,000,000 cu. ft. ship. There was no justification for embarking on such a policy, and he hoped the Government would give assurances that they were not going to build such an airship. (Hear, hear.)

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) said that in its air policy this country had gone too much on the lines of least resistance instead of surveying the whole world and deciding on routes which were of the most commercial and strategical value. He urged a greater expansion of the air-mail service. He also thought it would be worth while considering whether the subsidies should not apply to aeroplane factories as well as to air service. We had the reputation of building the finest air machines in the world, and there was here, perhaps, an opportunity of providing new avenues of employment for the people by means of the mass production of aeroplanes.

Mr. MILNER (Leeds, S.E., Lab.) asked whether the subsidies were to be made available to local authorities who were willing to provide regular air services of their own or else aerodromes. Leeds and Bradford had discussed the matter, but were deterred from taking action, as they could get nothing from the Air Ministry in the way of help but advice.

Mr. BAILLIE HAMILTON (Bath, U.) urged that a guarantee or undertaking should be required from the firms which received subsidies that some part, at least, of the money should be devoted to popularizing British aircraft in different parts of the world. They should secure, as far as possible, that the money was spent in a way that would be most beneficial to civil aviation.

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) hoped that a large part of the money which was being provided would be devoted to experiments and development. One of the experiments for which he would like to see money used was the building of big flying-boats. The future of flying in this country depended tremendously on the development of flying-boats, which, he believed, would supplant land machines altogether in the not very distant future.

REAR-ADM. SUETER (Hertford, U.) said he regarded the Bill as necessary. He asked who was advising the Air Ministry on what lines we should develop. He felt we were rather being left behind. Our air routes were run efficiently and economically, but we ought to press forward. He thought Malta should be developed as a first-class air base. He asked the Under-Secretary when the R 100 flew to Canada to get his leading airmen to go into the question of the supply of helium gas, which was non-inflammable, to airships. The United States got helium gas from mineral springs, and possibly there might be mineral springs in Canada where helium gas could be obtained.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said that the municipality of Glasgow were interested in the possibility of establishing an airport in that city. They had selected a certain locality, but the Air Ministry had now "jumped" their claim. He urged the Air Ministry to give favourable consideration to the Glasgow City Council's desire, and to allow them to share the aerodrome for the purposes of civil aviation.

MR. MONTAGUE'S REPLY

Mr. MONTAGUE, replying to the debate, said that the Bill did not provide money for the purposes of civil aviation. Its purpose was simply to give statutory authority to the President of the Air Council to make long-term agreements instead of, as at present, allowing the question of such agreements to rest on the year-by-year financial sanction of the Estimates. Therefore some of the subjects dealt with that afternoon had been rather wide of the mark. With regard to civil aviation, there were a number of ways in which it would be admirable if they could develop British enterprise and influence in various parts of the world from the point of view of prestige and commerce, but they had a number of things on hand at the moment. The Ministry must get on with the many services they already had in hand before starting on the large-scale services which had been suggested.

The question of the West Indies was not a simple one. It was not proposed by any section of the House that a service to the West Indies or to any other part of the world should be run as a State enterprise. As an alternative to State enterprise a private company must be subsidized similarly as Imperial Airways. Before a subsidy was given the Government and their expert advisers must be completely satisfied that a private undertaking had adequate financial backing and prospects of financial and commercial success. Such a position could not be said to exist as definitely as the Government could wish; but the whole question of the West Indies was still under investigation, and the Government were in communication with the Canadian Government on that subject.

It was unreasonable to ask him on that occasion to outline the civil aviation programme for the next 10 years, but he might say with regard to airships that the next stage must be one of experiment. The Consultative Committee, which was appointed last year, had met regularly, and had gone into a number of important questions. It had reported on the West Indies, manufacture, and the relations of the Air Ministry with the trade, and would soon report on scientific development. It was not correct to say that the Ministry had "jumped" the site which the Glasgow Corporation sought to acquire for a municipal aerodrome. The site was required for one of the Auxiliary Squadrons whose present station at Renfrew was out of date, and in taking over the site the Ministry had to consider the important question of military efficiency.

SIR P. SASSOON (Hythe, U.) said the speech of the Under-Secretary was disappointing in that it appeared to hold out little hope of any substantial concrete results from the Bill. He hoped the point of encouraging by subsidies air services exclusively for mails would be considered. There were such mail services in America flying at the rate of 150 miles an hour. It ought to be possible to send a letter to India and get a reply in the time it at present took to make one journey, there or back. Trade with South America would also be greatly helped by a fast air mail service. A passenger service to South America by heavier-than-air machines was still a thing of the future, but a mail service was already within the bounds of possibility. The French had already started such a service, and with our important interests in South America we ought not to be dependent on foreign lines.

After further debate,

The Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION (EXPENSES) BILL

This Bill, after brief debate, was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

The House resumed consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill as amended in the Standing Committee.

Clause 2 deals with the reception and discharge of voluntary patients. Subsection (5) provides that:—

> If any person received as aforesaid becomes at any time incapable of expressing himself as willing or unwilling to continue to receive treatment, he shall not thereafter be retained as a voluntary patient for a longer period than one month, and shall, if he has not been previously discharged, be discharged on the expiration of one month from the date on which he became incapable of so expressing himself, unless in the meantime he has again become capable of so expressing himself, or steps have been taken to deal with him either under the principal Act as a person of unsound mind or under section 5 of this Act as a person who is likely to benefit by temporary treatment.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD moved to omit all the words after the words "so expressing himself." He said that the amendment raised the whole question of Clause 5, which provided for temporary treatment without certification. He wanted to prevent people becoming liable to be suddenly converted into temporary patients.

Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), said the amendment was moved under a complete misunderstanding of the position. Every safeguard was provided by the Bill.

DR. A. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.) opposed the amendment, which, he said, was unnecessary, would be dangerous, and could never be accepted by the Government.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) said they were beginning a new method of treatment, and for the sake of its success adequate security should be given to those who might undergo treatment.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said he did not think it right that it should be possible for a patient to be turned into a compulsory patient without his knowing it. He supported the amendment.

DR. MORRIS-JONES (Denbigh, L.), in opposing the amendment, said that Colonel Wedgwood was under a misapprehension. If a patient became a danger to himself and to those around him there was only one thing to do, and that was to keep him in the institution for his own good. There was the safeguard of two separate medical examinations.

Mr. GOULD (Frome, Lab.) supported the amendment. SIR BOYD MERRIMAN (Manchester, Rusholme, U.) said that the fears of some hon. members as to the possible effect of the words in question were quite unfounded. SIR J. LAMB (Stafford, Stone, U.) thought the amendment was necessary in order to satisfy voluntary patients that they would be safe in going into institutions.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), moved the closure, which was carried by 249 votes to 105—majority, 144. The amendment was rejected by 241 votes to 106—majority, 135.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD moved an addition to Clause 5 (Provision for temporary treatment without certification of certain persons) providing that the Board of Control should upon the signed request of any person who considered himself to be unjustly detained under an application, recommendation, or order furnish him or his authorized representative with a copy of the document.

The amendment was accepted by the Government and agreed to.

Mr. WINTERTON moved a new subsection to Clause 5 with the object of giving to rate-aided patients the same privileges as would be enjoyed by well-to-do patients.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that if the amendment were adopted a large number of consequential amendments would be necessary. The result would be that the Bill would never emerge from the House having had its third reading.

SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) moved the adjournment of the debate. He said that it was not fair to the House nor to the unfortunate people for whom they were trying to legislate that that complicated measure should be dealt with at that time of night.

Mr. GREENWOOD resisted the motion, which, after the closure had been carried, was defeated by 208 votes to 73—majority, 135.

SIR W. JOWITT (Attorney-General, Preston) said that having served on the Royal Commission on Lunacy he drew the conclusion that the present differentiation between the lunatics called by the term paupers and those who were not paupers would be an indefensible proposal in modern legislation. But if that was to be set right in the present Bill at least 23 clauses would have to be added and the chance of the Bill passing would be gone.

The amendment was withdrawn.

BOARD OF CONTROL

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved an amendment to Clause 11 (the organization of the Board of Control) to provide that the Board should consist of a chairman, who should be a paid Commissioner; not more than four other paid Commissioners, and two unpaid Commissioners, of whom one should be a layman and the other a lay woman.

DR. DAVIES seconded the amendment.

Mr. GREENWOOD held that the amendment would be injurious. The Royal Commission wanted a more effective administrative machine, and nobody could persuade him that they would get it if it were partly staffed with volunteers. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.) opposed the amendment and was referring to the Board of Control when

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREMANTLE observed:—Are you not rather talking out of the back of your neck?

Mr. BECKETT.—The hon. and gallant member probably knows that one of the chief causes of insanity is insobriety. (Opposition cries of "Withdraw.")

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREMANTLE.—May I ask the hon. member to withdraw that remark if he was referring to me. (Opposition cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. BECKETT.—I was alluding to the hon. gentleman's insobriety in the ungentlemanly use of language in this House. (Opposition cries of "Oh!" and "Withdraw!")

The SPEAKER said that Mr. Beckett expression was capable of misinterpretation and should be withdrawn.

Mr. BECKETT said that although he had no intention of disputing the Speaker's ruling, he asked if the Speaker had heard the remark Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle had made before.

The SPEAKER said that was rather a difficult type of remark. (Opposition cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. BECKETT.—If the hon. and gallant gentleman feels that my remark was calculated to suggest that his very vulgar remark to me was owing to his having taken too much drink, I shall be glad to withdraw it and to suggest that it was due to an absence of material inside and not to too much. (Laughter.)

Mr. BECKETT continued his speech and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE again intervened with reference to the position of the Board of Control.

Mr. BECKETT.—The hon. and gallant member is mistaken. I expect the courteous treatment which members accord to each other. If I had known he was going to behave like a cad I would not have given way. (Cries of "Withdraw!")

The SPEAKER.—I must insist on that being withdrawn at once. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. BECKETT.—I have very great pleasure in accepting your ruling. (Opposition cries of "Withdraw!")

The SPEAKER.—I think the hon. member is withdrawing.

Mr. W. BROWN asked if one member was to be compelled to withdraw a remark whether that ruling should not apply to another member who had used language which certainly ought not to have been used. The withdrawal ought to be mutual, and since the offensive observation preceded the use of the word "cad" Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle might clear up the whole matter if he also withdrew.

Mr. BECKETT said that he would end the controversy by withdrawing at once as he would have done if he had not been interrupted.

The closure having been carried the amendment was rejected by 163 votes to 63—majority 100.

The House was still sitting when we went to press.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
At 3.45
Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 2.45
Supply: Board of Trade Vote.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Joint Committee on Consolidation Bills (London Building Acts Consolidation), Chairman's Room, at 11.30. Nottingham Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Llanelly District Traction, Southport Corporation, Reading Corporation, London United Tramways, Room 4, at 11. Unopposed: Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power, Croydon Corporation, Chairman's Room, at 3.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11. Private Bills, Room 16, at 5. Group D, Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board, Room 6, at 2. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group H, Glasgow Corporation, Room 15, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Rotherham Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Room 9, at 11.

THE FILM WORLD

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND EDUCATION

A preliminary draft convention for the abolition of Customs duties on educational films has been prepared by a committee of experts of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, and, at its meeting in Geneva this week, the League of Nations Council will be asked to forward this draft to all Governments for their observations. The reasons advanced in support of the convention are:—(*a*) That educational films are especially potent factors in physical, intellectual, and moral progress; (*b*) that it is in the higher interests of international civilization to intensify the exchange of such films; (*c*) that the Customs duties on educational films considerably restrict their production and distribution without yielding any financial advantages; and (*d*) that although Customs tariffs make no distinction between educational and other films, many countries have already adopted Customs measures to facilitate the international circulation of educational films.

In most countries the use of the cinema as a means of instruction has lately made rapid strides. In the United States alone over 500 companies are more or less constantly engaged upon educational productions covering thousands of subjects. The making of these films is very costly, and it is, accordingly, important that there should be ample facilities for their exchange between one country and another. At present high Customs duties are levied without discrimination on all films. The proposed convention would exempt from such duties those prepared for use in education of all grades; for spreading knowledge of the League of Nations; for professional training and guidance and for the scientific organization of work; those dealing with scientific or technical research; and matters of health, physical training, social reform, and welfare work.

Requests for the issue of a Customs exemption certificate would be forwarded to the institute in Rome, accompanied by the opinion of a qualified body to be set up by all signatory Governments. The institute would then decide whether the film came in one of the categories mentioned, and, if so, would grant the certificate. Doubtful or disputed cases would be referred to a permanent committee of experts appointed by the Council of the League. The convention, it is asserted, would in no way affect the rights of various countries to censorship in accordance with their own laws. Its only object would be to enable films of an international and educational character to escape from costly and often complicated Customs formalities.

The great difficulties encountered in educational productions likely to be attractive to children were recently emphasized in the special report issued by the institute, which urged closer cooperation between psychologists, artists, and producers. The reason why the films now being produced for children were poor in quality was that the producer always preferred to work on less specialized and more remunerative lines. While an international inquiry had shown that children did not care for special works produced on a purely hypothetical and erroneous idea of their intellectual capacity and mentality, it had also proved that they preferred adventures (journeys, exploration, and deeds of daring), films that depicted life as full of effort, novelty, and danger.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Not so Quiet on the Western Front* and *The Other Te-murrow*.
ASTORIA.—*Mirth and Melody* and *At the Villa Rose*.
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Lummox*.
CAPITOL.—*High Society Blues*.
CARLTON.—*The Vagabond King*.
EMPIRE.—*Anna Christie*.
KENSINGTON.—*The Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu* and *The American Prisoner*.
MARBLE ARCH.—*The Green Goddess* and *Dark Red Roses*.
NEW GALLERY.—*Temple Tower* and *The Big Party*.
PLAZA.—*Street of Chance*.
POLYTECHNIC.—*Sea Hawks*.
REGAL.—*Song of the West*.
STOLL.—*The Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu* and *River of Romance*.
TIVOLI.—*Journey's End*.

AMSTERDAM ORCHESTRA'S VISIT

DR. MENGELBERG WELCOMED AT HARWICH

The Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam and Dr. Mengelberg, the conductor, who are giving three concerts in London at the Albert Hall, were welcomed by the Mayor of Harwich on landing at Parkeston last night. They had travelled from Amsterdam *viâ* Flushing. Dr. Mengelberg was met at the quay by Sir Thomas Beecham and by Mr. Lionel Powell, who has arranged the London concerts, and was conducted to the Railway Hotel, where the Mayor (Mr. T. Bernard), wearing his official robe and chain, was waiting to receive him. The Deputy Mayor and the Deputy Town Clerk were also present.

The MAYOR said they were pleased to have the opportunity of welcoming such a distinguished musician, and although the visit was short they hoped that he and the members of the orchestra would find it pleasant.

Dr. MENGELBERG thanked the Mayor for his kind welcome, which, he said, would be greatly appreciated by the members of the orchestra.

Shortly afterwards the orchestra left for London. It numbers 100 players and includes seven women.

Dr. MENGELBERG said they had looked forward to the concerts in London with great interest and pleasure. He was not a stranger, as he was conducting here last season; but it was about 28 years since he visited London with the orchestra from Amsterdam. His visits to New York, where he had conducted the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra during a part of the season, had prevented him visiting London. But he was now looking forward to visits to England next October and again in February next year. He would then conduct the London Symphony Orchestra, which, he understood, would give concerts in different parts of the country, as well as in London.

The Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam will give the first of their three concerts this evening, and will return to Holland on Saturday.

ROYAL GIFTS STOLEN

Gifts from members of the Royal Family were among articles stolen by thieves who broke into the house of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. G. Wyndham, a former equerry to Prince Arthur of Connaught, in Onslow-gardens, S.W. The theft was made known yesterday, when it was stated that the missing property included two valuable cigarette cases—presents from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught—and a gold matchbox given to Colonel Wyndham by Princess Christian in memory of her son, Prince Christian Victor. Although the house was occupied when the theft took place, the thieves went about their work so noiselessly that it was not until the following morning that traces of their visit were discovered.

MOTORIST ACQUITTED

A jury at the London Sessions yesterday stopped the case against Mr. Richard Fair Neill, 37, a director, who was charged with being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. He was found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

The Estate Market

A LINK WITH JANE AUSTEN

LIVERPOOL SHOPS

Norfolk House, St. James'-square, is the subject of the central picture in the page of auction announcements in *The Times* yesterday by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who are to offer the freehold, by order of the Duke of Norfolk, at their St. James's-square Estate Rooms on July 8.

Another house of much general interest is Sir John Humphery's Ashe Park, near Basingstoke. The 1,660 acres include a long stretch of fishing in the Test. In "Highways and Byways in Hampshire" (Macmillan and Co.). Mr. Arthur B. Connor says:—

> With only 23 years of life in this quiet corner of rural England, Jane Austen could pen such perfect studies of life and character as "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and "Northanger Abbey." . . . Steventon, Deane, and Ashe were her world.

Miss Mitford was also closely connected with Ashe.

Liverpool properties appeal to far more than a local market, and Lord-street is one of the most valuable frontages. Freeholds, Nos. 15-19, 21-25, and 27-29, Lord-street, indicated in a plan in *The Times* on Saturday (page 23), have an area of 1,411 square yards and over 102ft. of frontage. Messrs. Boult, Son and Maples (Liverpool) are the agents. As in the case of City of London premises, Liverpool frontages are measured down to half-inches. Properties near Mersey Tunnel Entrance will be sold on May 22.

Southampton freehold shops in Above Bar and Middleton-street premises await offers, locally on June 6, through Messrs. Waller and King (Southampton).

Grosvenor-street leaseholds, formerly a private hotel, will be sold on May 22 by Messrs. Goddard and Smith at their mart in King-street, St. James's. On May 29 they will offer Alders-mead, near Hunstanton, and Temple Hall and 380 acres at Coldingham, Berwickshire.

"All the domestic features associated with English home life and not an hotel" have presumably attracted so many tenants that "only two flats remain available" in the towering new block, No. 42, Upper Brook-street, a picture of which filled almost a column last Saturday (page 24). The agents are Messrs. Lane, Saville and Co. (Carlos-place).

Woodlands, Harpsden, has been sold before auction by Messrs. Simmons and Sons (Henley-on-Thames). Forston House, near Dorchester, 10 acres, has changed hands through Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Ossemsley Manor, on the edge of the New Forest, some five miles from Christchurch, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property, of 700 acres, has a cricket ground.

At Sheffield on May 22 Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Eadon and Lockwood will sell Thornbridge Hall, Derbyshire, 185 acres; and, at Hanover-square, Little Tangley, Wonersh, near Guildford, 87 acres, will be offered, with Messrs. Crowe, Bates and Weekes. Colebrooke House, Bognor Regis, Richmond Hill Hotel, overlooking the Thames Valley, and 18, Cleve-road, a Hampstead freehold, will also be sold. Ringleton, 204 acres, near Sandwich, and Grove Court, Upstreet, 19 acres, between Canterbury and the coast, will be offered at Canterbury on May 24.

Russley Park, between Lambourn and Swindon, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It includes a stud farm and about 114 acres. The firm is to sell Dumcrieff, 113 acres, with trouting in the Moffat Water, at Moffat.

Lord Middleton has decided to sell the Birdsall estate, Yorkshire. The tenantry have received notice of his intention. The sale will include Birdsall House, which has been the home of the Middletons for generations.

General S. F Mott has instructed Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock to sell the Manor House, Leamington Hastings, on June 26 at Rugby, with 160 acres, as a whole or in lots. The firm will offer Oakley House and 100 acres, adjoining Frilford golf course, on May 28 at Oxford. Another house, of which a view appeared on Monday, is Charters Towers, near East Grinstead, 16 acres, for sale at the Mart on June 17.

A Cheam freehold of nearly two acres and other detached freeholds will come under the hammer of Messrs. Dixon and Co. (Sutton) on May 29. One in Wallington is for sale by executors.

For the Public Trustee, four or five acres of building land near Farnham, with house, are for sale at Bourne on May 28 by Messrs. J. Alfred Eggar and Co. (Farnham).

SALES BY AUCTION

HERRING, SON, and DAW

SURRITON.—1 to 4, North-road, £36 a year and reversion in 37 years £1,005
KENSINGTON.—70 to 78 (even), Comeragh-road, £50 a year and reversion in 56 years 1,160
BARNSBURY.—76 to 82 (even), Offord-road . . 530

WEATHERALL and GREEN

HARRINGAY PARK.—52, Burgoyne-road, freehold 885

SIMMONS and SONS

BINFIELD, BERKS.—"Park Farm," 320 acres, freehold 12,700

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale		Description
Rebbeck and Betts	The Mart, E.C.	(2.30)	Leasehold Property
Penman and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold properties
Wilson and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold properties
Mr. Johnston Evans	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold property
Mark Lidl and Son	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
A. Squire and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Grand Hotel, Leicester.	(3.0)	Freehold Property
Messrs. Jackson Stops	King's Head Hotel, Aylesbury.	(—)	Country Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

J. German and Sons	St. Paul's Institute, Burton-on-Trent.	(11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.	(11.0)	Contents of the Hotel
Harrods, Ltd.	Galleries, Trevor-square, S.W.	(11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Hampton and Sons	Lawford-place, Manningtree, Essex.	(12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.	(12.0)	Choice Furs, Lace, &c.
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W.	(1.0)	Valuable Pictures
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, James's, S.W.	(1.0)	Rare Books
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, James's, S.W.	(1.0)	Old English Furniture
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W.	(1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W.	(1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C.	(2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Deacon and Allen	42, Porchester-terrace, W.2	(—)	Contents of the Residence

THE DUCHESS OF YORK AND ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

The Duchess of York has consented to accept the office of President of St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, which has become vacant through the death of Lord Balfour, who was closely associated with the work of the institution for a great number of years. Important developments of the institution are now taking place. Gifts of £63,000 from Lord Beaverbrook and £25,000 from the late Lord Revelstoke have made possible the rebuilding of the medical school, and an equally generous gift of £40,000 has been received from Lord Iveagh for the rebuilding of the research department. The hospital is also to be extended by the provision of a pay bed unit of, ultimately, 100 beds for patients of moderate means, additional maternity accommodation, and a new nurses' home.

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ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.
9 0 × 6 9	7 4 0	10 6 × 6 9	8 8 0	12 0 × 9 0	12 16 0	12 6 × 11 3	16 0 0
9 0 × 9 0	9 12 0	10 6 × 9 0	11 4 0				
				And many other sizes.			

ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.
12 6 × 9 0	14 8 0	15 0 × 11 3	20 0 0
13 6 × 11 3	18 0 0	16 6 × 11 3	22 0 0

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ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.
9 0 × 6 0	4 13 0	10 6 × 9 0	8 2 9	12 0 × 9 0	9 6 0	12 0 × 10 6	10 17 0
10 6 × 7 6	5 15 9						
				And many other sizes.			

ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.	ft. in. × ft. in.	£ s. d.
13 6 × 10 6	12 4 3	15 0 × 12 0	15 10 0

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THE PROGRAMMES

A PASTORAL COMEDY

Listeners to the London Regional programme this evening will hear a performance of *Dorothy*, a pastoral comedy opera, written by B. C. Stephenson, with music by Alfred Collier. The cast will include Mr. Robert Chignell, Mr. Lawrence Baskcomb, Miss Mavis Bennett, Miss Esther Coleman, Miss Dora Gregory, and Mr. Robert Naylor. At 9.25 p.m. a discussion between Mr. St. John Ervine and Mr. A. Lloyd James on "What is Good English?" will be broadcast from the National station.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, May 14 are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich : Weather. 10.45 :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Peton-Turberville, M.P. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Gramophone Records. 1 :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 2 :—Josephine Tucker (contralto) ; James Topping (tenor). 2.30 :—For the Schools—Nature Study for Town and Country Schools (3) The Water-Tiger and how it becomes a Water-Beetle, by Miss C. Von Wyss. 2.55 :—Interlude. 3 :—Stories and Story-Telling in Prose and Verse. (3) How Plays are made from Stories ; The Merchant of Venice, by Miss Marjorie Barber. 3.30 :Kneller Hall Band, conducted by Captain E. H. Adkins ; the Male Voice Choir, relayed from Kneller Hall, Twickenham. 5 :—Gramophone Records.

5.15 :—Children—Fourteen may (with luck) gather round the microphone. Invitations have been sent for a Family Party. 6 :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Violin Music of Corelli, played by Eda Kersey. 7-7.20 :—A Woman's Life Overseas and Preparation at Home—A Talk between Dame Meriel Talbot and Miss Mary Robins (under the auspices of the Overseas Settlement Department). 7.25 :—Six Victorian Poets—(3) Arnold, by Mr. F. L. Lucas.

7.45 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Rispah Goodacre (contralto). 9 :—Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25 :—What is Good English ?—A Discussion between Mr. St. John Ervine and Mr. A. Lloyd James. 10.15 :—A Song Recital, by Miriam Licette. 10.45-12 (1,554.4m. only) :—Band from Ciro's Club. 11.15-12 :—Band from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12 :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street ; Muriel Herbert (soprano). 1 :—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Fred Duprez (to Compère) ; Betty Chester, in comedy songs and light ballads ; Sandy Rowan (comedian) ; Charles Hayes (comedian) ; Ann Penn in impersonations ; Hatch and Carpenter (syncopated harmony) ; Silvio Sidell and Gaby Valle in Neapolitan songs. 8 :—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.30 :—Regional News. 8.35 :—Dorothy, a Pastoral Comedy Opera, in three acts, written by B. C. Stephenson, revised by Avalon Collard ; Music by Alfred Collier ; with the Wireless Orchestra and the Wireless Chorus, conducted by John Ansell ; Robert Chignell, Robert Naylor, George Baker, Harry Brindle, Laurence Baskcomb, John Cavendish, Mavis Bennet, Elsie Otley, Esther Coleman, and Dora Gregory ; the entire production under the direction of Cecil Lewis. 10.5 :—Interval. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30 :—Band from Ciro's Club. 11.15-12 :—Band from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 1.30-3 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Charles Hill (tenor), Ysabella Wicksteed (violoncello). 5.15 :—Children : The Singing Bride, a Fairy Story, by Eileen Mathias ; Winifred Cockerill (harp) ; Ogongo the Ostrich, a Nature Adventure by Mary Harsa ; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone). 6 :—See London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather : News. 6.40 :—See London Regional programme. 8.30 :—Midland News. 8.35 :—See London Regional programme. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.35-11 :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.40 :—See Glasgow. 5.15 :—See Glasgow. 6 :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe : Horticulture. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12 :—Organ Recital. 12.30-1 :—Light Music. 2.30 :—National programme. 3.50 :—The Radio Quartet. 4 :—The Orchestra ; Renee Odell (contralto) ; William S. Bates (bassoon). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The Orchestra ; Pauline Maunder (soprano) ; Doreen Ashton (harp). 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25 :—National programme. 10.45-11 :—London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.30-10.45 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1.15 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2 :—National programme. 3.50 :—The Station Trio : Frank Thomas (violin) ; Ronald Harding (violoncello) ; Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte) ; Gertrude Pike (soprano). 4.45 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Swansea. 5.30 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman ; William Parsons (baritone). 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time ; Weather ; Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Talk for Women. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45 :—German Language Lesson. 8 :—The Beloved Vagabond, by the Rathmines and Rathgar Musical Society, relayed from the Gaiety Theatre. 10 :—Time ; News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.40 :—See Glasgow. 3-4.15 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.40 :—For the Schools : Mr. R. L. Mackie—The Men of Old : Figures from Scotland's Past—3, William Paterson. 3 :—The Octet from Glasgow ; Janet Macfarlane (soprano) ; James D. Johnston (baritone), from Aberdeen. 4.15 :—Dance Music. 4.45 :—The Octet. 5.15 :—Children—Weather for Farmers. Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Fruit Pests. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.30 :—National programme. 3.25 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Roland Wheatley (baritone), from Newcastle. 5 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Children. 6 :—Miss E. I. Newcombe : City Gardens at Small Expense—1, Friends and Foes of the Gardeners, from Leeds. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 4.15 :—Children. 5 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Mid-Week Sports Bulletin ; Local News. 9.25 :—National programme. 10.45-11 :—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1.15 :—See Cardiff. 2 :—National programme. 3.20 :—See Cardiff. 5 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 5.30 :—See Cardiff. 9 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Cardiff. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.30 :—See Manchester. 5 :—National programme. 6.15 :—See Manchester. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Manchester. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.25-10.45 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw. 7 :—Trio Music and News. 9.30 :—Elementary French Lesson. 10 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 10.5 :—Orchestral Music. 10.30 :—Recital of songs. 11 :—News and Talk in Catalan. 11.20 :—Concert from the Works of Antonio Marqués.

BELGRADE (429m., 2.5kw.—7.30 :—Talk. 8 :—See Prague. 9 :—Time and News. 9.15 :—Concert by a Students' Orchestra. 10.15 :—Quartet Concert : Overture, I Giuochi (Gomez) ; Selection from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni) ; Fantasia on the Works of Liszt (Urbach).

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m., 8kw.—4.20 :—See Hamburg. 5.30 :—August Heim Festival. 6.55 :—Talks. 7.40 :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. 7.5 :—Talks. 7.55 :—Weather for Farmers. 8 :—Programme from Munich, followed by News, Card Lesson, and Dance Music from Berlin (Wilsdruff).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 4kw.—6.15 :—Violin Recital. 6.35 :—The Interview of the Week. 7 :—Magdeburg Recital. 7.55 :—Labour Market Report. 8 :—The Wernlach Bankruptcy Case, play (Auditor). 9 :—Three Selections for Three Soloists, Mixed Choir, and Five Saxophones (Vogt). 9.30 :—Concert of Chamber Music ; String Quartet op. 74 No. 3 (Haydn) ; String Quartet in F major (Mozart), followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 10.30 :—Card Lesson, Coon Can, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (483m.), 1.5kw.—7.55 :—Time and Weather. 8 :—Symphony Concert, from the Works of Mozart, relayed from the Casino, Basle. 10 :—News and Weather. 10.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (277m., 12.5kw.—7.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 8 :—See Prague. 9 :—Programme from Brünn. 10 :—See Prague. 10.20 :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 7.5 :—Gramophone Concert of Serenades. 8 :—Weather. 8.2 :—Topical Talk. 8.30 :—Humorous Programme. 9.30 :—Popular Song Recital. 10.10 :—News. 10.20 :—Theatre Talk. 10.50 :—Gramophone Concert and Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m., 2.6kw.—7 :—See Prague. 9 :—Concert—Humour in Classical Music. 10 :—See Prague. 10.20 :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—5 :—Dance Music. 6 :—Talks. 6.30 :—Trio Concert—Fantasy (Ackermans) ; Berceuse (Dennaz) ; Valse triste (De Thaey) ; La Legerone (Lazzari) ; La Bergère des Alpes (Snoek). 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment (Donizetti). 8.25 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Selection from The Daughter of the Regiment, opera-comique (Donizetti). 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (556m., 20kw.—4 :—Piano and Song Recital. 7.15 :—Italian Language Lesson. 7.50 :—Shorthand Lesson. 8.35 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 10.10 :—News and Weather, followed by Concert by the Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Emke.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—3.30 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Weather and News. 7.15 :—Time Signal. 7.16 :—Gardening Talk. 7.40 :—Programme from the Works of J. P. E. Hartmann. 8.25 :—Roman Satirpi—Petronius : Talk and Reading. 10.25 :—Time and Report of the Danish Radio Chats. 10.45 :—Pianoforte Recital—Sonata in G major (Haydn) ; Sonata in D minor (Reger). 11.15 :—Dance Music. 12 :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m., 1kw.—7.10 :—Agricultural Report. 7.25 :—Press Review. 7.40 :—Talk for Scouts. 7.55 :—Time Signal. 8 :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. 8.5 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. 8.15 :—Talk and Concert from Warsaw. 10.10 :—Talk and News. 11 :—Dance Music. 12 :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (244m.), 7.4 :—See Stuttgart. 7.30 :—Concert of Old Viol Music. 8.30 :—The Van Houkruger Case, wireless play (Auditor). 10 :—See Stuttgart. 11.15 :—News.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN-BORG (218m.), HANOVER (506m.), KIEL (246m.).—4.30 :—Concert from the Crystal Palais, Hanover. 5.30 :—Talks. 6.30 :—Variety Programme. 7 :—Talks. 7.50 :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. 8 :—Concert by Celia Brandt (pianist) and Willy Palmedo (violinist)—Pianoforte Solos : (a) Polonaise in A major, (b) Fantaisie Impromptu (Chopin) ; Concerto for Violin in G major, No. 11. (Seehr) ; Pianoforte Solos : (a) Paganini-Etude in E flat major (Liszt) ; (b) Valse romantique (Debussy) ; Grelien Suite in Three Movements, op. 40, for Violin (Haas) ; Scherzo, op. 20, No. 1, for Pianoforte (Scriabine). 9.30 :—Concert. 10.30 :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Announcements. 10.50 :—Gramophone Concert from Osterman Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m., 5kw. After 6.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. 12.40 :—Quintet Recital for Piano and Strings (Schmitt). 2.40 :—Talk. 4.40 :—Pianoforte Recital of Etudes. 5.40 :—Gramophone Records. 6.10 :—Concert by the Station Orchestra, conducted by Mouk Schmitt. 7.10 :—Exchange Quotations. 7.25 :—Italian Language Lesson. 8.23 :—Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Time Signal. 8.41 :—A Wireless Play, followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 5.5kw.—8.55 a.m. :—Time Signal and Concert. 11.10 :—Time Signal. 11.11 :—Programme for Hospitals. 12.40 :—Gramophone Records. 12.10 :—Harmonium Recital. 1.10 :—Time Signal. 1.11 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.40 :—Time Signal. 2.41 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 3.25 :—Reading. 3.55 :—Concert. 4.55 :—Gramophone Concert. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 5.41 :—Children. 6.40 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—Wireless Technical Lesson. 7.40 :—Talk. 7.50 :—Gramophone Records. 7.55 :—Talk. 8.25 :—Police Notes. 8.40 :—Time Signal. 8.41 :—Concert. 9.10 :—Talk. 9.25 :—Concert—Invitation to the Waltz (Weber) ; Selection from Faust (Gounod). 9.50 :—Gramophone Music. 10.10 :—Concert—March from Athalie (Mendelssohn) ; Gold and Silver Waltz (Lehar) ; Territorial March (Blankenburg) ; Finale. 10.40 :—News. 10.50 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,505m., 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m., 1kw.—English Lesson. 6.45 :—Song Recital. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 7.50 :—Talk. 8.10 :—Dance Music. 8.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (463m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—7 :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15 :—Talk for Farmers. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 8 :—Orchestral Concert, followed by News, Sports Notes and Concert, relayed from the Café Handelshof, Essen.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Song Recital. 8.30 :—Songs from the Italian Song Book (Hugo Wolf). 9.30 :—Concert—Duet in G major for Lute and Flute (Baron) ; Lute Solos : (a) Overture (Losy) ; (b) Fantasia (Kellner) ; (c) Gavotte in G minor (Bach) ; (d) Bourrée ; Sonata in B minor for Flute and Cembalo (Bach) ; Sonata in D minor for Lute, Flute, and Cembalo (Daube). 10.30 :—Time Signal, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID—Call EAJ7 (Talks) (392m.), 3kw., 8 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Dance Music. 9.25 :—News. 11 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert by a Gaiety Orchestra from the Hotel Nacional.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. 8 :—Announcements and Weather. 8.10 :—News. 8.20 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Time Signal. 8.32 :—Concert. 9 :—Il Gallo d'Ali—Musical Comedy in Three Acts (Romagnoli). 11 :—Concert of Variety Music. 11.50 (in the interval):—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (238m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Time Signal. 6.31 :—English Lesson. 7.30 :—Talk. 8 :—Variety Concert. 10 :—Dance Music. In the interval at 10.30 :—Taxation Notes and News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Club Notes, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.2 :—Programme from Rome. In the interval, Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m., 15kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (385m.), NOTODDEN (449m.), PORSGRUND (463m.), RJUKAN (440m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. 7.30 :—Talk. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.1 :—Concert. 9.30 :—Talk. 9.35 :—Weather and News. 10.10 :—Choral Recital. 10.40 :—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.20 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at 1. Exchange Quotations and News ; and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Exchange Quotations. 4.45 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Elementary German Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Goodwill Week Concert. Programme for Children. Vocal Quartet Selections ; Violin Solo ; Address by Mlle. Mallet ; Songs ; Pianoforte Solo ; Songs ; Address by M. Wautier-D'Aygalliers ; Violin Solo ; Address by Mlle. Hélène Jacques ; Songs, Recitation by Mlle. Jacques Le Roy. In the interval at 8.36, Sports Review ; and at 9.15, Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (617m., 5kw.—7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Choral Concert of Russian Songs. 8 :—Concert by a Czech Quartet. 9 :—Pianoforte Recital. 9.30 :—Musical Interlude. 10 :—Time, News and Sports Notes. 10.15 :—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—8.15 :—Chromic paraiso, Announcements and Sports Notes. 8.30 :—Report of the Institute of Agriculture, Exchange, Weather, News and Press Review. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.20 :—Concert—Pastorale for Strings and Organ (Tartini) ; the Third Concerto by C minor, Op. 37, for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Beethoven) ; Humorous Items on the Gramophone ; Matinatino, from the Summer Concerto (Pizzetti) ; Dances from Prince Igor (Barodine) ; Cinema Notes ; Cello Solo, Il Santo, Pulcinello e lo scarabeo (Cassadò) ; Pierrot (Magrini) ; Wotan's Farewell and Fire Magic from The Valkyrie (Wagner) ; Overture, Cleopatra (Mancinelli). News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7 :—Songs and Stories. 7.30 :—Medical Talk. 8 :—Violin Recital—Fugue in A major (Tartini-Kreisler) ; Grave (Friedmann Bach-Kreisler) ; Minuet, Milandre (Pugnani-Kreisler) ; Londonderry Air (Kreisler) ; Spanish Songs (Nin-Kochansky) ; Romance (Sinding) ; Norwegian Dance (Grieg). In the interval, Songs from the Works of Hugo Wolf. 8.55 :—Agricultural Talk. 9.40 :—Gramophone Dance Records.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7 :—Time Signal. 7.5 :—Talk. 7.30-10 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 10 :—Orchestral Concert—Italian Serenade (Wolf) ; Spanish Symphony (Lalo) ; Legend (Dvorák) ; Serenade mélancolique (Tchaikovsky) ; Polonaise from Eugene Onegin (Tchaikovsky). 11.15 :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—7 :—Accordion Selections. 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Concert. 8 :—Exchange Quotations. 8.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 8.25 :—Songs and Violin Solos. 9 :—Orchestral Concert, from the Café des Americains. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 11 :—Transmission of Pictures.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. 8 :—Announcements ; Weather. 8.10 :—News. 8.20 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Light Music. 11.30 :—News and Relay of Music.

VIENNA (516.2m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (344.8m.).—5.30 :—Relay of the International Football Match, England v. Austria. 7.30 :—Talk. 7.55 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 8 :—Inebriella Debut, opera, in six scenes (Haydn). 9.15 :—Of Marriage, by Paul Pranger, and Of Women, three scenes (Lichtenberg). After the programme, Popular Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (486.7m.), 16kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—6.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 a.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.75kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday :—

CAPTS.—W. F. WAKE-WALKER, O.B.E., to President, for service under Admiralty (July 25), and as Deputy Director of Training and Staff Duties Divn. (Aug. 1) ; and L. D. I. MACKINNON to Queen Elizabeth (Aug. 1) and to Queen Elizabeth as Capt. of the Fleet to Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield.

PAYMR.-LIEUT.—H. P. KOELLE, to President, for victualling course, Part 2 (May 27).

CDR. GUNNERS.—W. A. R. IMRIE, to Ganges ; and E. C. R. LEPPAN (T.), to Scythe (May 14) ; J. F. CASHEN, to Pembroke (May 21) ; J. BERRY, to Scarborough (June 1) ; and J. F. COOK (T.), to Voyager (June 14).

GUNNER (T.).—J. R. SMITH, to Kennet, tempy. (May 22).

WT. SHIPT.—W. SHARPE, to Courageous, on recomng. (July 3).

WT. ENGNR.—W. T. COOMBE, to Tiger (May 15).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

CAPT.—R. H. GRIFFIN, O.B.E., R.D., A.D.C., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (May 13).

SUB-LIEUTS.—P. C. H. CLISSOLD, to Calypso (May 24) ; W. K. HUNTER (acts.), to Vivid (May 17), and to Iron Duke (June 28) ; and J. F. H. COOMBES (proby.), to Vivid (May 17), and to Renown (June 28).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—R. D. EYRE, to Champion (May 17) ; D. G. MACKENZIE, to Greenwich (May 24) ; and A. R. MARSHALL, to Cleopatra (May 26).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUTS.—R. PEDLOW, M.B., D.P.H., to Victory, for R.N. Hospital, Haslar (May 18) ; and A. S. PEARSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. (proby.), to Furious (May 19).

PROBY. PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—E. H. TAYLOR, to Furious (May 31).

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BRIXHAM, May 11.—Forres arrived, and left for Falmouth May 12.

CHUNGKING, May 11.—Cannop left for Ichang.

DARTMOUTH, May 13.—Forres left for Brixham.

FALMOUTH, May 12.—Forres arrived.

HONG-KONG, May 11.—Stormcloud arrived ; and Thracian left on patrol.

LOWESTOFT, May 11.—Kate Lewis left for Portsmouth ; May 12.—Fitzroy left for survey.

MIRI, May 12.—Herald left for survey.

PORTLAND, May 11.—Submarine R 4 arrived ; May 12.—Winchester arrived.

PORT SAID, May 11.—Effingham arrived and left for Aden.

PORTSMOUTH, May 12.—Winchester left for Portland ; Tetrarch left for Invergordon ; and Kate Lewis arrived.

ROSYTH, May 12.—Vortigern, Vimy, and Walker arrived.

SHEERNESS, May 12.—Kellett left for survey.

TSINGTAO, May 10.—Sandwich left for Tientsin ; and Kent arrived.

WEI-HAI-WEI, May 8.—Seraph arrived ; May 10.—Magnolia left.

WUHU, May 10.—Teal arrived.

WUSUNG, May 10.—Castor arrived.

In reference to the recent transfer of Pembroke Dockyard to the Air Ministry, Fleet Orders notify that the officer in charge of the Dockyard will be retained for the time being, up to June 13, 1930, at the latest.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MAY 13

ADMIRALTY, MAY 8

R.N.

Sub-Lieut. (E) C. G. Webley to be Lieut. (E) (May 1).

R.N.R.

Proby. Sub-Lieut. J. N. Caris to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of June 20 ; Proby. Sub-Lieut. A. E. Curtain to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of March 20, 1928 ; Proby. Sub-Lieut. F. S. Thompson to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of Nov. 27, 1929 ; Proby. Sub-Lieut. C. B. L. Wren to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of Nov. 18, 1929.

MAY 9

R.N.

Cd. Engrs. to be Lieuts. (E), with seny. stated :—L. J. Fox (May 1) : E. S. Johnson (May 5).

Cd. Tegrs. E. C. Dean placed on Retd. List at own request (May 6).

R.N.R.

Mr. R. R. Chapman to be Sub-Lieut., with seny. of Jan. 6, 1928.

R.N.V.R.

Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (C) A. D. Smalley to be Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (C), with original seny. of Feb. 26, 1929 ; Act. Sub-Lieut. R. F. Carse to be Sub-Lieut., with seny. of April 27.

MAY 10

R.N.

Cd. Gunner L. J. Backhouse placed on Retd. List (May 10) ; Lieut.-Cmdr. (Retd.) J. L. L. Sloan to be Cmdr. (Retd.) (May 10).

Engr. Lieuts. (Retd.) to be Engr. Lieut.-Cmdrs. (Retd.) :—W. Whyte, J. Whittemson, E. L. Callaway, F. T. Norris (March 31).

MAY 12

R.N.

Cd. Supply Officer A. Sherbut placed on Retd. List, with rank of Paymr. Capt. (May 11).

R.M.

Lt.-Col. St. G. F. G. Caulfield is placed on the Retd. List at own request, and to be Col. (Retd.) (May 12).

WAR OFFICE, MAY 13

REGULAR ARMY

Col. H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes the local rank of Maj.-Gen. on ceasing to be empld. as Comdt., Sudan Def. Force (May 1).

CAVALRY

L.-G.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. W. S. Cunninghame, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (May 14) : Capt. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C., to be Maj. (May 14).

4TH/7TH D.G.—Sec. Lt. R. Turner to be Lt. (May 14).

5TH INNIS. D.G.—Lt. J. F. B. Goodfellow resigns his comms. (May 14).

9TH L.—Capt. L. H. H. Harris retires on ret. pay (May 14).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. W. E. Duncan, D.S.O., M.C., is secd. for serv. on the Staff in India (March 26) : Capt. F. W. Crawford, M.C., to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. N. Ellis (April 12).

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Lt. R. V. Brinkman is secd. while holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the Govr.-Gen. and C.-in.-C., Dominion of Canada (April 23).

INFANTRY

THE QUEEN'S R.—Capt. R. F. C. Ozley-Boyle, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (April 16).

NORTH'D FUS.—Lt. T. E. Bland is restd. to the estabt. (April 17).

R. WAR. R.—Lt.-Col. C. J. Beckingsale retires, receiving a gratuity (May 12).

CHESHIRE R.—Capt. R. W. Mills, M.C., retires on ret. pay (May 14).

R. SUSSEX R.—Capt. A. R. Ford is secd. for serv. as Asst. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., Small Arms Sch. (April 17).

K.S.L.I.—Lt. D. G. Fully, M.C., is secd. for serv. as Adjt., Aux. Force, India (Nov. 1, 1929).

N. STAFFORD R.—Capt. W. D. Stamer, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (May 9).

ESSEX AND H.—Capt. R. L. Hutton is restd. to the estabt. (April 17) ; Capt. A. G. Speirs, having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (May 12).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (May 12) :—R. Lawson, and remains secd., A. T. Wilson Brand, L. R. Robertson, under the provisions of Art. 111, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. N. F. Penruddocke to be Adjt. (April 10), vice Capt. J. A. Middleton.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The appt. of Lt. J. W. Eames, M.B., is antedated to Oct. 1, 1926, but not to carry pay and allces. prior to Oct. 1, 1927 ; Lt. (on prob.) T. G. D. Coneys resigns his commn. (May 14).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss K. E. Trott retires, receiving a gratuity (May 12) ; Sister Miss M. Cason resigns her appt. (May 14).

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

Capt. (Asst. Paymr.)—J. Stoddard to be Maj. (Asst. Paymr.) (May 11).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. H. A. Case, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Res. of Off., and K. Afr. Rif., is granted the local rank of Col., while employed as Comdr., Southern Rdsa. in E. Africa (Aug. 27, 1929) ; Maj. the Hon. R. H. Wyndham, M.C., L.G., to be Bt.-Col. (May 14), under the provisions of Art. 121, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926) ; Maj. G. S. Hughman, O.B.E., h.p. Int, late Cameronians, retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health (May 13) ; Capt. R. A. C. Radcliffe, King's Own (R. Lancs.), is granted the local rank of Maj., while empld. as Staff Offr., Southern Rhodesia T.F. (Jan. 24).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Lt. A. McCombe resigns his comms. (May 14).

REGIMENTAL LIST

CAVALRY

4TH/7TH D.G.—A. N. Carritt, late Lt., 4th/7th D.G., to be Lt. (Feb. 20), with seny. Dec. 24, 1922.

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Sec. Lt. R. J. Pyke to be Lt. (May 13), with seny. Nov. 8, 1923.

INFANTRY

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—

R. SCOTS.—Maj. H. E. P. Townsend (May 10).

CHESHIRE R.—Capt. J. F. T. Holliday (May 7).

R. SUSSEX R.—Lt.-Col. E. F. Villiers, C.M.G., D.S.O. (May 4).

WELCH R.—Maj. G. D. Broughton, O.B.E. (May 10), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

MIDD'X R.—Maj. A. C. Dundas, O.B.E. (May 10).

WILTS R.—Capt. J. Reader (May 7).

GORDONS.—Maj. G. N. McLean (May 11).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt. F. Russell to be Capt. (March 5) ; A. E. Roberts to be Sec. Lt. (May 14).

INFANTRY

BLACK WATCH.—Lt. E. Gardiner (late Offr. Cadet, Durham Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.), to be Sec. Lt. (May 14).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. G. M. Junner resigns his comms. (May 14), and retains the rank of Lt.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. F. R. How from 12th Lond. R., T.A., Res. of Off., to be Lt. (May 14).

MILITIA

INFANTRY

3RD BN. ESSEX R.—Capt. E. B. Green relinquishes his comms. (May 12), and is granted the hon. rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

YEOMANRY

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

COMMISSIONERS' POWERS

RIGHT OF APPEAL

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.) and discussed the powers of the Traffic Commissioners in the granting of licences.

On Clause 78, which gives a right of appeal to the Minister by any person aggrieved by decisions of the Traffic Commissioners with reference to the withholding of road service licences,

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) moved an amendment to provide that if there should be appeals to courts of law against any Order made by the Minister, the holder of the licence would be able to continue his service pending the decision of the court.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said he agreed that the right of access to the courts of law should not be taken away without good reason; but he had yet to be convinced that, in this special case, there ought to be a right of appeal to the courts. Where certain administrative powers were entrusted to the Minister, the decisions which he gave ought to be final unless in exceptional circumstances. Substantial interests might be at stake and refusal of a public service vehicle licence might be a very damaging thing; but he thought that, on the whole, the administrative side of the State would be a better judge than the judicial side. Better road services would be obtained and the public interest would be better served by giving drastic powers to the Minister of Transport. In this case the Minister ought to be trusted, and, if he should misbehave, there were the usual Parliamentary means of calling attention to his misdeeds.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said he assumed that there would always lie with the alleged aggrieved person the right to appeal to the courts on a point of interpretation of the law, but not to question the judicial exercise of his functions by the Minister. If that were so, he would agree with what had been said by Major Hills.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said the only grounds on which an aggrieved person could appeal to the courts were that the Minister had acted *ultra vires* or had acted in bad faith; but that did not affect the administration of the Act. He thought it would be undesirable to agree to the proposed amendment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said he hoped the amendment would be agreed to. Bureaucracy in these days was growing in power. While he agreed that Ministers would act in a proper fashion, there might be circumstances in which it might be necessary to have the right of appeal to the courts of law.

The amendment was rejected by 20 votes to nine.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill,

ENTIRELY "EYE-WASH"

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY said that, while the clause stated that an aggrieved person might appeal from the decision of the Traffic Commissioners to the Minister, the appeal would be entirely "eye-wash." It would be an appeal, in effect, from one set of officials to another. In hearing appeals against the decisions of the Traffic Commissioners the Minister would be dependent on the officials of his Department. While he (the speaker) felt sure that no injustice would be done, it was illusory to put forward the clause as a real appeal.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 79 provides that any holder of, or applicant for, a licence to act as driver or conductor of a public service vehicle who felt aggrieved at the decision of the Traffic Commissioners, could appeal to a petty sessions court, which could make orders that would be binding on the Commissioners.

Considerable discussion took place on a proposal that a further right of appeal ought to be allowed to drivers and conductors, whose livelihood (MAJOR HILLS said) might depend, as the clause stood, on the decision of two magistrates. He proposed that the aggrieved person should have a further right of appeal to the quarter sessions.

Mr. WALKER (Newport, Lab.).—What is the difference?

MAJOR HILLS said that in nearly every case there was a trained chairman of quarter sessions.

Mr. MORRISON stated that the right of appeal to petty sessions was a new concession, no such right of appeal from the decision of the licensing authority having existed before. He undertook to receive any representations that might be made to him on the point between now and the Report stage, but he held out no hope of extending the rights of appeal further, as he thought the position of the men was perfectly safeguarded.

During the sitting Unionist members complained of the absence of Law Officers of the Crown when points in the Bill which required legal definition arose. At a later stage Mr. REMER complained on more than one occasion that the Minister of Transport was behaving insultingly to the Committee by giving inadequate replies to members who proposed or spoke on amendments.

The CHAIRMAN said that, up to a point, it was competent for an hon. member to comment on the actions of the Government representatives, but it was not competent for him to go on repeating these comments every time he spoke.

The clause under discussion was agreed to and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSING BILL

RE-DEVELOPMENT OF CLEARED AREAS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday resumed consideration of the Housing Bill, discussion being continued on Clause 1, which deals with the declarations by local authorities of unhealthy areas as clearance areas.

A sub-section of the clause provided that the local authority should secure the clearance of an unhealthy area by ordering the demolition of the buildings thereon, or by purchasing the land comprised in the area and themselves undertaking or otherwise securing the demolition of the buildings, or partly in one of those ways and partly in the other.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Edgbaston, U.) moved the first of a series of amendments, the object of which, he said, was to ensure the early redevelopment on suitable lines of areas which have been cleared so that they will not remain derelict.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, said that he thought the amendment would have the effect of giving an advantage in circumstances that might arise to the owners, leaving it to the local authority "to hold the baby."

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) described the amendment as "clotted nonsense."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pointed out that his amendments appeared on the paper in the wrong order. Properly placed they would make the clause far from "clotted nonsense." He claimed that the effect of his proposal would be to ensure that these areas were not developed by the owners in such a way as to block the replanning of a town at some future date.

The closure having been applied, Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was rejected by 23 votes to 13.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

SCOTTISH HOUSING BILL

The Housing (Scotland) Bill was again considered at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Scottish Bills yesterday.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Kelvingrove, U.) moved an amendment to omit the sub-section which empowers a local authority to order the demolition of buildings in a clearance area.

The LORD ADVOCATE said the effect of the amendment would be to strike a blow at the heart of the Bill by limiting the powers of the local authorities.

The amendment was defeated by 25 votes to 13.

Mr. JAMES WELSH (Paisley, Lab.) moved an amendment providing that no building should be included unless the whole building belonged to the same owner.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, said that there might be buildings with 30 owners, and if the local authority did not acquire the site there would be difficulty in securing its development. He undertook, however, to consider before the Report stage whether an alternative form of words could not be found which would more effectively carry out the object in view.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

LIBERAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION

COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON

The twelfth council meeting of the Women's National Liberal Federation was opened yesterday at the Kingsway Hall, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

LADY ACLAND, who was re-elected president, expressed the federation's appreciation of the way the Liberal Parliamentary Party, under Mr. Lloyd George, had fought the battle of Liberalism in the House of Commons. Their Liberal representatives in Parliament had proved themselves to be the most practically progressive party in the House of Commons. The party was, however, still in a critical position that called for every ounce of energy and self-sacrifice that they could give to it.

Mrs. BURNETT-SMITH (Annie S. Swan) extended to the meeting the greetings of the Scottish Liberal Federation.

A resolution was unanimously carried deploring the fact that the Labour Government has so far failed to grapple with unemployment, and expressing the belief that the applications of the schemes put forward by the Liberal Party at the General Election is necessary to secure a solution of the problem.

There was a discussion on the Empire and free trade, and another resolution was unanimously carried declaring that, while they were whole-heartedly in favour of encouraging inter-Imperial trade by regular cooperation and consultation with all parts of the Empire, they resolutely refused any support to the scheme brought forward under the title of Empire free trade, if only because that scheme could not be carried out without heavy taxes on foreign supplies of food and raw material, and because it would seriously endanger our export trade to foreign countries.

The meeting rejected a resolution advocating the abolition of the death penalty, but adopted one urging the abolition of the "cat."

MATERNITY SERVICES

A resolution was carried unanimously urging the extension of ante-natal services, the provision of more maternity beds in hospitals, and the use of anaesthetics for all in cases where no danger would be incurred. DR. JESSIE CAMPBELL MAXWELL said that it should be as easy for a poor working woman to secure the use of anaesthetics as for the woman who could have half the specialists in London at her bedside. LADY SIMON, in supporting the resolution, disclosed the fact that she had worked as a qualified midwife in the slums of London.

Mrs. WINTRINGHAM proposed a resolution that in view of the recent increase in sexual offences against children the council should call on the Home Secretary to take steps to carry out the recommendations made some years ago by a Departmental Committee on sexual offences against young persons.

COMMANDANT ALLEN, of the Women's Auxiliary Service, said that there was a good deal of sentimental rubbish talked about this subject. "I stand before you as one of the bloodthirsty ones. I am in favour of capital punishment and I am in favour of flogging as a strong deterrent. Too much nonsense is talked about excusing criminals."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

A resolution was also carried urging the extension to clubs of licensing regulations similar to those for publichouses.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day.

STOKE EXTENSION BILL

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. WELLOCK, resumed the consideration yesterday of the Bill promoted by the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation with the object of extending the city boundary by incorporating the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme and the Wolstanton United urban district.

Mr. W. H. Makepeace, sewage engineer to Stoke Corporation, gave evidence in support of the Bill on the ground that it would lead to increased administrative efficiency. He said there was great pollution of streams in the district by trade waste and until the whole duty of disposing of sewage and trade waste was brought under one controlling authority it would not be possible to do much to improve matters.

Mr. Aucock, chairman of the Housing Committee, gave evidence as to the need of more land for housing, and Mr. Williamson, director of education, gave evidence as to the advantages of unified control of education in the area.

The committee adjourned until to-day.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION

MR. O'CONNOR'S TRADE POLICY

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.). Captain R. Berkeley (L.). Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Nominations, Saturday. Polling, May 27.

LAST ELECTION

Sir Albert Bonnett (U.)	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	11,573
Mr. A. Brampton (L.)	8,738
Unionist majority ..	2,998

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 13

It would have better suited the Liberal and Labour parties if there had been four candidates instead of three in the by-election in Central Nottingham. Efforts which are being made to have it established that Mr. O'Connor is not fully sworn as a crusader in the cause of Empire free trade suggests thoughts in the rival camps of "what might have been" if Lord Beaverbrook had cavorted into the constituency, as once was threatened, in revolt against the Conservative standard-bearer.

Mr. O'Connor states his own attitude plainly. When he was questioned last night he said:—"Lord Beaverbrook advocates Empire free trade and wishes us to agree here and now to impose food taxes in this country. Quite frankly, I do not agree with that policy. Let us see what decision the Imperial Conference arrives at and then put it to the referendum. Lord Beaverbrook is very energetic and travels a little faster than public opinion."

Mr. O'Connor's policy, in short, is that of Mr. Baldwin, which Lord Beaverbrook has endorsed. The difficulty which Captain Berkeley and Mr. Waterson have to face is that they are competitors for the anti-safeguarding vote, and Mr. O'Connor is making it clear that he will be firm in keeping safeguarding to the front as the predominant issue of the election. He is concerned, too, with a wider field than the lace industry, and submits that if he is unsuccessful in this fight the workers in a score of other industries will find their employment threatened. People engaged in producing motor-cars, motor-cycles, tires, musical instruments, cinema films, clocks, watches, gloves, cutlery, gas mantles, paper, pottery, and silk would be affected as the lace workers are affected now. Free trade, the Conservative candidate points out, was adopted when we were the greatest manufacturing country in the world and when we alone had enormous resources in raw materials. The situation to-day is entirely different. Other countries have built up industries, they have raw materials equal to ours, and unfortunately a much lower standard of living. They work longer hours and for lower wages. Mr. O'Connor tells his audiences:—"We cannot have our home markets flooded with cheap foreign goods, produced by underpaid labour, and expect our workpeople to retain their jobs and their present standard of life. It is impossible."

In his comments on the lace industry he notes that Calais, where the people are working at 40 per cent. lower rates than in Nottingham, is no farther from England than Nottingham is from Leicester. The Calais manufacturers not only pay lower wages but they have not to pay for pensions and various other social services. No amount of efficiency can enable our people to compete against the lower standard of life on the Continent. Mr. O'Connor intends to drive home these assertions not only at indoor meetings but wherever in the day-time he can gather a few electors together. He is having a loud-speaker fitted to a car which he will drive himself, and with this equipment he proposes systematically to tour through the division.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES

Captain Berkeley declared at his opening meeting that in the five years since the safeguarding duty was applied to lace employment has slightly decreased in the industry. The statement, I am informed, conceals the fact that the regularity and extent of employment have been very substantially increased. The battle of figures will be fully joined when Mr. Waterson, who was adopted as the Labour candidate to-night, takes up the Conservative challenge. It is stated, however, that Captain Berkeley, after concentrating during the first few days of his campaign on the safeguarding issues, proposes to address himself more definitely to the major question of unemployment. He will expound the Liberal policy and criticize the record and proposals of both the Conservative and Socialist parties. He has indicated that he may appeal for a non-party outlook on the industrial position in the spirit of Mr. Lloyd George's appeal yesterday for the consideration of agriculture.

Mr. Waterson also is likely to seek to widen the issues of the election. The only safeguarding of which he is in favour, he said to-day, is the safeguarding of the home of the consumer. He is not prepared to allow safeguarding as a form of protection to get its grip on the people, because he regards it only as the stepping stone to a greater measure of protection. The by-election will be in full swing to-morrow, and as the three parties have large bands of workers and a number of trained agents are helping with the staff work, the pace should be hard and fast to the finish.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISCIPLINE

ENFORCEMENT OF LEVIES ON SUSPENDED LODGE

At the North London Police Court yesterday ALBERT MORRIS BARNES, HARRY CHARLES SCHAMELY, and WILLIAM ROBERT TISDALL, trustees of the Sir Edwin Landseer Lodge, No. 367, of the British United Order of Oddfellows, appeared to an adjourned summons before Mr. Basil Watson under which the parent society, whose headquarters are at Station-road, York, asked that certain fines and levies imposed on the defendants should be enforced. The sums claimed were £92 10s. and £46 10s.

The defendants disputed the right of the parent society to make the levies or impose the fines.

Mr. R. C. Vaughan, in opening the case for the defence, submitted that the summonses were entirely misconceived, and said he had listened with surprise to the proposition of Mr. N. A. J. Cohen on the other side that the proceedings were commenced not so much with the idea of recovering money alleged to be due, but with a view of maintaining discipline among the branches. He (Mr. Vaughan) submitted that if any legal proceedings were taken they should be taken in the County Court or the High Court. The parent society had made a levy on a surplus of £210, but had previously sanctioned the disposal of this sum in another direction, and when the levy and subsequent fine were not paid the branch was suspended. Counsel contended that neither levies nor fines could accumulate after a branch had been suspended; yet in this case the magistrate was asked to enforce not only the original levy and fine, but also accumulations under both heads. He argued that suspension amounted to expulsion.

Having heard Mr. Cohen in reply,

Mr. BASIL WATSON, in giving his decision, remarked that Mr. Vaughan had said the case should have gone to either the County Court or the High Court. He wished to goodness it had, as he thought that these civil cases were not suitable matters for the police courts to deal with. He came to the conclusion that the complainants succeeded on both the claims, and gave judgment for the amounts claimed with £10 10s. costs.

When Mr. Vaughan intimated that there would be an appeal it was stated that in the ordinary course the case would go to Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Vaughan said that points of law were involved, and he asked the magistrate to state a case for the opinion of the Divisional Court.

Mr. BASIL WATSON agreed to do so.

LLOYD'S ROLL OF HONOUR

The Committee of Lloyd's have found an appropriate place in the new building for Lloyd's Roll of Honour, which, when the Corporation was housed in the Royal Exchange, occupied a prominent position outside the barrier at the entrance to the Underwriting Room. Lloyd's Roll of Honour includes the names of as many as 3,713 men, with particulars of their services during the War. Unlike the War Memorial, which was removed from the Royal Exchange and re-erected in the new building before this was opened by the King on March 24, 1928, the Roll of Honour had not been seen in the new building until yesterday, when it appeared on the marble wall of the vestibule leading from the Underwriting Room to the Library. It is now about 6ft. square instead of being oblong.

WORLD BUILDING CONGRESS

FIRST MEETING IN ENGLAND

EIGHT HUNDRED DELEGATES

The fifth International Congress of Building and Public Works Contractors is to be held in London from Monday, May 26 to May 30, at the joint invitation of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. It is the first of these congresses to be held in this country and the King has given it his patronage. The Duke of York will attend a social gathering at the Natural History Museum on the Wednesday evening and will receive the Dominion and foreign guests. Eight hundred delegates, from 35 countries, are expected to be present. Before the opening session the principal delegates will be entertained at luncheon by the Government, the First Commissioner of Works, Mr. G. Lansbury, being in the chair.

The importance of the congress is indicated by the size of the industries represented and the subjects to be considered. In Great Britain alone building and public works construction give direct employment to more than a million workpeople and indirect employment to fully another million. At the opening session the delegates will be welcomed by the Foreign Secretary. On the Tuesday morning the congress will consider reports on rationalization as applicable to building and constructional works, and the financing of middle-class houses and other constructional works. Mr. J. H. Thomas will open the proceedings of this session. In the afternoon the subjects for consideration will be scientific research and conditions of contract. Lord Parmoor will lead the discussion. On the Wednesday morning, when the Minister of Health will be in the chair, the congress will give attention to working-class housing and to the application of safety measures. In the afternoon there will be reports on education, and Lord Eustace Percy will then speak. After the business sessions there will be visits on the Thursday to important building works and to manufactories of building materials; and on the Friday a banquet.

AIMS OF THE FEDERATION

It is 25 years since the International Federation of Building and Public Works Contractors was founded, the first congress having been held in Liége in 1905, followed by gatherings in Paris in 1908, in Rome in 1912, and in Paris in 1925. The principal aims of the International Federation are:—(1) To establish constant relations between all existing associations in the industry of building and public works; (2) to centralize all commercial, industrial, scientific, and social information, and to hand it on to the members; (3) to encourage the formation of associations of employers in countries where they do not yet exist and to unite separate associations in the same country into a national federation; (4) in view of the immense number of employees, the amount of capital invested, and the fundamental role played by the constructor in every age, but more especially in recent years, to see that the building industry is given the status that it merits. In a word, to stimulate, co-ordinate, and collect information in all the various fields of activity, both national and international, of the building trade.

The federation is directed by a council and permanent bureau, with M. F. Van Ophem as general director-delegate. At the congress headquarters are the following organizations, which show the scope of the international activities:—A technical and inquiry services bureau, a legal and fiscal board, an organization dealing with construction, research and the testing of materials; an association to control the fund for payment of compensation to families; work connected with hygiene and child-welfare, pensions to widows and orphans, men on the sick-list, &c.; an organization dealing with the production and purchase of materials, one for the guaranteeing of insurance buildings, professional colleges, and a general office of building and public works for architects, engineers and contractors. At present 20 national federations are affiliated to the International Federation, 17 of them being in Europe, and they have a total of more than 100,000 members. It is hoped that before long the International Federation will combine all the organizations of the building and contracting trades throughout the world. Negotiations are proceeding in the United States and Japan.

RATIONALIZATION

When the subject of rationalization is before the congress the British committee will present a report showing the need for increased efficiency and economy in order that work may be accelerated and costs reduced. By such means, it will be suggested, a larger demand can be stimulated, with better continuity of work for those engaged in the industry and a reduction of unemployment. Lord Amulree is chairman of the committee. An important report on working-class housing will be brought forward by another British committee which has made a comprehensive survey of the present state of the problem, of what remains to be done and of means of doing it. The committee has investigated the influences operating against the resumption of private enterprise, the effects of State action and the effects of the subsidy. The Rent Restriction Act is found to be "the root problem."

Most of the building trade research work in England is done at the Building Research Station at Watford, under the direction of Dr. Stradling. The station is one section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, of which Lord Parmoor is president. In the opinion of the building industry committee which has inquired into the matter, scientific research may best be extended by the establishment of research associations, with State aid if necessary, in one or more sections of the industry; by increased financial and technical support of the Building Research Station; by the establishment of additional University Chairs of Building; by increased support of the British Engineering Standards Association; and by the pooling of Imperial and international knowledge and experience. An example of specialized research is a survey by the Building Research Station of the brick-making industries "which should serve to formulate a specific programme of work." The responsibility for carrying the matter further will rest with the industry. It is not generally realized, the committee says, that there is a wide field of benefit which can be served by the Building Research Station and ample scope for direct support from firms in the industry.

Beginning on the Saturday following the congress there will be a *voyage d'étude*, including a number of visits to constructional works of particular interest.

FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

The hearing was resumed yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), of the charges against GEORGE BENNING, 29, silk merchant, of Broughton Park, Manchester, and DAVID GARFIELD, 43, textile agent, of Alexander-villas, Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park, both on bail, of conspiring together to cheat and defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Limited, and offering a sum of £500 to Sidney Cohen, an agent of the company, as an inducement to show favour to Benning in relation to the affairs of the company.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., with whom were Mr. A. W. Baker Welford and Mr. T. Dawson, appeared for the prosecution; Benning was defended by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. B. M. Cloutman, V.C.; and Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., Mr. Walter Frampton, and Mr. Lionel B. Charles defended Garfield.

The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

It was alleged for the defence that about 5½ tons of goods disappeared from the premises in Commercial-road, E., after a fire which occurred there.

Garfield, in the witness-box, denied that he took any active part with Benning in the interview at Mr. Cohen's office. It was no business of his, he said. He also denied that he suggested the sum of £200 to Mr. Cohen. The suggestion, he alleged, came from Mr. Cohen himself.

Mr. WALTER FRAMPTON.—Had you any interest at all in the payment of the insurance money?

Garfield.—Not one penny.

Mr. FRAMPTON.—Or any interest in the goods at Commercial-road?

Garfield.—None, whatever.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day, the defendants being admitted to bail.

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Letters to the Editor

ASSESSMENT OF SURTAX

PROVIDING FOR TWO YEARS AHEAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be forgiven for boring you once more on the abhorrent subject of taxation?

When will some good and true Chancellor treat us to a single graduated income-tax, instead of allowing the tax on income to be divided into two, for reasons—alas!—incomprehensible by the plainer man, and assessing income-tax on this year's return of earned income and surtax on last year's return of earned income?

The abolition of the three years period was a great boon, but surtax is still assessed not on this year's but on last year's return, and this is an abiding and vicious incubus. It may not fall so hardly on businesses, but it is paralysing to a professional man who cannot tell from year to year what his next year's income is going to be. Suppose he had the impudence, as it were, to return £20,000 as his vocational income earned in the year ended April 5, 1929, he will have to pay his surtax on that by January 1, 1931; but suppose that, through illness or any other disability, his income in the year ended April 5, 1930, has dropped to £5,000. Out of that £5,000 he will have to find £4,256 surtax (assessed on the previous year's £20,000) and £1,067 income-tax on the existing year's £5,000, and live to do it. A tax on income ought all to be levied on the definite ascertained earnings of the last completed year. With taxing as heavy as it is now, any other practice has a stunning effect.

But why, you say, didn't the impudent fellow put by out of that £20,000? He didn't because he was a mere human being, and had to pay income-tax on the £20,000, and surtax on £21,000 he had made the year before. (This case is imaginary.) By all means put by to meet the current year's liabilities, but to put by against not only the current year's but the next year's liabilities (as one must now) is to clog the wheels of industry and of social improvement. Under the existing order of society, hospitals, charities of every kind, and the innumerable enterprises connected with social improvement are voluntarily financed mainly by surtax-payers. So long as the surtax-payer has hanging over him a liability that he may not be able to meet out of his current year's income, all these services and enterprises will go comparatively starved.

A single graduated income-tax, assessed on the last completed year's income, is the only wise and fair way of levying, and I cannot imagine why it is not adopted, unless on the principle:—"Oh! He's a surtax-payer; tease the rich brute." Really, even a surtax-payer ought to be allowed to know from year to year how he stands, so that he can cut his coat according to his cloth, and not have either nervously to sit upon his money or to gamble with his rise and fall. One can cheerfully put up with whatever taxation is necessary if one knows where one is; but to be faced as well with a wasteful and harassing uncertainty about that is too much of a good thing.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GALSWORTHY.

Bury, Sussex.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is evident from the number of letters I have received that there are many generous individuals who desire to promote the establishment of an Institute of Medical Psychology, but who do not know where to send their donations. May I trespass on your kindness to the extent of saying that any sums will be gratefully received by D. O. Malcolm, Esq., the hon. treasurer, Tavistock-square Clinic, W.C.1?

I am, Sir, &c.,
E. FARQUHAR BUZZARD.

Oxford, May 13.

CANAL BOATS BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I reply briefly to Sir Herbert Lidiard's letter of last Thursday on the Canal Boats Bill?

I can assure him that the promoters have withdrawn nothing that was said on Second Reading as to the conditions under which canal boat children are living. But once the Bill was limited to children of school age, except in the case of boats carrying household refuse, references to conditions affecting younger children were largely beside the mark. Again, the hard work which some children are doing, down to the age of seven—examples of which, as I told the House, I had seen and tested myself—is covered by the existing law, which will be much more easily enforced if children of school age are only on the boats during holidays and week-ends, as proposed by the Bill. And the giving away of children to work on other boats, to which reference was made, should also then disappear. No charge that children were actually being sold was made in the House.

Sir Herbert also misunderstands Clause 3 of the Bill. This merely requires that the authority of the area in which the boat is registered must set the machinery in motion by which, for the first time, the authority of the area in which the canal boat child attends school shall be enabled, if his circumstances require it, to assist in providing board and lodging.

Finally, the pitifully meagre attendances of canal children either at special or other schools show that the "scandalous under-education" complained of by Mr. Chamberlain's Committee in 1921 still continues. This was admitted by the representative of the Canal Association in evidence before the Royal Commission on Transport. Over 700 children have grown up in the last 10 years practically unable to read or write. And staggering figures of infant mortality on refuse boats—nine deaths out of 15 births in one family, and four out of seven in another—were recently given by members of a deputation of boatwomen to the House, in such a manner as to suggest that they did not consider them remarkable. How then can the case for the Bill be said to have "collapsed"?

I am, &c.,
KATHARINE ATHOLL.

House of Commons, May 13.

REGENT'S PARK TREES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A very large and ugly heap of mud has been deposited in Regent's Park, near Hanover Gate. Buried in it may be seen various trees. I am told by experts that the trees will die if the mud is not removed at once—a fact which must be well known to the authorities. An inspection of Regent's Park at the present moment must lead one to the conclusion that the condition of trees in general is a matter of very little importance to those in charge of Regent's Park.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD REW.

23, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, May 13.

A NEW ROAD TO EASTBOURNE

FEARS FOR WILLINGDON CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Never in the history of our land has there been so much talk as at the present day about the preservation of rural amenities. Nevertheless, Willingdon, a village by reason of its unique situation one of the most beautiful in Sussex, is threatened with destruction, and (which concerns us even more closely) the amenities of worship in our parish church are threatened with disaster.

If the scheme for a new by-pass road through our village were carried out there would be a new 60ft. main road within a few yards of our church; not only so, but the road would be coming up a sharp gradient, and there would be dangerous cross-roads. The former would necessitate heavy vehicles and low-powered cars using low gear, and the latter the blowing of horns. With this pandemonium close to our church, what would be left of the amenities of worship? Be it noted, of course, that the heaviest traffic of the week would be on Sundays during service hours.

We say deliberately that if this scheme were allowed to go through it would ruin the amenities of worship in our much-loved 800-year-old church. We know of no case throughout the country where a new road has been, as this one would be, constructed so near a church as to ruin the amenities of worship. We appeal to the public opinion of the whole country to come to our aid in defeating this wicked scheme.

Yours truly,
G. P. HANDEL ELVEY, Vicar.
ALEXANDER WELLS, FRANK SOGNO, Churchwardens.

Willingdon Parish Church, May 11.

HOUSING THE POOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Ministry of Health has stated that local authorities will, within the limits of the aggregate rents which will have to be obtained for all houses built under the new Housing Act, be given complete freedom to adopt systems of differential rents, either by having regard to ability to pay, or to the number of children or to other circumstances.

This policy introduces no new principle in law or practice. The "Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, Schedule B," laid it down that local authorities in fixing rents should have regard, *inter alia*, to the rents obtaining in the locality for houses for the working classes and the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses were provided. These two considerations definitely brought into view the question of "ability to pay" as a factor in the determination of rent. Rents fixed for houses under the 1919 Act varied widely throughout England and Wales. The rents of three bedroom parlour houses of approximately the same size and cost varied from as low as 6s. a week to as high as 16s., according to the district and the means of available tenants. The Rents Tribunal, appointed under the 1919 Regulations, in its 1925 report strongly advocated the principle of differential rents, and pointed out that local authorities had it in their power to charge such rents as they thought fit to the tenants of individual houses so long as the total rent income was not lower than that fixed by the Tribunal, or agreed to by the Ministry. The Tribunal was influenced by evidence which it received that a considerable proportion of the aggregate State subsidy had, in fact, benefited tenants who were in a position to pay something nearer the economic rent—in other words, that the money found by the taxpayer was not doing as much as it might do for the housing of those of small means. Mr. Neville Chamberlain received this report on April 16, 1925, and caused it to be published and brought to the notice of the local authorities.

Throughout the last decade there have been two divergent theories current among those interested in housing, one school holding that houses should be subsidized, the other that tenants should be assisted. The principles involved in these two different lines of thought have never been adequately or fully debated. With our nationally characteristic aptitude for illogical compromise we have mixed up the two ideas. The Coalition Government of 1919, through the "Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919," did, in fact, by the introduction of the broad principle of differentiation by districts, do more to house those of small means than has been done since under the Acts of 1920 and 1924. Since the Armistice the taxpayer, apart from future commitments, has actually provided £85,000,000 for housing. Has this large sum done as much for housing in the remedial sense as it might have done had it been more carefully and ingeniously applied? If a consensus of opinion of those who have found the £85,000,000 could be taken one feels sure that it would favour the view that this money was required to meet exceptional circumstances and should have been used with greater discrimination for the benefit of the necessitous cases first, instead of applying it in a wholesale way to provide houses for anyone who came along, irrespective of their means.

It is obvious that, having regard to "ability to pay" involves difficulties of administration and carries with it certain dangers and objections, but the circumstances are without parallel or precedent.

The new Housing Bill purports to make a direct attack on the problem of the housing of the very poor. It is only by bold experiment that this problem can be satisfactorily solved, and the Government is to be congratulated on its encouragement to the local authorities to experiment in differentiation without too much detailed suggestion as to method from the central authority.

I am your obedient servant,
THEODORE G. CHAMBERS.

The Athenæum.

NAUTICAL MEMORIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with interest the letter in to-day's issue on "Nautical Memories," written by Mr. MacAlpine. I myself sailed with the late Captain William Robertson, of Saltcoats, who was well over 70 at the time, and had only taken the ship for one voyage. That was in 1900. He had actually witnessed an action fought between a British frigate and a slaver off St. Helena. An old seaman on board complained bitterly about the gunnery displayed by the frigate, claiming the authority to "grouse" because, as a boy, he had fought at Trafalgar, since when the Navy had gone to the dogs! I may say that an old Australian lady, whom I met that same voyage, remembered, as a girl, the story being told by Captain Robertson on his arrival home from that famous voyage.

A very old doctor I met in Australia some time ago told me he had travelled out as surgeon on a wooden ship carrying emigrants, and added, somewhat humorously, that he ranked "with, but before, the cow"; at least the advertisement read: "Surgeon, stewardess, and milch cow carried on this up-to-date clipper ship"!

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
FRANCIS TWEEDIE.

Kelhead, 51, Sinclair-drive, Mossley-hill, Liverpool, May 12.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The accuracy of Mrs. Drew may still, I venture to think, be vindicated. She wrote:—May 22, 1884. "With Papa to St. Paul's at 12, just arriving in the offertory sentences, the services ideally beautiful, and he had never been before." Had "never been before" to what? Dr. Sanford Terry says to any service at St. Paul's. But Mrs. Drew may well have meant: "had never been before" to that particular kind of service, apparently a sung service of Holy Communion where the "offertory sentences" were rendered "at 12" o'clock; a service which Mrs. Drew herself had, it seems, repeatedly attended and concerning which she enters in her Diary "the services ideally beautiful," but a service to which her father, whatever other services he may have attended in the Cathedral, "had never been before." We must remember that this is an entry in a diary, and we must get at the mind of the diarist. I submit that the above is at least a possible interpretation of Mrs. Drew's words, and it rescues her Diary, to which the innumerable admirers of Mr. Gladstone owe so much, from a mistaken charge of error.

Your obedient servant,
HUBERT HANDLEY.

Golders Green, N.W., May 9.

PEACE ON THE FRONTIER

THE ROADS POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest Lord Chelmsford's letter in your issue of to-day. It is, of course, true that the "roads policy" was first adopted in principle in 1920, when he was Viceroy, but its scope was greatly enlarged, its details altered, and the bulk of the money for the construction of the roads and for Razmak Cantonment provided in 1922, when Lord Reading was Viceroy. At the same time, I frankly admit that it was a slovenly and inaccurate use of language on my part to say that the policy was sanctioned in 1922, and I owe Lord Chelmsford an apology, though he is good enough not to ask for one.

I ought, perhaps, to have made it clear also in my first letter that the permanent reoccupation of Wana (which many consider to be an essential part of the whole scheme) was sanctioned during the present Viceroyalty, and work to that end is, I believe, on the point of completion.

Successive Viceroys and their Governments, and successive Secretaries of State have, in the last decade, not only been subjected to incessant vilification and abuse in large sections of the Indian Press, but have, in addition, been damned with very faint praise by many in this country. It is well, therefore, that the public here and in India should realize the magnitude and the success of the "roads policy" in Waziristan, and give some credit for the achievement to Simla and Whitehall.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINTERTON.

61, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, May 12.

AIR CONTROL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You permitted me to mention a few facts regarding the uses of the R.A.F. in the Near East; will you extend the same courtesy and allow me to reply to Sir A. T. Wilson?

For instance, as regards protection for the pearling fleet, the cost of a year's operational work of one flying-boat based on Bahrein would be far less than the maintenance charges of a sloop. I maintain that the flying-boat can also achieve a far greater measure of surveillance than can the sloop. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that economy should be studied. As regards protection afforded to coastal villages, I well remember having to attempt the protection of Bunder Abbas in 1910. Of course, we could not really do it, as we could not approach close enough in for our guns to reach the shore. Also at the time in question it took us 24 hours to arrive on the scene of action, whereas a flying-boat could have got there in two hours at least. If the trouble-makers in question, about 300 gun-runners, had attacked, we would have been too late to have saved the situation, whereas the flying-boat could have rapidly dispersed their caravan, as we did in the early days of the Dardanelles operations with the camel transport of the Turks.

As regards Sir A. T. Wilson's statement that the naval patrol of the Persian Gulf has been carried out without loss of life, I would like to mention the loss of a cutter's crew with all hands in 1910, also the loss of H.M.S. Proserpine's whaler's crew, two miles north of Bunji, in 1908.

Undoubtedly no arm unsupported can control any country; it is obvious that some support from other forces is required much in the same way that the police have to call in the military on occasions. The great advantage of the R.A.F. is its mobility, whereby it can work from central lines and thus save the maintenance of numerous isolated outposts, with their lines of communication. The history of our Empire demonstrates that outposts in times of trouble are generally ineffective, and call for the employment of a relieving army. I imagine the Arab rebellion in Iraq proved the limitations of an army of occupation unless it is kept up at a strength that would mean an enormous burden for the taxpayer. As regards the personal touch, the constant visits of our officials in Transjordan to the tribes, which are made by aeroplane, have undoubtedly proved of enormous value. I well remember that in 1927 I had to arrange to move a number of the Transjordan troops; it was a matter requiring all our transport. Whereas the aeroplanes themselves were on the scene within a few hours, and the trouble had quieted down long before the ground forces arrived on the scene.

I think that the aeroplane has proved its ability to maintain adequate control over a country, and afford its inhabitants the ever-present feeling that protection will arrive without loss of time, however isolated may be their residence. Control of a country cannot be carried out by ground forces until the communications have been developed at great cost, which would have to be paid for by the British taxpayer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
C. R. SAMSON, Air Commodore (retired).

The Red House, Cholderton, near Salisbury.

A MOSLEM FESTIVAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent's description, in *The Times* to-day, of the Moslem festival of the Baqr 'Id as a day "when devout Moslems sacrifice cows to the glory of Allah and to the horror of Hindus" omits to mention the fact that the festival commemorates the story of Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac, known to Christians from the Book of Genesis, Chapter xxii.

The sacrifice of kine is not obligatory, but in most parts of India is a matter of convenience owing to the price of mutton being more than double that of beef. Poor Moslem families often combine to buy a beast, usually a worn-out cow or bullock. For many it is the one occasion of the year when they partake of a meat meal. In British India such sacrifices are strictly controlled by the Magistracy in order to give a minimum of offence, but their very existence is a cause of dissatisfaction to the vast majority of Hindus owing to their veneration for kine. The propensity of those claiming to represent a majority community to interfere with the civil rights of others has also been manifested by pressure brought to bear upon Moslem shopkeepers by Swarajists and revolutionaries, which finds expression in the Chief Commissioner of Delhi's *communiqué* of May 11.

Sufficient attention has not been paid in most of the communications to the Press from India to an encouraging feature of the situation—namely, the self-restraint shown hitherto by the vast mass of 70,000,000 Moslems, usually by no means prone to acquiesce in the use of force by other elements. This is a tribute to the foresight and practical efforts of their leaders, whose example might well be followed by others. The sole exception appears to have been in portions of the Frontier Province, where Communist propaganda and revolutionary mendacities about the "Sarda Act" joined hands to produce a ferment among an ignorant peasantry.

Your correspondent further styles Mr. Jinnah a "strong political force." It is not unfair to say that Mr. Jinnah is only "a strong political force" for practical purposes when his opinions coincide with those of the bulk of his co-religionists.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WARIS AMEER ALI, I.C.S., Retired.

Reform Club, S.W.1, May 12.

Points from Letters

LANCASHIRE COTTON

The Cotton Week is now over. It was intended to help the distressed cotton industry in Lancashire, and received the gracious approval and support of H.M. the Queen. The following incidents are, I think, of interest. My wife went into a shop whose windows were lavishly labelled "National Cotton Week," and found that their chief exhibit was cotton frocks made in Belgium. My daughter, in another town, bought a cotton dress. When she arrived home she found it was made in France. Such incidents make me wonder how much this Cotton Week has benefited the foreigner and not Lancashire. The traders of this country must have known the object of the week, and I think it regrettable that some of them should have acted in a spirit which directly minimized the good results which were hoped for. May I express the hope that ladies will ask for Lancashire cotton goods and examine their purchase carefully before leaving the shop, as some traders apparently do not care whether Lancashire goods are sold or not.—DR. A. VERNON DAVIES, M.P. for the Royton Division of Lancashire.

THE DOVER-OSTEND ROUTE

On a recent visit I was glad to find that the Belgian Government had at last provided the Ostend Quay railway platforms with roof shelters. But there is still an unpardonable omission. Travellers embarking and disembarking have still to walk 70 or 80 yards along the Custom House wall fully exposed to the inclemency of the weather. We charge no *taxe de luxe*; but, nevertheless, the S.E. Railway have had the courtesy at Dover to erect a part roof for shelter along the Custom House wall, and why cannot the same be done at Ostend? It would not cost much, but on inquiry I was informed that the authorities had no intention whatever of moving in the matter and remedying what is, at present, a serious defect.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. J. NORRIS, 9, Atherstone-terrace, S.W.7.

NOTTINGHAM LACE

I may be very stupid, but I cannot for the life of me understand all this agitation about lace and safeguarding in Nottingham. Surely every elector must have known at the General Election that to vote for a Labour or Liberal candidate was to vote for one who intended at the earliest opportunity to remove the safeguarding duties on lace and on everything else. In the same way, he or she must have known that to vote for a Conservative candidate was to vote for one who intended not only to retain these duties but to extend them. A large number of electors, deceived by the promises of Labour and Liberal candidates to cure unemployment, voted Labour or Liberal. Why then this agitation against the Socialist Government for doing what they were elected to do together with their Liberal allies?—Mr. FREDERICK CHAMBERS, 20, Holmes-road, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.

PRICE OF BREAD

Mr. Webster does not seem to have gone very far afield to justify his statement concerning comparative price of bread at home and abroad. Bread in Belgium, than which it would be difficult to find better, costs 2.20 francs a kilo (namely, 1·425d. an English lb.). The proportion of flour from hard wheat is the same as in England and is mainly imported from Canada.—CAPTAIN L. P. COCKERELL, 53, Rue Edith Cavell, Brussels.

TELEGRAMS IN GLASGOW

On a Sunday recently, at 6.30 a.m., I wished to send to another part of Glasgow a message which my friend there should receive by 9 a.m. at the latest. I rang up "Telegrams" not very hopefully, and was told that as only one boy was on duty on a Sunday for the whole of Glasgow, and as he did not come on duty until 8.30, delivery of a telegram in a suburb by 9 could not be promised. I replied that I could not risk this and would take the message myself, whereupon "Telegrams" offered to make a point of sending out the boy with my telegram as soon as he arrived. I still felt doubtful, but when "Telegrams" very charmingly agreed to ring me up at 8.30 if he could not promise delivery at 9 I dictated my message and went to sleep again happily, hoping not to be disturbed at 8.30. I was not; my friend received his telegram at 7.30 a.m. "Telegrams'" ability surpassed even his courtesy. How on earth was it done?—Mr. H. D. F. KITTO, 4, Ann-street, Glasgow, W.2.

OLD ENGLISH DRINKS

I thank Mrs. Lloyd for her letter. At the same time, I never for a moment suggested that any man should sell old English drinks without first complying with the law's demands. In spite of the cost I still contend that a paying demand can be created for good old English mead and other wines of that kind. (Curiosity is a very thirsty customer.) The only call for legal action might arise when that very potent drink "mead" took command over the steering-gear of a touring motorist.—Mr. E. J. F. GARNET MAN, Benenden, Kent.

"INFORMED HUMANISM"

Sir George Newman, in his address at Swanwick, referred to "night school classes" of the past as merely concerned with the three R.s. In many instances they were far more concerned with "informed humanism." It was the custom in the Victorian era for gentlewomen of high culture and refinement to give their time to the village children in night schools. These cultured gentlewomen introduced an "atmosphere" of gentleness, of culture, of imagination—nay, of spirituality—into the surroundings of the young boys and girls. I know of many such cases, most especially one where a highly gifted gentlewoman—a great singer, a pianist, a linguist, an artist, a traveller, a needlewoman of rare skill, and much more—gave her time and her gifts to the youth of a country village, and hence led this youth to the world of imagination and the higher humanity. I doubt whether any subsequent school teaching has ever done as much for the humanities.—Mr. J. YOUNG, Burborough.

RAILWAY MEMORIES

My father, on returning to Lincoln from King's Cross (in the fifties), accidentally dropped his ticket down the carriage window. At Peterborough there was some delay, as the inspector ordered that the door should be taken off so that the ticket could be recovered.—CANON F. A. JARVIS, Bournemouth.

CHURCH MONUMENTS

Would you allow me to back the complaint of Mrs. Esdaile and Mr. J. Mann that seventeenth and eighteenth century monuments in our churches get but scant attention, and, despite their religious and national interest, are continually maltreated? In Sussex our church tower, despite its historic value as of the Nelson tradition, has in the last six months been demolished, for no reason and to a considerable depreciation of the parish property. Parishioners' complaints were disregarded and the diocesan authorities acquiescent.—PROFESSOR E. S. PRIOR, Cambridge.

MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS

There is one point in the letter from the chairman of the Auto-Cycle Union to which serious objection can be taken. He speaks of competitors riding to scheduled times "never requiring an average speed in excess of the present legal limit." The plain man in the street desires to know what "average" speed has to do with the matter. The law takes no cognizance of the term, and an average speed of 20 m.p.h. obviously and necessarily involves a breach of the law. May I add that the nuisance complained of is surely a matter for the police and not for the organizations to which the motor-cyclists may, or may not, belong?—Mr. W. M. ROBINSON, 9, Lyttelton-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

It is encouraging to read that the Rev. E. W. Newmarch thinks that women have "high gifts," but it is difficult to understand how the Church can believe that "men and women are equal in the sight of God," when ordination to the priesthood is refused to one who has all the qualities of a good priest when the possessor of these gifts is a woman. Those women who "serve the family table" and "soothe the tired bread-winners on their return at night" are apparently fulfilling their vocation. Ordination to the priesthood is only desired for those women whose vocation is to serve their fellow men and women in ways which experience has shown are best carried out in the organized ministry of the Church, such as "teaching the faith," and administering "to the needs of souls."—Mr. E. H. POFFLEY, 24, Dollis Hill-avenue, N.W.2.

RETURN TICKETS

The railway companies are no doubt trying by every means in their power to secure the patronage of the public. How is it that they persist in neglecting the inducement to travel by train which would be supplied by issuing return tickets at a reduced price? As things are at present there is no incentive to the taking of a return ticket rather than a single, for it is no cheaper. In some cases the traveller finds other means of returning, and so the company loses thereby. On the other hand, motor concerns covering the same routes do offer very substantial reductions. Why cannot the railway companies follow suit? There is little doubt that if they did so this fact might often provide the deciding factor in the choice of train rather than motor-coach.—Mr. H. JOHNSTONE MILLAR, Burnham-on-Sea.

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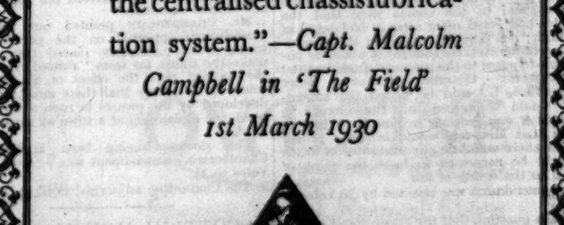

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CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

L.C.C.'S ATTITUDE

SIR W. RAY ON POSSIBLE RECOMMITTAL

The rejection of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill by the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons was the subject of a lengthy statement by Sir William Ray at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. On the subject of recommittal Sir William said that if there was a large measure of Parliamentary opinion in favour of such a step being taken he was sure the Council would agree to take it. If, however, the decison of the Committee was final the Council would have regretfully to turn its attention to the problem of other bridges. London had waited for many years for the Charing Cross problem to be solved. It could not wait indefinitely, and if "this great scheme has failed steps to deal with London traffic must be taken in other directions."

MAJOR R. I. TASKER, the Chairman of the Council, presided over the meeting.

DAME BEATRIX LYALL, in submitting a report of the Parliamentary Committee, said that the Council had been accused of secrecy about the Charing Cross scheme. There had been no unnecessary secrecy. There was bound to be some measure of secrecy or the work could never be done at all. There was misunderstanding about the position of the railway company. The Council had no power to force the company to shift to another site. It was due to the great ability and wonderful negotiating power of Sir Percy Simmons that the company came to terms. It had also been suggested that the Council made no effort to find an alternative scheme during the period for which the Committee adjourned. That was untrue. There was a genuine desire on all sides to find a solution. Schemes put forward from outside were not always practical schemes. The question of the action to be taken was receiving careful attention in co-operation with the other interests concerned.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, denied that the Council had been dictated to by the railway company. If the Council had been advised by the experts that there was another practical scheme—a scheme which would have met the traffic requirements of the Council—and the railway company had declined to agree, he was convinced that his Committee would have authorized him to drop the Bill. The Committee would now have to reconsider the situation.

FINANCIAL LIMITATION

SIR WILLIAM RAY said that the report on the paper did not ask the Council to commit itself to any line of policy. He thought that was the correct attitude to adopt. The subject was one of great magnitude—far too great, in fact, for hasty decision. He did not think the Council would venture to criticize the action of the Committee of Parliament. That Committee had discharged the duty which the House of Commons imposed on it, and consequently the Council accepted the decision as one come to, from their point of view, after long examination. The Council, however, could regret that a scheme which had occupied some of the best technical brains in the country for the last four years could come to an end in such an extraordinary fashion. It had not been generally recognized, and he did not think it was recognized quite by the Committee of the House, as it certainly had not been by many opponents of the scheme, that the Council was seriously limited in considering the project by two very substantial considerations. The first was that of finance. The Council was limited to a gross expenditure of £14,500,000. Some of the critics seemed to be under the impression that there was an unlimited fund on which the Council could draw. Many of the proposals and counter-proposals put forward had, as a rule, borne little relation to that financial limitation. Had the Council possessed an immeasurable sum of money it was quite possible that a different scheme might have been submitted. Some of the schemes would have run into £30,000,000.

The second point which had not been realized or taken into consideration was the fact that the Southern Railway was in possession of an extremely valuable terminus at Charing Cross. There were only two ways of getting the Southern Railway to move across the river—by agreement or compulsion. It would have been impossible for the Council to apply for compulsory powers to remove the terminus. Had such a scheme been contemplated it would have meant Government action through the medium of a public Bill. Obviously the way to secure removal was by agreement, and he thought it spoke volumes for Sir Percy Simmons that he had been able to get agreement. The alternative schemes were all based on compelling the railway to go to a site they did not want.

He did not think that the Council ever anticipated that the scheme would be unopposed. Any scheme would have been subject to some opposition. They could not expect unanimity. The only thing to do was to get the scheme which best met the engineering, navigation, transport, and town-planning points. He thought the Council's Bill was a good deal more "water-tight" than a good many of the other schemes which had been advanced.

It had been suggested that the Council should make a strong protest against the action of the Committee of the House. It was said in some quarters to be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of local authorities. The London County Council, however, recognized the authority of the High Court of Parliament. Though it might be galling to have purely local matters referred to the House of Commons this question was more than purely local. Parliament in this case was financially interested to the extent of 75 per cent. The Council, the greatest local authority in the country, did not complain of unfair treatment. He thought, however, it came as a shock to those not familiar with Parliamentary ways to find that a Bill which received a second reading in the House of Commons by an enormous majority could be rejected by four of its members.

FUTURE ACTION

The matter now before them was the future—that was what was interesting London more than anything else. "It is," he continued, "perfectly obvious that every one is now asking what steps the Council will take in order to deal with the situation that has arisen. I believe that there is an element of dissatisfaction abroad, for many people are saying that such a huge project cannot be allowed to die. Well, the London County Council has played its part. Some five years ago it loyally fell in with the wishes of the Royal Commission and the Government, and embarked on this great project, and carried it through as far as the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, where it secured an enormous majority in a House which was fully aware of the site of the railway terminus as indicated in the scheme.

"The Bill fails only on the question of site. We—that is, the Ministry of Transport, the Council, and the railway company—feel that the site indicated is the best site, and if this is not the opinion of the House and the House still wishes a Charing Cross Bridge to be built with the station removed to the other side of the river, are compulsory powers to be sought, and, if so, by whom? A step of that magnitude can only be the work of a Government set out in a public Bill.

"On the other hand, it is suggested that there is a volume of opinion in favour of a re-consideration of the existing Bill by Parliament. On this I can only say that if the Council were convinced that there was a desire by Parliament to reconsider the Bill, the Council would be failing in its duty if it put any obstacles in the way, and we should advise the Council to apply for leave to recommit. But this is assuming a great deal, and one is very chary of believing that recommittal could be secured. But if it were evident that there was a large measure of Parliamentary opinion in favour of such a step being taken, I am sure the Council would agree to take it. Such a step would be futile if that opinion did not exist. Naturally, if such a course were adopted, and on a re-hearing a Committee of Parliament inserted in the Bill additional works which we all agreed should be carried out, the Council would assume that the additional costs would be borne in the proportions already agreed upon in the scheme itself, subject to any contributions other local authorities might make.

"But if the recent decision of the Committee of Parliament is final, after consulting our partner, the Ministry of Transport, we shall have, regretfully, to turn our attention immediately to the problem of the other bridges, as London traffic cannot be toyed with while people wrangle. London has waited for many years for the Charing Cross problem to be solved; it cannot wait indefinitely, and if this great scheme has failed, steps to deal with

(Continued at foot of next column)

TAX CLERKS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service resumed the hearing yesterday of evidence submitted by the Association of Officers of Taxes. Lord Tomlin presided.

Mr. A. L. N. D. Houghton, general secretary of the association, deprecated what he termed the spirit of adventure, or the spirit of "get on or get out," entering the Service. "Let us see what happens," he said, "when that spirit enters a department like the Taxes Branch. The name of the branch will stink in the nostrils of the taxpaying public. They are going to sting the taxpayer. We suggest that the reward for zealous and efficient work should come in the normal course, rather than as encouragement for the man who is constantly watching income-tax returns to see if he can find some concealed liability."

The CHAIRMAN.—That is confusing two things, confusing the limits of a man's duty and his liability to perform his duty. They are two different things. The question is whether a man who adopts that line is an efficient officer. I think the proper answer of his superior on the question of his efficiency would be that he was not efficient because he did not recognize the limits of his duty.

Mr. Houghton.—I agree, and that is why I deliberately use the term "misdirected over-zealousness."

LORD TOMLIN.—Is it your view that State service should be organized for the protection of mediocrity?—Certainly not.

SCHEME OF PROMOTION

Mr. Houghton went on to say that the present scheme of promotion opened the way to a class of favouritism which was thoroughly undesirable. In small offices the senior clerical officer recommended clerks for promotion, and some tax clerks found themselves in a "distinctly vicious circle." One clerk often stayed behind in order that the volume of his work might be reflected in the recommendations for promotion. In some offices there was competition to sit longest.

LORD TOMLIN.—That seems to be an objection to competition, and a very long way from a charge of favouritism.

Mr. Houghton.—We have numerous instances where the personal element of favouritism is present.

LORD TOMLIN.—If your point is that in small offices there is a tendency on the part of superior officers to recommend for promotion on grounds other than efficiency, that is a charge which requires substantiating. Are you suggesting that is a general condition of things in the taxes branch?—No, but that the present scheme opens the way, and that it does exist.

LORD TOMLIN.—That is an inevitable possibility where you have the duty of recommending promotion.

Mr. Houghton.—In this case it is necessary to get promotion in order to get a decent salary. In other cases a man has probably attained a decent salary and is more likely to be independent.

LORD TOMLIN.—Your real point is the old one we have already discussed.

Mr. Houghton declared that the marriage ban was an unfair condition to impose on women entering the Civil Service. It was a sex disability and should be removed.

Mr. BROMLEY, M.P., asked about the many women who could not get married and might be prevented from obtaining employment in the Civil Service if married women were retained.

Mr. Houghton replied that there were many men unable to get married because they did not earn enough to support a wife and children. Unless they could get a wife who could also earn, they were condemned to eternal celibacy.

Mr. BROMLEY.—That might not be altogether a disaster.

Mr. Houghton added that there was not the same restriction on women in industry. Why should a woman who had been trained in the Civil Service have to look for some other employment if she had to earn after marriage? Her training was wasted. The association was definitely in favour of married women retaining their jobs.

PAY OF TEMPORARY CLERKS

Dr. J. B. BAILLIE asked questions concerning a statement that the association was strongly convinced that the present rates of pay of the "P" class of temporary clerks were inadequate and militated against the efficiency of the Taxes Service and Grade III. clerks, who, it was stated, were receiving a wage of £3 6s. 5d. in London, £3 3s. 2d. in intermediate centres, and £2 19s. 10d. in the provinces.

The association claimed that supervising officers had from time to time expressed in the strongest terms their feelings that it was almost a physical impossibility for temporary clerks to maintain the standard of performance and efficiency which was needed, owing to the domestic and financial anxiety and, in many cases, downright malnutrition which the present rates compelled them to suffer. Their personal appearance and clothing frequently bore signs of their bitter financial struggle.

For several years the association had been administering about £1,000 a year in relief. Cases which arose for consideration revealed a process of gradual exhaustion of savings, producing eventually a state of absolute poverty.

The statement continued:—"Having regard to the very large service engaged in income-tax work, and to the low rates of pay to many of its officers, the Taxes Branch is really remarkably free from acts of misdemeanour. At the same time it is necessary to mention this in order that the Commission may realize to the full the undesirability of conditions which may at any time be productive of grievous scandal."

Dr. BAILLIE described the picture drawn by the association as very doleful and pathetic and said that he gathered they suggested that the economic situation of these men was so deplorable that they required financial assistance.

Mr. Houghton replied that in many cases it was due purely and simply to economic circumstances. The association was unable to assist all the cases for relief.

Later Mr. Houghton said:—"We have great difficulty in stimulating public interest in the Income-tax Department. The more efficient it is the more they dislike it."

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

THE CITY CORPORATION

PROPOSAL TO WIDEN QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall yesterday, at which the LORD MAYOR presided, Sir William J. M. Burton, who was recently elected Alderman of Tower Ward on the retirement of Sir John Hindley, was formally admitted to office and made the customary declarations. He was introduced by a deputation of the leading inhabitants of the Ward, headed by Mr. Francis Farman.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Percival Monckton resigning his position as a Common Councilman of Walbrook Ward, which he had held since 1906. The Lord Mayor was requested to issue his precept for the election of a successor.

A petition by the Feltmakers' Company for an increase in the number of their Liverymen was referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Before the meeting separated ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT alluded to the recent election of Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd as President of the M.C.C., and SIR KYNASTON STUDD acknowledged the compliment.

The Improvements and Finance Committee of the Corporation are proposing to widen Queen Victoria-street to a minimum of 70ft. between Great Trinity-lane and Garlick-hill at an estimated expense of £250,928, subject to the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council contributing towards the cost.

Some 200,000 British-grown tulips are providing visitors to the London parks and gardens with a brilliant spring flower show.

London traffic must be taken in other directions."

The report was received.

ISSUE OF STOCK

The Council agreed to recommendations of the Finance Committee authorizing the issue of £4,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. of London County Consolidated stock. Of this £3,000,000 is to be offered for subscription by the public and £1,000,000 for conversion to holders of London County Five-and-Three-quarter per Cent. bonds, which mature for payment at par on October 31, 1930.

The price fixed for the issue of the cash portion of the loan was £95.

The Housing Committee submitted estimates for the year 1930-31. On capital account the Council voted £3,352,480. On maintenance account expenditure was put at £3,354,568, against an anticipated income of £2,404,762. The balance of £949,806 will be met to the extent of £8,105 by a reduction of balances, £697,504 by Exchequer subsidy, and £237,024 from rates—1.214d. in the pound. Up to March 31, 1930, the capital expenditure of the Council on dwellings and estates totalled £34,000,000.

Y.M.C.A. APPEAL FOR £100,000

NEW SPHERES OF WORK SINCE THE WAR

The Y.M.C.A. will issue to-morrow an appeal for £100,000. Ten years have passed since the last national appeal was made on behalf of the association, and it has been carrying heavy burdens in the meantime. The sum now asked for is needed to see the Y.M.C.A. through its commitments until the end of 1930, and the steady development of its programme for the future will depend on the response.

Throughout these post-War years the Y.M.C.A. has served the nation in innumerable ways. It remained with the British Army on the Rhine until the Occupation was wound up and the last soldier left Germany. On this work it spent £40,000. Y.M.C.A. centres are still serving the men of the Shanghai Defence Force, at a cost so far of £18,000. At home, £65,000 has been spent on clubs for working boys, and another £104,000 has gone to find work overseas for young men from this country. All through the heavy industrial depression of recent years the association has given valuable help to the Government and the local authorities in their difficulties over unemployment. Last summer it sent 1,062 men and boys to Canada, more than half of them drawn from the depressed industrial areas. The Y.M.C.A. recruited them, found them jobs, and introduced them to Canadian members of whichever Churches they belonged to in this country. The emigration secretary, after visiting Canada at the end of the year, was able to report that 92 per cent. of these emigrants were happily settled in their new surroundings.

The association has cooperated with the Ministry of Labour at those Government training centres which re-equip the unemployed man for useful service. Last summer five full-time secretaries were engaged on this work, and it still occupies three of them. Eight hours a day are given up to training at the centres; in the leisure hours the Y.M.C.A. provides opportunities for social and religious matters, education, and sport. The association has lately been developing its work among the boys in industrial centres. Its headquarters has also had to assume responsibility for the upkeep of branches in some of the hardest hit of the industrial towns—branches which in normal times are self-supporting.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Of the developments which depend on a generous response to the appeal, one of the more urgent is an extension of the hostel services in London. The 700 beds in these hostels are always booked in advance, and there are waiting lists. It is said that even if the number were increased to 2,000 there would still be no vacancies. The association is still occupying some inadequate wooden buildings, survivals of the War, in the military centres of the country, and if its services with the Army are to be maintained these must give place to permanent buildings during the next few years. The association would like to increase its service to working boys by improving club premises and adding to their number. Another development would be an increase in the number of permanent seaside camps, such as those at Skegness, Sandwich, and Mappleton, for boys from industrial centres—a branch of work distinct from the 200 temporary camps which the Y.M.C.A. runs each summer.

The Y.M.C.A. is asking for 100,000 gifts of £1. The appeal is supported by Church leaders and other representative men. In the Greater London area the mayors of 10 boroughs and the chairmen of five urban councils are following the example of the Lord Mayor, who is sending some thousands of requests for gifts of £1 to those who work or live in the City. In Yorkshire an appeal will be addressed particularly to sportsmen; Lord Hawke is writing to cricket clubs everywhere in the county in the interests of the movement, and similar letters will be addressed to football, golf, lawn tennis, bowling, and motoring clubs by men prominent in these sports. Mr. A. A. Milne, who lives in Chelsea, is sending to residents in that borough and Kensington a letter in which he writes:—"It is hoped to collect this money in contributions of £1 only (so easily withdrawn from the notecase, so easily placed in an envelope), and I have been asked to detach these notes (if I can) from those of us who live in this corner of London. So, if you feel at all equal to it at the moment, will you very kindly send me a pound?—and let St. John's Wood do what it likes in the matter!

MANCHESTER AND FISCAL POLICY

REFERENDUM BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 13

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has taken steps to hold a referendum of its members of all trades and sections on the fiscal policy of this country. Answers "Yes" or "No" to any one, but no more, of the six questions propounded are to be sent in by May 31, when they will be scrutinized and the result of the referendum made public.

It is considered by the Board of the Chamber that such a referendum is desirable to ascertain what policy should be supported by the Board on behalf of the whole Chamber. What this policy should be is at present quite unknown, as in recent months differing and conflicting suggestions have come from certain sections of the Chamber.

The importance of the referendum will be recognized when the large and very varied membership of the Manchester Chamber is considered. Some thousands of individuals and firms will be entitled to vote, and their interests, while perhaps predominantly connected with the cotton and engineering industries, comprise collectively also practically all the import and distributing industries and a variety of manufactures, as well as banking, shipping, insurance, and general commercial undertakings. The six questions submitted are as follows:—

1. Are you in favour of the policy generally known as free trade?

2. Are you in favour of a settled policy of imposing protective duties in the manner generally known as "safeguarding"?

3. Are you in favour of a general protective tariff on imports, including raw materials and foodstuffs?

4. Are you in favour of a general protective tariff on imports excepting raw materials?

5. Are you in favour of a general protective tariff on imports excepting foodstuffs?

6. Are you in favour of a general protective tariff on imports excepting raw materials and foodstuffs?

It is pointed out that "Yes" to No. 1 disposes of the rest as needless, and that "Yes" to No. 2 means opposition to free trade as generally understood, but does not commit anyone to any of the other alternatives.

AIR MAILS IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN

BRITISH CONTRACT RENEWED

Norwegian and Swedish air mails between Oslo, Gothenburg, and Malmö, are again to be carried this year in Gipsy Moth aeroplanes. The contract for the service has just been secured for another year by Messrs. Halle and Peterson, the Oslo agents of the De Havilland Company, in competition with German and Dutch firms which proposed to use Junker and Fokker machines respectively for the work. Last year the service was maintained with only two Moth machines. A third has now been added and was flown the 900 miles from Stag-lane to Oslo by a Norwegian pilot in one day.

The Moth air mail machines are flown as single-seaters and can carry up to 530lb. of mails. The course on which they work is 425 miles long, the country is difficult and the weather often bad, yet last year a fair proportion of the journeys were completed at the scheduled time.

SHORT TIME AT WOOLWICH

NORMAL WEEK TO BE RESUMED ON JUNE 2

Mr. Shinwell, M.P., Financial Secretary of the War Office, received a deputation yesterday of the shop stewards of the Ordnance factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, who were accompanied by Mr. H. Snell, M.P., on the subject of short time at those factories.

Mr. Shinwell referred to the hopes he had expressed at the earlier stages that short time would prove to be of temporary duration, and said that he was glad to be able to inform the deputation that, as a result of the efforts made to secure additional work, the War Office felt that the position now justified a resumption of the normal working week with effect from June 2 next. He warned the deputation that in making this resumption the War Office could not definitely guarantee that it might not be necessary to revert to short time again in the future, though he hoped that such a necessity would not arise.

THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

CLOSING OF YARDS

UNIONS' DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BLACKPOOL, MAY 13

The principal discussion at the open session of the resumed conference of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades at Blackpool to-day, with Mr. Will Sherwood, president, in the chair, was on industrial rationalization as it affects the shipbuilding industry, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this conference views with great alarm the process of rationalization in the shipbuilding industry and the resultant concentration of production in fewer shipyards. It notes that the effects of National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, disclose what in their judgment are redundant yards, and calls upon the shipbuilding employers to offer alternative employment without loss of status or income to those displaced within the industry, or alternatively to grant compensation for loss of employment, and instructs the emergency committee to request the shipbuilders to meet to consider the whole problem."

Mr. W. LORIMER, treasurer of the federation and general secretary of the Associated Society of Blacksmiths, in moving this resolution, said that rationalization in the form proposed by the shipbuilders meant an immediate and very large increase of unemployment, and the issue must be taken up with the employers at once. Rationalization properly conceived and applied under a well-organized system, protecting the interests of the workers and consumers, they would welcome, but unfortunately the experience of trade union negotiators in handling present forms of rationalization showed that the only object of the employers was to protect their own interests and the profits of their shareholders.

The compensation the new company proposed to give to the owners of the closed yards was, the employers said, to come out of the proceeds of the labour of workmen in rationalized yards, and no mention was made of any compensation for the workmen displaced. "I say quite frankly that we challenge the right of employers to do that, while denying compensation to redundant workmen. It is wrong to close yards wherever they care and throw men on the scrap heap in that way. In the electricity industry the employers have undertaken to compensate workers displaced under rationalization, and the gas industry are doing the same, while last week a considerable number of officials of local authorities displaced under the Local Government Act of last year came under the operation of a similar provision for their benefit. We consider that the same principle should be made operative in this industry."

APPEAL FOR EQUAL TREATMENT

Mr. WESTWOOD (Ship-constructors' and Shipwrights' Association), in seconding, said while for directors and managers displaced amalgamation meant compensation, for workmen displaced it was at present to mean star-vation. Some leaders of the Labour movement were advocating rationalization under the assumption that the workers would always be taken into consultation in the process with a view to securing the best results from the industry, but generally speaking the employers only desired maximum output at minimum cost, and he did not see why any Government should allow that process to go on unhindered where it meant sweeping away the means of livelihood of a whole district as it had done at Rosyth and at Pembroke Dock. Let employers play the game fairly all round. No preferential treatment, but only equal treatment, was wanted. Cammell, Laird and Co.'s yard at Birkenhead had made a record output of tonnage with 40 per cent. fewer workmen. Surely the workers in the industry should be protected in the same way as the shareholders. Some provision of the kind they asked was provided for railway workers under the amalgamations of 1921. This shipbuilding amalgamation would put the industry under the control of practically only 10 men, and they saw at Greenock, in the case of Harland and Wolff's yard, how thousands of men could be displaced by the closing of a single yard.

Mr. WILL THORNE, M.P., said the aim and object of industrial amalgamations were displacement of labour. Rationalization was going on with that effect in Germany, France, and Belgium, and in the United States. Imperial Chemical Industries were concentrating at Billingham, near Middlesbrough, and though it was true that some of the men from the uneconomic units in Lancashire were being offered jobs at Middlesbrough, it was not possible for every man to cut his family associations and remove to another part of the country in that way. Glasgow Corporation, in connexion with the purchase of bulk supplies of cheap gas, were reducing their carbonizing staff from 1,200 to 90 men and an agreement was being arranged for the benefit of these men, but he would like to see such provision made compulsory in the private Bill which the corporation were seeking to pass. He recognized that employers were absolutely helpless in the present position of this country and must either rationalize or clear out. The Port of London Authority had adopted rationalization, and with more tonnage and more ships than ever there were fewer men employed owing to improvements in the loading and unloading of ships.

SHORTER HOURS

Mr. A. WIGGLESWORTH (Iron and Steel Workers) thought the resolution, though he warmly supported it, was not condemnatory enough of what was going on. What the business world had yet to learn was that more and more production was useless without more and more consumption, and consumption could only come from the spendings of the workers.

Mr. WILL SHERWOOD, in summing up the discussion, pointed out the essential difference between Britain and America in that there was not here, as there, an almost unlimited market for production. Pittsburgh furnaces had doubled their output while displacing one-third of their labour, mainly by electrification. In this country, with only 80 per cent. of the furnaces in blast, 22 per cent. of the steel workers were on the streets, and the capacity of each furnace was not what it was in America.

He was strongly of opinion that the first thing to do was to shorten hours by international agreement, a compulsory eight-hour day with such an interpretation of the Washington Convention, when ratified, as would prevent France sanctioning 12 hours instead of eight, Holland working 65 hours a week, and Germany licensing extensions of hours.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Will Sherwood was re-elected president of the federation, and Mr. Westwood was added to the Emergency Committee.

TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The regional conference of local authorities in the Northern Counties promoted by the National Housing and Town Planning Council was held yesterday in Newcastle. ALDERMAN DAVID ADAMS presided.

Mr. JOHN G. MARTIN, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, said that although nearly 1,500,000 houses had been built since 1919 there was still much overcrowding. If there was to be a permanent solution of the housing problem they must have a steady building policy and a steadfast and consistent national policy in Parliament and in Whitehall. He was grateful to Mr. Arthur Greenwood for restoring the Wheatley subsidy when it was to have been reduced by the previous Government from October, 1929, onwards.

The conference passed a resolution welcoming the introduction of the Housing (No. 2) Bill, and calling upon all members of Parliament to assist its passage into law.

On the subject of town-planning the following resolution was passed:—"This conference of local authorities cordially endorses the statement made by both the present Minister of Health and his predecessor as to the desirability of extending the scope of the Town Planning Act, in order that it may apply to all land, whether or not it is built upon or appears likely to be used for building purposes; but is disappointed that steps to attain this object have been so long delayed. The conference is strongly of opinion that without such extension the efficient replanning of congested areas, the zoning of industrial areas, and the preservation of the countryside are seriously hampered; and it accordingly requests the Prime Minister to afford Parliament an early opportunity of passing the necessary amending legislation which would unquestionably be welcomed by all parties."

The Gipping, in which a great loss of fish life occurred through pollution some time ago, has been restocked with about 30,000 roach, bream, carp, perch, and tench—work carried out by the Gipping Angling Preservation Society (Ipswich).

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP POLICE STATION

A LANARKSHIRE OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, MAY 13

An attempt to blow up the police station at Salsburgh, near Airdrie, was made early this morning. Two police-constables and their wives, and the 15-year-old daughter in one family, had narrow escapes from serious injury.

The houses which comprise the police station are rented from the Lanarkshire County Council, and form part of a new housing scheme. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Police-constables Watt and Loutitt went off duty and returned home. Half an hour after their lights were put out a loud explosion took place. A stick of gelignite had apparently been placed on the window sill of the house occupied by Watt, for the window was blown into the house and a large part of the stonework was wrecked. A big stone that was blown through one of the rooms narrowly missed Watt and his wife. The interior of the dwelling was badly damaged and a hole was made through the roof. Considerable damage was also done to the house occupied by Loutitt. All the windows were broken, as well as various articles in the house. The occupiers of both houses suffered severe shock.

Information of the outrage was at once sent to the Chief Constable, Mr. Andrew N. Keith, and with Assistant Chief Constable Syme he visited the houses. Exhaustive inquiries were made and an arrest is expected. The attempt to blow up the police station is thought to be the work of some person who bore a grudge against one of the officers.

TROOPING THE COLOUR

SEATS AVAILABLE FOR M.P.s

The Speaker has received a limited number of tickets to enable members of the House of Commons to witness the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on Tuesday, June 3.

The tickets will be divided into two classes:—Class A, admitting to a stand containing seats, for which a charge of 7s. 6d. each will be made; Class B, admitting to the inner line of sentries.

Members desiring tickets are requested to enter their names in the book open for the purpose in Mr. Speaker's Secretary's office, stating which class of ticket they require, and paying at the same time for any tickets they may require in Class A. The book will be closed on Wednesday, May 28.

In the event of the ceremony being postponed, tickets will be available for any later day on which it may be held. If, however, the ceremony is for any reason abandoned, it will not be possible to return any money paid for tickets, as their price has been fixed at a sum which only covers the outlay involved in the erection of the stands, &c.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT OXFORD

MAN DEAD BY RIVERSIDE

As the result of a shooting affair at Oxford last night Francis Waldron Giveen, formerly an undergraduate at Wadham College, is dead, and Alfred Bradbury, aged 31, of Star-road, Caversham, a diver's assistant in the service of the Thames Conservancy Board, lies wounded in Radcliffe Infirmary.

It is stated that Bradbury, who has been employed for some weeks on the river at Medley Lock, left the barge where he had been working about 6.15 last night to post some letters in Oxford, walking along a path between willow trees known as Horseshoe-lane. According to a statement which Bradbury made to the police he had walked about 15 or 20 yards past a well-dressed man carrying a sports gun when he was shot in the back and neck, and fell to the ground. He picked himself up and was in a crouching position when he received another charge in the face, chest, and arms. In spite of his injuries Bradbury jumped a brook to get the assistance of his mate. He then apparently collapsed and was found by the lock-keeper at Medley Weir, Mr. White, who had heard the shots.

Mr. White got help for Bradbury, and then went along the path, where, between 30 and 40 yards away, he found the body of Giveen crumpled up at the bottom of a hollow willow tree, in which were a number of pellets.

Giveen was removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary, where he was found to be dead.

TERRIER SHOW AT OLYMPIA

THE PRINCIPAL AWARDS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

All breeds and varieties of terriers, with the exception of the red Irish dogs, made a fine display at Olympia yesterday on the occasion of the Great Joint Terrier Annual Show. There were over 2,000 entries.

As usual, the biggest crowds of spectators assembled round the fox-terrier rings. The quality of the wires was in keeping with their numbers, several promising terriers appearing in the younger division. Leaders in the two puppy classes were Mr. A. Cooper's Chantry Coster Boy and Captain H. R. Phipps's Talavera Cynthia. Both also won the novice classes. Miss L. M. Dixon's young dog, Thet Tetrarch, beginning in the post-graduate class, went the rest of the way undefeated. Second to him in the open was Mr. W. H. Oldershaw's Oldcliffe Comely, and the third was Mr. A. T. King's Bowes Brevity. The first three in the principal class for the other sex were Mr. H. L. Cottrill's Petwick Cocktail, Captain Phipps's Talavera Priscilla, and Mr. George Howlett's Ch. Kemphurst Creole.

The Duchess of Newcastle, who is now devoting more attention to the smooths, brought out a puppy in Chosen Ochre of Notts that had a sequence of successes until he was beaten in post-graduates by Captain B. Crossley Meates's Caravan Rufus. He is a tan-marked dog, bred the same way as Ch. Chosen Donna of Notts. Mr. Frank Reeks's young dog that did so well as a puppy, Ch. Avon Sterling, emerging from the retirement forced by an attack of distemper, once more received the reward of his merit, being placed in the open over Mr. R. B. Sheehan's Delsmere Democrat. The third was Caravan Rufus. In open bitches Mr. H. C. Padwick's Danesgate Diana went over the Maharajah Dhiraj of Patiala's Ch. Sampler Maymorn, the third being End-on-Dainty, owned by Mr. H. R. Brown, jun.

We have seen better Airedales taken all round, though a few good ones graced the senior classes. In Scottish terriers Mr. R. Lloyd's dog puppy, Sandheys Silvertip, did everything possible. Second in the open was Mr. A. G. Cowley's Albourne Reveller's Replica, and third, Mrs. D. G. Knowles's Live Wire. It was youth's day in this breed, as Mr. Cowley's bitch, Albourne Red Mary, appearing first in the special tiro class, won a number of first prizes and the certificate for her sex. Miss M. F. Verrall's Wireless managed to beat Mrs. C. J. Barber's Ch. Scotia Stylist in the Sealyham open dog class, where the third was Mr. J. Howell-Jones's Delf Domino. In the chief bitch class the order was:—Mrs. Wyndham Shire's Mem Putch, Mrs. Charters's St. Margaret Serenity, and Miss D. Boydell Gibson's Samphire Symbol.

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATES

The following challenge certificates were awarded:—

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.—Miss L. M. Dixon's Thet Tetrarch and Mr. H. L. Cottrill's Petwick Cocktail.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Mr. F. Reed's Ch. Avon Sterling and Mr. H. C. Padwick's Danesgate Diana.

AIREDALES.—Mr. F. C. Cross's Luxona Majestic and Mr. J. C. Park's Clementine Gem.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Mr. R. Lloyd's Sandheys Silvertip and Mr. A. G. Cowley's Albourne Red Mary.

CAIRN TERRIERS.—Captain H. A. Townley's Fearnought of Carnfort and Mrs. M. MacNeill's Colleen of the Blarney Stone.

SEALYHAMS.—Miss M. F. Verrall's Wireless and Mrs. Wyndham Shire's Mem Putch.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS.—Mrs. Cyril Pacey's Ch. Wolvey Pepper and Wolvey Pauline.

KERRY BLUES.—Miss G. Marshall's Blaenor Blaise and Mrs. V. K. Handy's Sheelagh of the Chevin.

DANDIE DINMONTS.—Mrs. S. McDonnell's Ch. Darenth Lordy and Miss A. D. Francis's Rowan Minna.

BULL TERRIERS.—Mrs. B. H. Baldrey's Beebelson Bayshuck and Mr. H. K. McCausland's Ch. Pamella Skelhorn.

BEDLINGTONS.—The Misses M. M. and C. R. Carr's Deckham O'Precious and Mr. E. Metcalf's Gardeners Supreme.

BORDER TERRIERS.—Captain C. R. Pawson's and Mr. W. Irving's Kineton Koffey and Miss M. H. Vaux's Dryburn Kutchuck.

WELSH TERRIERS.—Mr. W. D. Price's Vaynor Again and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ching's Ch. Aman Memory.

NEW J.P.s FOR LANCASHIRE BOROUGHS

The names of the following are to be inserted in the Commissions of the Peace for the Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne and Heywood by fiat of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster dated May 13:—

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Arthur E. Fitton, Mr. Harry Ford, Mr. Harry Hirst, Mrs. Edith G. Mamourian, Mr. Henry Roberts, and Mr. James W. Whitworth.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. Leonard Buckley, Miss Margaret E. Crowther, Mr. Walter Duckworth, Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, Dr. Henry H. I. Hitchon, Mr. Thomas Jackson, Miss Edith M. Livsey, Mr. Charles Watson, and Mr. George H. Wild.

News in Brief

The Minister of Health, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, has appointed Mr. W. A. Ross and Mr. J. C. Wrigley to be assistant secretaries of the Ministry of Health.

At the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, the sloop Hindustan has been launched for the Indian Marine Service.

A Bill to increase the Manx Legislators' salaries from £50 a year to £100 was defeated, by 11 votes to 10, on the third reading, in the Manx House of Keys yesterday.

While working on the parapet of a gasometer, at Bethnal Green yesterday, Samuel Henry Lawrence, 30, of Croppath-road, Dagenham, fell 40ft. into the well, and was killed.

The members of the Australian Test team were each presented with a steel-shafted golf club when they visited the works of the English Steel Corporation at Sheffield yesterday.

Last night's issue of the *Dublin Gazette* contains the first list of books which have been prohibited under the Free State Censorship of Publications Act. Thirteen books are on the list, which includes a number of volumes on birth control.

The death roll from the explosion at the oil cake mills of Messrs. Bibby Sons, Limited, Liverpool, was brought to nine yesterday by the death in hospital of Edward Wildman (34), Flawn-street, Clubmoor. The inquest on the victims will be resumed to-day.

When the Yarmouth trawler Ocean Lover returned yesterday her crew reported that, between Beachy Head and Dungeness, she was struck by a wave, and afterwards a deck hand, George Richard Green, 55, was missing, having been apparently swept overboard.

Folkestone Corporation have decided to extend the hours during which bathers will be permitted to undress on the beach to 9.30 in the morning and from 6.30 in the evening. Hitherto it has been an offence to undress on the beach between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

The appeal of George Folkes, 13, of Islipgardens, Edgware, against his conviction and sentence at Hendon Petty Sessions of two years' detention in an industrial school for stealing some beer bottles was allowed with costs at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday.

It was stated yesterday that omnibuses were running on 75 per cent. of the long-distance routes of the Irish Omnibus Company, whose employees struck suddenly. The company has engaged a large number of new workers, and refuses to reinstate the strikers or accept Government intervention.

William Dalrymple, 48, insurance broker, of Bradford, was yesterday found *Guilty* at the Yorkshire Assizes at Leeds of the fraudulent conversion of sums of money paid to him as insurance premiums, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Avory to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

The Court of the Worshipful Company of Drapers have granted the use of their hall on Wednesday, May 21, for a dinner in aid of a new out-patient department for the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, N.15. The board needs £40,000 for this department and £25,000 to discharge debts in maintenance.

The Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants has made an offer to the City of London Corporation to defray the cost of temporary rangers to protect the bluebells in Wanstead Park. An offer has also been made to sow and plant suitable wild flowers on the islands in the park, if these are allowed to be used as sanctuaries.

The London General Omnibus Company will operate on week-days during the morning

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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NOW IS THE TIME FOR ENTERPRISE

By CALLISTHENES

Enterprise is a virtue at all times, but its value is greatest when times are hardest.

It is comparatively easy to show enterprise when there is a boom in trade and industry. Every one is going in for extension and development, and it seems the natural thing to join with the crowd. Every one is confident and we catch confidence from them. At such times enterprise is not so much a virtue as a fashion.

But in difficult times enterprise regains its old shining pre-eminence.

When all your neighbours are mournfully expecting the future to deal them out disaster, then is the time to face it with a smile and tackle it with confidence. When every one is saying trade is bad, then is the time to seek for life in new directions—and, if none can be found, to create it.

A very desultory study of the financial columns of the newspapers, a very few conversations with commercial travellers and agents, a glance at the monthly Board of Trade returns, are enough to show that business is having a difficult time. When even America and Germany are talking of unemployment in terms of millions, when we have to go back nine years for a parallel to the decline in the trade figures for April, there is no concealing the fact that industry is flagging.

But these things should be a challenge, not a prohibition, a stimulus, not a depressant.

These are the times when the man of enterprise is seen to be not merely one of the fortunate but a conspicuous benefactor to his fellow citizens.

Enterprise implies a certain degree of risk. There is always the risk that the money spent in opening new markets and preparing new merchandise for them will be lost. But this risk must be faced. It must be faced as boldly in difficult times as in easy times.

If markets close in England they must be sought on the Continent. If they close on the Continent they must be sought in Asia and Africa. If one line of goods does not attract the public another must be devised. If the buying appetite is weak it must be tempted. There is no use leaving unwanted goods lying about long after they have lost their appeal.

Enterprise must be kept thoroughly alive. In it there must be imagination. Many a man whose imagination is brisk in good times lets it grow dull in bad times. In it there must be enthusiasm. A half-hearted attempt has no more chance of success in bad times than in good times. In it there must be the spirit of service. There is no use developing a smouldering grudge against the public for not buying. At least so we believe and practice.

Enterprise so compounded will cure industry of all its troubles—for it is invincible.

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BACH CANTATA CLUB

At the Royal College of Music last night the Bach Cantata Club gave a concert, in which, with the exception of a solo cantata, the music was entirely instrumental. Twelve string players assisted, with Mr. Ludwig Lebell as conductor, and the solo players were Miss Ethel Bartlett and Mr. Rae Robertson (pianos), Mr. Joseph Slater, and Mr. Gerald Jackson (flutes).

The satisfaction to the listener depended largely on the effect of resonance in a hall more apt to mingle than to isolate successive sounds. Conditions were least helpful in the C major Concerto for two pianos and strings. The multiple strands of the music became involved, offering to the ear no more than a general scheme of progress, and the performance was not sufficiently studied to separate them. The Flute Sonata in B minor reduced the players to two (Mr. Slater and Miss Bartlett) and the texture chiefly to two melodies, in different colours, and a bass. The acoustic problem disappeared and nothing remained but delight in a peculiarly engaging work—with the consciousness now and then that Miss Bartlett was hurrying. The cantata was "Non sa che sia dolore," which frames, within a duly formal exterior, a sentient mood of sage of farewell and encouragement to a departing friend—probably (as Dr. Whittaker suggested in his notes) an Italian flautist. Mr. Slater was again both artist and expert in his interplay with the strings during the sinfonia and with Miss Lesley Duff in her two soprano arias.

The high-watermark of the concert, however, was reached in the Sonata in E flat that Bach wrote for pedal clavichembalo. It was played on two pianos in an arrangement that augmented the text by doubling, but retained its three-part clarity. Miss Bartlett and Mr. Robertson were now able to show the ensemble of interpretation that is their special distinction, and their art of phrasing in counterpoint was given full play; add to this the open-air, playtime feeling of the music.

Finally, there was the Concerto in F for flutes, piano, and strings that reproduces the Fourth Brandenburg Concerto. If such a concert could have a moral, it was that if you play five of Bach's works in any order the composer has something up his sleeve to the end.

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER"

Holländer	.. ..	FRIEDRICH SCHORR
Daland	.. ..	IVAR ANDRESEN
Erik	.. ..	RUDOLF LAUBENTHAL
Steuermann	.. ..	PARRY JONES
Mary	.. ..	CONSTANCE WILLIS
Senta	.. ..	BELLA FORTNER-HALBAERTH

Conductor—ROBERT HEGER

The Wagnerian repertory for this season at Covent Garden was completed last night with *Der Fliegende Holländer*, which received a spirited performance under Dr. Robert Heger's direction. It is the first of Wagner's great visions, in some ways a more direct piece of imagination than either of the two operas which followed it before he settled down to *Der Ring*. The gaunt figure of the Dutchman himself (splendidly realized in Herr Friedrich Schorr's appearance and singing), in its storm-driven setting, brought from Wagner music as powerful and as confidently shaped as any in the later works which are generally regarded as belonging to his maturity. The Dutchman, his curse and his redemption, is the inspiration of the opera; the rest is for the most part effective padding. But if we cannot help being conscious of the break between the two styles, we can still feel the attraction of much of the lesser music, that which belongs to the figures of Daland and Erik, the spinning maidens, and the merry-making sailors, although its square-cut, romantic opera manner strikes strangely across the haunting *motif* of the Dutchman himself.

For this performance we were promised a new Senta and a new ship. Neither provided the outstanding interests of the evening. Mme. Bella Fortner Halbaerth had in fact appeared in the second performance of *Parsifal*. The one thing required of a Senta is that she should be able to sing the long, slow phrases of the refrain of the ballad with that even tone which suggests the semi-conscious clairvoyant state of the singer. Mme. Fortner Halbaerth did not succeed in this, and no amount of strenuous dramatic singing and penetrating high notes in reiterated cadences later could make up for the lost opportunity. We must get the spell-bound figure of Senta at once in the ballad, or we get nothing but conventional protestation. Herr Laubenthal's first cry of her name at his entrance showed at once the finest quality of his voice; what followed unfortunately showed something else, his curious tendency to coarsen the tone in what should be purely lyrical and unforced passages. Unless he can get over this defect he will never be the fine singer that he might be. Some of the best singing of the evening was that of the duet, not very interesting in itself, between the Dutchman and Daland (Herr Andresen) in the first act. The voices of Mr. Parry Jones and Miss Constance Willis in the minor parts were both sufficiently effective to make us look forward to hearing them in larger ones. At the end we did not see the liberated souls of the lovers rising from the waves; apparently we were meant to imagine them as enveloped somewhere in the rays of an enormous rising sun, a stage effect which was much more conspicuous than the new ship.

THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA"

Peachum	.. ..	SCOTT RUSSELL
Lockit	.. ..	STANLEY NEWMAN
Macheath	.. ..	FREDERICK RANALOW
Filch	.. ..	LESLIE HOLLAND
Mrs. Peachum	.. ..	ELSIE FRENCH
Polly Peachum	.. ..	OLIVE GROVES
Lucy Lockit	.. ..	FLORENCE HAYES

Conductor—ALFRED REYNOLDS

It is 10 years within a week or two since Sir Nigel Playfair first put on at the Lyric, Hammersmith, Mr. Frederic Austin's version of Gay's *Beggar's Opera* to Pepusch's selection of other composers' tunes. Their joint labours have had the success which we all know and which may now be proved once more for a brief space. It is, however, only for a brief space: "these performances," the programme tells us, "will be limited in number, and *in no circumstances* can the opera be given again at this theatre."

Without disparagement of the present revival, which is played with unflagging energy by a mixed cast of old friends and newcomers, it must be confessed that this decision is wise. Some day perhaps someone else will re-edit the score and make a new production, for no lover of English opera is ever likely to tire of *The Beggar's Opera*. But the present production has lost some of its freshness. The Macheath manner long ago hardened upon Mr. Ranalow, though his gusto in the part seems unabated, and there is no carelessness to deplore in him. But the Tavern scene of the Women of the Town was too broadly fooled and not properly sung last night. Mr. Reynolds did not do as much as he might to restrain the encore nuisance—the "Barn-door Cock" song was sung very shakily three times.

However, it is ungracious to complain of too much of a good thing. Mr. Scott Russell's villainies were as debonair as of yore, and Miss Elsie French's laugh was more vulgar and her intoxication more realistic than ever. The Polly of Miss Olive Groves was new. She has not the unsophisticated manner which in Miss Nelis's reading of the part, made so piquant a foil to her picaresque surroundings, but she sang charmingly, her top notes especially having the right purity, and in the Newgate scene she was able to look at Lucy Lockit down a nose tilted at an experienced and dominating angle. Mr. Leslie Holland proved an amusing rascal, and an attractive singer. Miss Hayes, too, could sing as well as she could rave. The male chorus, unlike the female, was excellent. So that those who do not mind foreseeing most things before they come will find again all the things that charmed them before.

One change among the players of the orchestra will be noticed with sorrow: Miss Nellie Chaplin is no longer alive to play the harpsichord, though her sisters continue to play the *viola d'amour* and the *viola da gamba*.

DORSET CHORAL FESTIVAL

Sixty choirs and combinations of instrumentalists—1,000 performers in all—took part in the Dorset Choral Festival at Weymouth yesterday. Mr. Arnold Goldsborough said that Dorset orchestras could show some amateur orchestras of London a few points, and he could candidly say that he would be proud to have the Dorset Orchestral Association's band and the Sherborne Orchestra with him in London. It was remarkable that any festival in the world could produce a conductor of 82—Mr. William Stone, of Weymouth, conductor of the Dorset Orchestral Association—who could give a performance like the one he had given. In the class for village church choirs the chief award was taken by St. Giles's choir, conducted by Lord Shaftesbury. Dorchester Choral Society won the class for ladies' choirs; Weymouth Baptist choir that for town places of worship; Wesley Choristers, the male choir section; Broadway Choral Society, the choral or madrigal class; and Shillingstone, the village male choir class. Dorset Orchestral Association, Weymouth Military Band, the B.M.M. trio from Parkstone, and Triad Orchestra were winners in the instrumental classes.

Lord Linlithgow, whose engagements in Scotland prevent his giving the necessary attention to the work of the British Social Hygiene Council, has resigned the office of president. Sir Basil Blackett has accepted the invitation of the executive committee to succeed him.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10
The Film World will be found on page 9

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL ART

MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS

Any doubts about the reality of an English school of medieval art ought to be set at rest by the two exhibitions of the subject which have been organized at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum respectively. This is the first time that we have had the subject illustrated as a whole and in its more important aspects; for, grateful as we were for the exhibition of British Primitive Paintings at Burlington House in 1923, it is questionable if it could have such a convincing effect upon the profane. In proportion as the emphasis is put upon movable paintings doubts and reservations arise; it is when, as now, the emphasis is put upon such things as illuminated manuscripts, carvings in wood and stone, embroideries, memorial brasses, stained glass, plate, and ironwork that the evidence for the native school becomes overwhelming. Since these two exhibitions will run concurrently with the Festival of English Church-Art, which is being held from June 16 to July 2, it may be well to say that one effect of them is to warn us of the impossibility of anything like a revival on the same lines. Religious art of a kind can still be produced, but it must be fundamentally different in kind; for these two exhibitions bristle with the evidence that medieval art arose out of the whole texture of medieval society, dominated by a single and highly organized Church, and, owing much to the skill, owed nothing at all to the religious convictions or aspirations of the individual artist.

What strikes one at once on entering the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum is the skill with which the so varied mass of material has been brought into coherence; and examination shows that the effect of unity is largely due to the happy thought of surrounding the court with a frieze of rubbings of memorial brasses, with, below them, copies of wall-paintings made by Professor E. W. Tristram. Not only do the brass rubbings bind the whole collection together, but their strongly vertical tendency, as of pinnacles, points the prevailing character of medieval art in most of its forms. The place of honour, in the centre of the north wall, is rightly held by the portrait of King Richard II., from Westminster Abbey, one of the unquestioned triumphs of English medieval painting.

WORKS ON LOAN

Though a great many of the objects are from the museum collections, it is very largely a loan exhibition, for which we are indebted to the King, most of the English Cathedrals, Cardinal Bourne, and the authorities of Downside, Oscott, and Stonyhurst, Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, the Society of Antiquaries, the City Companies, churches throughout the country, and the British, Ashmolean, Fitzwilliam, and many provincial museums. From the Louvre has come a very precious twelfth-century relief of the Virgin and Child, on whale's bone, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has lent the finest 12 examples of English medieval illumination from his New York Library.

So far as possible the arrangement is chronological. The first bay represents the period up to about 1200; the second from 1200 to 1350, with embroideries as an important group; then follow works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, grouped round the portrait of Richard II.; a collection of glass is followed—on the east wall—by a selection from alabaster carvings of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries; and the last section is distinguished by the sumptuous funeral palls lent by the City Companies and other corporations, and by the beginnings of the domestic furniture of the Tudor period. By way of a full-stop, over the entrance door there is a plastic cast of "Christ in Majesty between Angels," from the south door of Lincoln Cathedral, made before its restoration.

Any attempt to describe such an exhibition in detail would be idle, and the most that can be done here is to name a few of the more striking things. Partly on account of their scale and comparative unfamiliarity, an immediate impression is made by the works in sculpture, especially the two stone figures of the Annunciation, from the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. That of the Virgin, in particular, with its mastery of drapery composition in straight folds, and extraordinary effect of waiting stillness, must astonish everybody. Other works in sculpture which proclaim the merits of the school are the relief of "The Wicked in Hell," recalling Indian work, from York Minster, the limestone relief of "The Virgin and Child," showing affinities with French Romanesque, found in a wall at York Minster, and the later figures in painted oak from Wells.

On Press day the illuminated manuscripts lent by Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins from his famous collection had not yet arrived, but the glories of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection—including the "Huntingfield Psalter" and the "Radford Priory Bestiary"—were there, together with the great "Winchester Bible," with its page in line, bringing home the quality of English draughtsmanship, and the "Sherborne Missal," lent by the Duke of Northumberland. But, indeed, this is an exhibition best left to the intelligent visitor under the guidance of the excellent catalogue—which contains no fewer than 1,106 items.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

The exhibition at the British Museum is limited to illuminated manuscripts, from its own collections, and there need be no hesitation in saying that one of its objects is to make sure of the "Bedford Psalter," included, for which a substantial sum remains to be collected if we are not to fail disgracefully the opportunity generously provided by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Beginning with the "Lindisfarne Gospel," and arranged chronologically, what the collection brings home when looked at broadly—and allowing for the glories of colour and gilding in later works—is the quality of English drawing in line; a line that is neither constructive nor descriptive, but expressive, with a vitality of its own, irrespective of the forms that it encloses. To disparage this kind of drawing—which persists through English art, through pre-Raphaelite illustrations and down to Mr. Low—because it is not classical, is simply stupid. Having affinities in the East, it is definitely an English gift. In the first case are arranged the works coming between the Lindisfarne Gospel and the earliest Winchester illuminations—in one of these we see the Celtic interlaced strapwork breaking into leaf—such as the "Canterbury Gospels," of the late eighth, and the "Bosworth Psalter," of the late tenth century. Then follow the treasures of the Winchester school, in its earlier and later phases, and with the twelfth century we come to St. Albans, with the "Historia Anglorum" with drawings from the hand of Matthew Paris, as one of its glories. Later still there is "Queen Mary's Psalter," with its delicate line drawings in the margins, and the last exhibit is the "Lectionary for Salisbury Cathedral," with a portrait of John Siferwas, the artist of the Sherborne Missal at South Kensington.

MR. BERNARD MENINSKY

What attracts in the first exhibition of paintings by Mr. Bernard Meninsky at the St. George's Gallery, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square, is their remarkable consistency—as between form of design, style of drawing, quality of colour, and surface texture. They are, in a word, eminently sound. It is only very rarely that Mr. Meninsky admits into one of his pictures a colour that is felt to be irrelevant to the general conception. The artistic—as distinct from the technical—occasion of the picture is not always very profound, but its working out seldom fails to give artistic satisfaction. Mr. Meninsky, indeed, might be compared to the kind of musical composer whose themes are not very inspired but who knows exactly what to do with them.

Most of the paintings are of the nude, and they are of a kind that we like to see: entirely free from erotic or sentimental appeal, but, on the other hand, full of a robust enjoyment of the plastic possibilities of the human body. It is a matter of the complete translation into terms of painting which "distances" the model. The best of the larger compositions is "Resting Nude," which gains both vigour and balance from the angular disposition of the two pairs of limbs, though there are excellent passages in "Reclining Nude." "Seated Nude with flower" is very charming, particularly in colour, but it fails a little in construction on the right side of the figure. As a colourist Mr. Meninsky gains by dark types, as in "African Girl," a half-length nude, and "Portrait of Young Girl," a head and shoulders in a red dress against a bronze background. The best compliment to his treatment of the figure is to say that the few landscapes and still-life compositions included in the exhibition look as if they were painted in the same spirit and on the same principles. All that he seems to need is a little more depth and subtlety in the emotional content of his work.

M. ELISEE MACLET

M. Elisée Maclet, a French painter whose works are now exhibited at Messrs. Abdy's Galleries, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1, is a palette-knifer rather than a painter. But, unlike most of those who use the palette knife, he is much interested in effects of light. He uses thick masses of paint laid on in this way to effect a transposition of light into pure and very bright local colour. In his landscapes the wriggling blobs of primary colour have a restless and disquieting intensity. The difference between this and impressionism is not easy to define, but M. Maclet keeps too much local colour to be called an impressionist, and moreover, everything in his pictures is too abrupt and sharp. How little he uses that haze and atmosphere of the impressionists may be seen by the fact that he will sometimes paint the sky as a dead and even surface behind the intricate mass of paint which is the landscape. Everything has to be done by abrupt juxtapositions of colour. Moreover, as if to make things still more difficult, M. Maclet seeks to define all the detail that is compatible with his method. Every flower in a field, every rock on a hill, has its own separate and distinct blob of colour. Sometimes he does not keep to his method, but represents effects of light as painters commonly represent them, and this combined in one picture with his other method has an uneasy and puzzling effect. In "Vue d'Antibes, Les Tôits" M. Maclet does keep to his own method and produces an interesting harmony of colour. The colours here have a great weight and density, and there is not too much variety to distract the eye. In his still lifes, M. Maclet gives up his effects of light and produces rather simple decorations.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

To-day's programmes on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are as follows:—

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Chaconne" (Durand). "The Bluebells of Scotland." "An Erisky Love Lilt." "Drink to me Only," and "The Ash Grove."
8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Rhythm Dance" (Nees). "The Bells of Aberdovey." "Alice, Where art Thou?" "Entr'acte Gavotte," and "Serenade" (Schubert).

Because many people who wished to be present at Miss Tilly Losch's performance as *première danseuse* in opera at Covent Garden this evening have been unable to obtain tickets, Miss Losch has agreed to appear at Friday afternoon's charity concert at which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will be present. Six of the principal artists from the opera season are giving their services for the concert, which is in aid of the Royal Free Hospital.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

NINTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON.
A Branch Church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., announces
TWO FREE LECTURES on
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Evening at 8.10 p.m.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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MAY 29th to JUNE 14th, at 2.30 and 8.
Box offices now open, 10 to 6, Olympia (Addison-road entrance). Tels.: Riverside 2720-96, Victoria-street. Tels.: Victoria 8280 and 2427; and principal booking agents. Reserved seats 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d., all free of tax.

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EXHIBITIONS

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open APRIL to OCTOBER. Beautifully housed, this collection offers a unique opportunity for studying the rarest gems of Flemish Art, and contains the work of such masters as Van Dyck, Rubens, &c. Literature from Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1, or any travel bureau.

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OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, 8.15.
† *DIE FLEDERMAUS.*
Nora Gruhn, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olszewska, Elisabeth Schumann; Edmund Habich, Gerhard Husch, Karl Joken, Waldemar Staegemann, Heinrich Tessmer, Willi Wolfe. Première Danseuse, Tilly Losch.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
**DIE WALKURE*, To-morrow, at 5.15.
Evelyn Arden, Gladys Cole, May Keene, Frida Leider, Margaret McArthur, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Anna Tibell, Eva Turner, Constance Willis, Josephine Wyatt; Ivar Andresen, Rudolf Bockelmann, Lauritz Melchior.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER
*PARSIFAL .. .. Friday, at 5.30.
(Last Performance of this Opera.)
†DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Monday, May 19, at 8.15.
*Siegfried .. .. Tuesday, May 20, at 5.15.
†Die Fledermaus .. .. Wednesday, May 21, at 8.15.
* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and 45; Stalls, 33s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.; Gallery (reserved), 5s. 9d.
† PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and 45; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, 21; Amphitheatre, 15s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d.
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7861.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
H.R.H. the PRINCESS MARY, COUNTESS of HAREWOOD,
has graciously consented to be present at an
AFTERNOON CONCERT,
by WORLD-FAMOUS OPERA ARTISTS,
on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 16th, at 2.30 p.m.,
in aid of the Royal Free Hospital
Extension to ensure Medical Education for Women.
LOTTE LEHMANN. MARIA OLCZEWSKA.
ELISABETH SCHUMANN. IVAR ANDRESEN.
GIOVANNI INGHILLERI. HEDDLE NASH.
TILLY LOSCH are generously giving their services.
Prices: Boxes from 5 Guineas; res. from 7s. 6d.; unres. 2s. Tickets to be obtained at Box-office and usual Agents.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. FIRST MAT., SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
FREDERICK RANALOW
OLIVE GROVES ELSIE FRENCH
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"*INSULT.*"
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS.
DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."
"REALLY GOOD DRAMA."
"ONE OF THE FINEST PLAYS TO BE SEEN ON THE LONDON STAGE TO-DAY."
"CHEERED TO THE ECHO.... ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLAYS OF RECENT TIMES."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"*THE THREE MUSKETEERS.*"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER.
SIDNEY MORGAN. OSWALD DALE ROBERTS.
ALGERNON WEST. ROLAND CULVER.
VINCENT HOLMAN. ROBERT DOUGLAS.
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
"*THE GLEN IS MINE.*"
THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL PLAYERS.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"*DARLING, I LOVE YOU.*"
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. LAST WEEKS. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
"*B. J. ONE.*"
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"*THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930.*"
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
11th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. For 2 more Weeks.
"*HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.*"
Cathleen Nesbitt. C. M. Hallard. Lawrence Hanray.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
RETURN OF
ADA MAY, ALICE NIKITINA.
with
MAISIE GAY, SERGE LIFAR.
And Full Original Cast.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs. at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.20.
NIGHTLY, at 8.20. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*DEBONAIR.*"
A Comedy by G. B. STERN and FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA (see under Operas).

NEW. (Tem. Bar 3878.) 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"*MAGDA.*"

PALACE. Gerrard 6834.
TO-DAY, 2.30 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30
"*HEADS UP!*"
A New Musical Comedy.
SYDNEY HOWARD LOUISE BROWN
ARTHUR MARGETSON CLARICE HARDWICKE
EDMUND WILLARD CECIL HUMPHREYS

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"*HERE COMES THE BRIDE.*"
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—*Hannen Swaffer.*
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harper and Naldi.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"*DISHONOURED LADY.*"
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.
with
EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL.
LESLIE SARONY RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1527.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3833.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats. 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. Last 2 Weeks. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY THEATRE. (Gerrard 2690.)
EVGS., 8.45. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
(By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.)
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY ONLY.
OUR OSTRICHES.
By MARIE C. STOPES.

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play Produced by Charles Hopkins.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30 Tues., Fri., 2.30. Last Weeks
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mats., Mon., Sat., 2.30.
DOWN OUR STREET.
NANCY PRICE. MORRIS HARVEY. MILTON ROSMER.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE,
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WINTER GARDEN. (Smoking.) Hol. 8881.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., THURS., SAT., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment.
CICELY COURTNEIDGE and JACK HULBERT
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices, 7s. 6d. to 1s. (plus tax).

**WYNDH

Imperial and Foreign News

FRANCE AND ITALY

CONVERSATIONS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 13

After the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations this morning, M. Briand entertained Mr. Henderson and Signor Grandi at luncheon. It is understood that M. Briand and Signor Grandi agreed to begin a fresh series of conversations on the questions at issue between their countries.

It is evident that if a satisfactory agreement between France and Italy is to be reached the conversations will have to be conducted on a broader scale than those which failed in London. It would not be sufficient to discuss naval requirements alone—if the naval problem were to be attacked the assistance of naval experts would be required, and there are none here—for obviously sea-strength as well as land and air armaments must be governed by political situations. It would be necessary to negotiate upon all the questions which the spasmodic efforts during recent years have left unsettled. Both the French and the Italians feel that a settlement is desirable—and, indeed, necessary—but both sides are at pains to make it clear that progress must be slow. M. Briand and Signor Grandi are meeting again to-morrow.

Another matter that has been discussed outside the Council is the evacuation of the Third Zone of the Rhineland. In view of the fact that the ratifications of the agreement of the Young Plan have been deposited, Mr. Henderson, who was chairman of the Political Commission at The Hague, raised this question with M. Briand. It is understood that the French Government has made all arrangements for evacuation in accordance with the conditions agreed upon at The Hague. The evacuation will be continued with, it is declared, "all possible speed." Great satisfaction is felt at the assurances that the French Government will make every effort to complete the evacuation at the time agreed upon. It is hoped that it will be completed by June 30.

The assembly of Foreign Ministers in Geneva has provided an opportunity for the informal discussion of yet another delicate international question—the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, has had a long talk with Signor Grandi, and together they made a friendly survey of the whole position.

This afternoon M. Briand and Herr Curtius had a long conversation, and discussed, among other things, the Saar. It is understood that Herr Curtius left M. Briand in no doubt that he intended to continue in foreign affairs the policy begun by Herr Stresemann.

CAUTIOUS FRENCH COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 13

Mr. Henderson's offer of his services in the exchange of views between France and Italy at Geneva has been greeted here with a great deal of interest though without undue enthusiasm. In all respects the relations between these two countries are in a state of stagnation rather than of activity, and the old negotiations for the settlement of outstanding differences have been left where they were for sheer lack of a new point of departure.

In most of the comment on the proposal to reopen discussion the note prevails that it is still rather early for any definite move. The *Temps* in its leading article this evening doubts whether the good offices of Great Britain could usefully be employed at the present moment, in view of the circumstance that no new event has arisen since the break-up of the London Conference tending to bring any nearer the respective French and Italian standpoints. France, it is stated, has still no intention of departing from her own standard of naval requirements except in exchange for a further measure of security.

The motives actuating the British offers of mediation are variously appraised. It is assumed that Great Britain cannot watch unperturbed a recrudescence of naval rivalry between France and Italy, which would upset the Two-Power standard and therewith the arrangement with America and Japan. In this connexion it is asserted that, since the French standpoint is unaltered, the price of any modification downwards can only be a guarantee in which Great Britain participates.

ITALIAN INTEREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 13

Much interest is being shown here in the meetings between Mr. Henderson, M. Briand, and Signor Grandi in Geneva. The good will of Italy is volubly affirmed on all hands and surprise is affected in many quarters that after the sober and conciliatory speech of Signor Grandi before the Chamber any irritation should be felt in France at the patriotic platform utterances made by Signor Mussolini during his tour through Tuscany. The inviolability of the Fascist régime and Italy's right to a place in the sun are, it is argued, legitimate aspirations.

"*Il*," says to-night's *Giornale d'Italia*, "the Duce declares that in order to defend Italy the Italian people can be launched like a thunderbolt in any direction, he is not threatening anybody. The policy of Italy does not threaten the peace of Europe, but on the contrary contributes to clear up relations between the nations and thus to preserve peace."

Some of the newspapers, however, not content to have fitted Signor Mussolini's remarks to France, have embroidered them with elaborations of their own, and in the circumstances the inevitable reaction in France must seem understandable to the impartial observer. One must await the "important political speech" which Signor Mussolini is to deliver in Florence on Sunday next before one can judge from here with what exact measure of real popular good will Italy is now entering upon the renewed *pourparlers* with France in Geneva.

EX-PRINCE CAROL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, MAY 13

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to issue an Order forbidding the publication in the local Press of any matter or comments concerning ex-Prince Carol, the King's father, and to confiscate any newspaper contravening this Order. At the same time it was decided to stop the telegrams sent by foreign correspondents dealing with this subject. This morning several newspapers which had disobeyed the new regulation were confiscated.

The regulation was issued in consequence of the publication of a violent anti-Carol pamphlet by M. Bratianu, the Leader of the Opposition, contrary to the wishes of the Co-Regent, Prince Nicholas, who had asked M. Bratianu to abstain from any action likely to prejudice the prestige of the Royal Family. This pamphlet has likewise been confiscated.

JAPANESE CABINET AND THE NAVY

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 13

The business meetings of the special Session of the Diet closed to-night amid stormy scenes. The formal closing will take place to-morrow. Although the Opposition have utilized every possible means of attack, the Government has emerged victorious. The Budget and a few domestic Bills were passed.

The Opposition concentrated on attacking the right of the Cabinet to agree to the London Naval Pact without first obtaining the consent of the Naval General Staff. This is fundamentally a domestic issue regarding the power behind the Throne and is without immediate international significance. When Prince Saionji, the last of the Genro (Elder Statesmen), was thought to be dying, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Kanji Kato, spoke direct to the Throne, asserting that the Cabinet had usurped the Navy's prerogatives. Acute observers here interpret this as an attempt of the Navy and Army to succeed to the mantle of the Genro as the power behind the Throne in the three-cornered struggle between the militarists, the Privy Council, and the Cabinet. Prince Saionji recovered, but the die was cast and the fight was continued on the floor of the Diet, and resulted in victory for the Cabinet.

The centre of interest now shifts to Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, who has not yet returned to Tokyo and has thus avoided interpellations in the Diet. If Admiral Takarabe is forced to resign, the Hamaguchi Government is likely to fall, unless Mr. Hamaguchi has sufficient courage to appoint a civilian as the new Minister of Marine, which would be unprecedented. Although the issue is purely internal it is of interest internationally because it affects the Governmental structure of the Japanese Empire.

THE CROAT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

ALLEGED TORTURE OF A PRISONER

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 13

The State Court for the Defence of the Realm to-day began the hearing of the three men who are accused of being the instigators and organizers of the supposed terrorist conspiracy, M. Jellashitch, Colonel Begitch, and M. Matchek. M. Jellashitch, a member of the staff of the Zagreb Training School for Teachers, and a former Deputy of the Croat Peasant Party in the Skupshtina, is a pale, puny little man. He is said to be in the last stages of consumption, and looks it. The weakness of his condition was obvious during his examination by the Court; more than once he had to stop speaking in order to collect himself.

Like the other accused, he retracted all the incriminating information which appeared in his statements to the police and the examining magistrate and denied that he was associated with any terrorist action. He pointed out that during the last fortnight of November, when he was supposed to have been taking part in the plans for wrecking the loyalist demonstration on December 1 (the anniversary of the Union) and December 17 (the King's birthday), he was away with his wife in the country and out of touch with the other accused. He denied that he was at all closely associated with Begitch, whom he knew only as a fellow-worker in the organization of the Croat Peasant Party. He admitted to having received 6,000 dinars from M. Matchek and to having handed it over to Bernarditch, one of the two ring-leaders of the bomb and revolver gang, but he declared that the money was intended to relieve the young Croats who had been banished from Zagreb for political agitation.

When he came to deny the admissions which he had previously made of having given, at the request of M. Matchek, certain instructions about the disposal of the revolvers, he explained that these admissions had been extorted from him by the police and entered into a long account of the tortures to which he had been submitted in the Zagreb prison. His narrative was interrupted by loud protests from the counsel for the defence and the remainder of the accused, and even appeared to make some impression on the members of the Court, especially in view of his weak condition. M. Jellashitch added: "This is what happens to us under the Dictatorship," and said that he thought it was the president's duty to tell the King about the methods employed by the police for he was sure his Majesty did not know what was being done in his name. The treatment to which he had been submitted had so ruined his health that he was indifferent to the sentence which the Court might pass on him.

M. Bertitch, M. Jellashitch's counsel, demanded that the three police doctors who had attended him after his examination by the police should be called to give evidence as to the condition in which they had found him.

PALESTINE-ARAB CLAIMS

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO DELEGATION

The Colonial Office issued the following statement last night:—

The conversations which have taken place in London between members of the Government and the Palestine-Arab Delegation are now at an end. The Delegation have expressed their views on a number of subjects, particularly land, immigration, and the grant of a constitution. His Majesty's Government have taken note of their views on these subjects. It was pointed out to the Delegation that the sweeping constitutional changes demanded by them were wholly unacceptable, since they would have rendered it impossible for his Majesty's Government to carry out their obligations under the Mandate. It was made clear that no proposals could be considered which were incompatible with the requirements of the Mandate.

DELEGATION'S STATEMENT

The members of the Arab Delegation are arranging to leave London for home on May 23.

Last night the Delegation issued a statement explaining that it had asked the British Government that immigration into Palestine should be stopped; that, owing to the scarcity of land in the possession of Arabs in Palestine such land should be made legally inalienable, and that a democratic Government should be set up in Palestine in which all the inhabitants would have a share in proportion to their numbers. The statement continued:—

"We believe that to renew investigations about immigration and lands after they have been exhaustively dealt with in the Shaw Report means that our established rights are to be again questioned, which is contrary to justice and fair play.

"In view of this deadlock our discussions were closed, and we have decided to leave for home with the impression that the Palestine Arab case will not be justly solved by the British Government, with whom the Zionists have such great influence as to hinder them from doing justice or from removing injustice in our case. . . We are convinced that every Arab in Palestine prefers to die in the defence of his natural rights and existence than to submit to oppression inflicted by any measure of coercion. As the Arab and Moslem worlds are our co-partners in Palestine, it is our duty to make them acquainted with the dangerous situation threatening the very existence of their holy country and brother inhabitants."

A new French submarine, Diane, to be used for coastal defence, was launched yesterday at LE HAVRE. No tonnage figures are given but the vessel is 64 metres (210ft.) long with a beam of 4.80 metres (15ft.).

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

SALARIES OF OFFICERS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

BASEL, MAY 13

The Governing Body of the Bank for International Settlements has concluded its present session. The French delegates left Basel this morning, and the Germans later in the day, while the British delegates leave to-morrow. The administrative council, which remains to discuss final details for the opening of the bank on Saturday next, met this morning under the president, Mr. Gates McGarrah.

The Governing Body has decided that in the case of members of its staff recruited outside Switzerland the scale of salaries adopted shall approximate to that of the foreign members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, while Swiss members of the staff recruited in Basel are to be paid according to the average of salaries of public servants in the city. Appointments are to be made exclusively according to the technical capabilities of the candidates, no consideration being given to the question of nationality.

The president of the administrative council of the bank, Mr. Gates McGarrah (United States), is to be paid 250,000 Swiss francs (£10,000) a year; the vice-president, Mr. Leon Fraser (United States), 200,000 Swiss francs (£8,000); the Director-General, M. Quesnay (France), 150,000 Swiss francs (£6,000), and the Deputy Director-General, Dr. Hülse (Germany), 125,000 Swiss francs (£5,000).

It is unofficially stated that small difficulties have arisen concerning the issue of the Young Plan bonds. There are said to be differences of opinion as to the price of issue, the German guarantees, and the type of issue to be made in the English market. The council is understood to have given consideration to the issue of a special type of bonds in England. These difficulties will probably have been overcome by Thursday, when the special committee dealing with the conditions of issue will meet the representatives of the interested States and of private banks. Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is staying at Basel for this meeting.

FRENCH FEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 13

It is announced here that M. Briand's memorandum on an economic federation of Europe will not be published at Geneva on Saturday, as was originally stated, but will be communicated simultaneously to the various European Governments, through diplomatic channels, soon after the end of the League Council meeting. Much attention is being paid to the attitude taken up by British opinion towards the proposals. French opinion sees Great Britain confronted with the necessity of choosing between Europe and the Empire.

Certain indications, inferred or real, that official British opinion tends towards the latter appear to move a section of the French Press profoundly. In to-day's *Matin* M. Jules Sauerwein states that efforts are being made in responsible quarters to encompass the breakdown not only of M. Briand's plan, but also of the Bank for International Settlements, which must form one of the keystones of the scheme. He quotes Mr. McKenna and Sir Robert Horne as having warned him of the propable attitude of Great Britain, in view of the economic advantages of the Empire. He also draws up an imaginary conversation in which Mr. Snowden is represented as having instructed the Governor of the Bank of England to "sabotage" the work of the International Bank at Basel. It is of interest to note that this is presented to the reader with the headlines "Mr. Snowden's Directions" and "The Attitude of Mr. Montagu Norman." In a less widely read newspaper and above a more obscure signature these statements might be disregarded. As it is, they serve to indicate the drift of a section of opinion here.

The meeting of the Reparation Commission, which was to have been held here to-morrow to transfer the management of reparations to the International Bank, has been postponed until next Saturday, owing to a delay in the delivery of the necessary documents. The most important of these are the German State certificate of indebtedness and the certificate of the German railways. The president of the German Kriegslastenkommission will sign the certificate of transfer on behalf of Germany.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 13

In a communication addressed to General Sir John Du Cane, the Governor, dated May 7, the leaders of the Nationalist Party protested against the Ordinance of May 3, in virtue of which his Excellency, on the advice of his Privy Council, had suspended the General Election, on the ground that no case of public disorder had occurred to justify the action then taken, and pointing out that such action was only proper in the most extraordinary circumstances really affecting public safety in a serious manner.

In a Memorandum published to-day the Ministers point out that the Nationalist protest conspicuously avoids mentioning the real cause of the abnormal situation—namely, the issue of the Bishops' Pastoral Letter, which had imposed the duty on the Ministers to represent to the Imperial authorities the necessity for taking adequate steps against such attempt against the very foundations of constitutional government.

The only remedial measure possible, according to the Memorandum, was an emergency law, as the action to be counteracted emanated from authorities unamenable to the law and the jurisdiction of the Law Courts. The Ministers detail the facts which before the issue of the Ordinance had imperilled public safety to such an extent that the Pastoral Letter itself made a special appeal to the people to preserve calm and observe public order, and discountenanced violence or provocation. The Memorandum accuses the Nationalists of defying the police until they realized that the enactment of the Ordinance would necessarily result from their campaign.

Dealing more closely with the Pastoral Letter, the Memorandum describes it as tantamount to an assertation of the right to make and unmake Ministries and to ban individual Ministers. Since the promulgation of the Ordinance the Bishops had banned the leading newspapers which supported the Government, thus practically stifling the Constitutional Press, while Opposition newspapers enjoyed unbridled licence and were becoming daily more aggressive and provocative. If the claim which the Bishops' action implies were accepted, the people's right would *ipso facto* be transferred to the Bishops, who would alone have the power to select the members of the Maltese Parliament and Ministers.

In these circumstances the Imperial authorities are called upon to counteract extremist measures and give unhesitating support to the overwhelming Maltese majority, whose rights and liberties would otherwise be destroyed, while loyalty would be shaken to the danger of the Imperial connexion and with detriment to Imperial authority throughout the Empire.

The *Malta Chronicle* has submitted to the ecclesiastical authorities, who have accordingly removed their censures.

THE CATHOLICOS OF ETCHMIADZIN

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—News has been received of the death at Etchmiadzin, near Erivan, in Soviet Armenia, on May 9 of Mgr. Kevork V., the Catholicos, in his 83rd year.—*Reuter.*

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

TEXT OF LETTERS

The India Office issued last night the following correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Governor-General of India regarding the date of the Indian Conference to be held in the autumn.

Letter from the Prime Minister to the Viceroy, dated March 26, 1930.

My dear Viceroy,—As the Report of the Statutory Commission may shortly be expected, it is now possible to approach some of the practical questions associated with the Conference that his Majesty's Government, on the proposition of Sir John Simon, have expressed their readiness to convene.

It is the desire of his Majesty's Government, which I believe to be widely shared, that the Conference should begin its work without any more delay than is necessary to afford reasonable time to his Majesty's Government, in consultation with the Government of India, to consider the problem in the light of all the material then available. I trust that by the early autumn of this year sufficient opportunity for this purpose will have been provided, and I would accordingly propose, if this met the general convenience of those concerned, that the Conference should open immediately after the close of the Imperial Conference. The Indian representatives might reach London about October 20, when the Imperial Conference, which, as you are aware, has already been summoned to meet on September 30, may be expected to have made good progress with its business. It is possible that those who will come from India may be not unwilling to arrive in London while the Imperial Conference is still in session and to utilize any brief time available before the regular work of the Indian Conference could begin, for informal consultations.

As regards the *personnel* of Conference, it is clearly desirable that this should not be more numerous than is necessary for the principal purpose that his Majesty's Government have in view, of securing that those who will speak for British India should fairly represent the different parties and interests concerned. His Majesty's Government will welcome your advice as to the best method of achieving this end after such consultation as you may think necessary.

The representation of the Indian States is a matter on which you will also think it right, so far as possible, to ascertain the views of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

There will no doubt be other matters which will require consideration later. But the questions of date of meeting and the composition of Indian representation seem the most immediate. I should therefore be glad to hear from you as soon as possible whether the date proposed would be convenient to those concerned in India, and what means seem to you most appropriate for the constitution of the Indian side of the Conference.—Yours sincerely, J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

The Viceroy's reply to the Prime Minister, dated April 17, 1930.

My dear Prime Minister.—I have naturally been thinking over the matters referred to in your letter for some time past, and I have lost no opportunity of making myself familiar with opinion in regard to them.

It has long been clear, both from the results of extended inquiry and from the public discussions which have taken place in the Legislatures and elsewhere, that the overwhelming mass of opinion in India, which is prepared to support the Conference, desires the Conference to meet as early as possible. It had, indeed, been freely hoped that the Conference might meet his Majesty's Government somewhat earlier, but I do not doubt that in view of the date previously fixed for the Imperial Conference, such public opinion here will generally recognize that the date you suggest is the earliest that is practicable. If the representatives of India attending the Indian Conference assemble in London about October 20, they will, I anticipate, find no difficulty in employing profitably in informal discussions any brief period that may intervene before their Conference can begin its regular work.

I have reason to believe that the Princes are also expecting that the Conference will be held this autumn. I consider, therefore, that the date which you suggest is likely to be acceptable alike to the States and to British India, and shall accordingly take it as the basis of our future plans.

It is important that the representation of India on the Conference should be fairly distributed amongst the sections of those who desire and have a title to be heard, and, after examining several alternative methods and discussing the matter freely with men of widely differing opinions, I have found the predominant view to be that a fair distribution of representation cannot be assured by any process except that of invitation, in consultation, where possible, with the interests concerned. After careful reflection, I am disposed to reach the same conclusion.

In regard to the States, I see no cause to anticipate difficulty in a decision being reached as to the *personnel* of States' side of the Conference which would be generally acceptable.

If, as I hope, his Majesty's Government are able to find themselves in general agreement with these suggestions, I will in due course submit proposals on these lines.—Yours sincerely, IRWIN.

MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL FOCH

SALE FOR PUBLICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 13

The manuscript of the memoirs of Marshal Foch, written by himself, was sold to-day to Messrs. Plon, of Paris, and to Messrs. Doubleday, Doran and Co., of New York. The American publishers have acquired the rights of publication for the United States, the British Empire, and all Portuguese and Spanish speaking countries.

The autobiography is understood to contain personal memoirs for the general public rather than a detailed history of the War. It gives full accounts and explanations of the controversies connected with the united command, including the Marshal's differences with M. Clemenceau, and it pays full attention to the operations of the Allied as well as the French armies. It contains 150,000 words, largely in the Marshal's own writing. Marshal Foch gives extensive accounts of the part played by the British forces on the Western front, from their defence of Ypres and the Channel ports to the breaking of the Hindenburg line and the crossing of the Scheldt in 1918. In a final chapter he gives his views on the Peace Treaty.

The manuscript is being translated into English by Colonel Bentley Mott, U.S.A., formerly liaison officer to Marshal Foch and now Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Paris. The book will be published in London by Messrs. Heinemann as soon as possible after the translation is finished.

AIR MAIL TO SOUTH AMERICA

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13

M. Mermoz landed at Natal (Brazil) early this morning after making the first flight across the South Atlantic on the regular mail service between France and South America.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 13

M. Mermoz covered the 2,150 miles of the Atlantic crossing in 21 hours 15 minutes, at an average speed of a little over 100 miles an hour. His machine was a Latécoère 28 monoplane (600 h.p. Hispano-Suiza engine), fitted with a float undercarriage. The Latécoère 28 is reported to be the fastest standard commercial aeroplane in the world.

The mails which left Paris on Saturday night will thus be delivered in Buenos Aires to-morrow and at Santiago de Chile on Thursday, as compared with the seven or eight days required when the mails cross the Atlantic by steamer.

The principal trial arising out of the Hebron massacres last August opened in JERUSALEM on Monday, when the Arabs charged with the murder of 23 Jews in a single room in the house of the Slonim family were arraigned.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 13

At this morning's meeting of the Council of the League of Nations the Persian representative explained the most important points in the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, which held its ninth session at Geneva in April.

At its last session, the Persian representative said, the Committee examined the Secretariat's survey of the laws and regulations framed to protect public order and health in the countries where the system of licensed houses had been abolished. This survey, together with the exchange of views between members of the Committee, had clearly proved that neither public order nor health had suffered in any way from the abolition of licensed houses and that the dangers of international traffic had been diminished. The Committee had, therefore, unanimously adopted the resolution stating that the fears that abolition would result in an increase of venereal disease, or be prejudicial to public order, had proved to be unfounded.

The Committee had found that in their annual reports some Governments had confined themselves to mentioning cases of international traffic and had omitted national cases or cases of procuring. The committee pointed out that information on these three matters is requested in the League *questionnaire* addressed to Governments, and it was proposed that the Secretary-General be asked to draw the attention of Governments to this point. It would be of great assistance in the work of combating the traffic if Egypt found it possible to accede to the 1921 Convention and to set up a central authority. The Persian representative suggested that the Council might instruct the Secretary-General to bring to the notice of the Egyptian Government the relevant part of the Committee's report.

The Persian representative called the attention of the Council to the Committee's resolution expressing appreciation of the work done by Dame Rachel Crowdy as chief of the Social Questions and Opium Traffic section and as secretary to the Committee. He suggested that the Council could best give effect to the Committee's desire that the services of Dame Rachel Crowdy should continue to be at its disposal by appointing her as an assessor to the Committee.

The report of the Child Welfare Committee, which held its sixth session at Geneva in April, was also adopted. The Committee expressed the opinion that an effort should be made to draw up international agreements either in the form of general conventions or of agreements between countries whose legislation was based on similar principles, so as to ensure the mutual recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders. This passage in the report prompted Mr. Henderson to intervene with the suggestion that the Committee, which has a very wide field to cover, should be careful not to go outside that field, but should limit itself strictly to child welfare.

Signor Grandi presented a report on the preliminary draft international convention for the abolition of Customs barriers against educational films.

Dr. Rubbel was nominated a member of the Mandates Commission in succession to Herr Kastl. Dr. Rubbel was Permanent Secretary (*Chef de Bureau*) at the German Colonial Office from 1913 to 1919, and before that he served for four years in the Cameroons. M. Titulescu, Rumanian Minister in London, and Mr. Wu Shi-See were nominated members of the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation. The Office International des Vins, which has its headquarters in Paris—prompted no doubt by the activities of those who frequently call the attention of the League to the evils of alcoholism—has asked to be placed under the authority of the League. The Secretary-General has been instructed to inquire into the matter.

"TURK-SIB" RAILWAY

WORKING POSTPONED TILL NEXT YEAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 13

The Soviet Government has decided to postpone the general traffic working of the Turkestan-Siberian ("Turk-Sib") Railway until next year, owing to the unfinished condition of a great portion of the line, and the absence of stations and buildings.

The railway was opened on May Day with much pomp and ceremony, Shatoff, the chairman of the board of directors of the railway, describing the "Turk-Sib" as a May Day gift to the Soviet peoples. Shatoff has now another tune to sing. In

an urgent message to Moscow he declares that a further postponement is inevitable unless the authorities immediately alter their methods.

At the same time, the whole body of the workers have telegraphed that conditions are extremely bad owing to failure in the delivery of materials. The workmen and plans are ready but they have no timber, and all that they have already achieved is likely to prove useless. Other directors of the railway have telegraphed to Moscow urging the necessity of immediate efforts to complete this year's plans, pointing out that the constructors have been obliged in some parts to lay down old rails, which are quite useless for real traffic. An insufficiency of sleepers, cement, and other materials had compelled the constructors provisionally to use makeshifts to join up the line before May Day.

MINERALS IN S. RHODESIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), MAY 13

The Southern Rhodesian Assembly to-day passed, with little objection, a motion of the Minister of Mines giving a prospecting concession of 9,000 square miles to a company, to be formed under the auspices of three well-known and influential mining companies, with a capital of £150,000.

The area to be prospected is believed to be rich in minerals, though little prospecting has hitherto been done there. It is generally considered that only by scientific prospecting on a large scale, involving a large expenditure of money, and on the lines followed in Northern Rhodesia, can the existence of the undiscovered mineral resources of the country be determined. The operations by the new company are expected to begin next month, and may be regarded as the forerunner of others. The company secures no mineral rights, but is concerned solely with prospecting. If the company finds minerals, pegging will take place under the Mining Law. The Minister indicated that in the new Mining Law to be introduced next Session provision will be made for concessions to small workers for prospecting purposes.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Macnachie, the new British Minister to Afghanistan, has arrived in KABUL.—*Reuter.*

Dr. John Bud, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, yesterday underwent an operation for appendicitis in BUDAPEST.

Mr. Arthur C. Hardy (Liberal, Ottawa) has been appointed Speaker of the CANADIAN Senate in succession to the late Mr. Hewitt Bostock.

Over 100 houses have been destroyed in Pokrovsk (Russia), by a fire which is still burning. Fire brigades from SARATOFF are fighting the flames.

Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma, announced in RANGOON yesterday that the official figure of the death roll from the earthquake at Pegu was between 800 and 1,000.—*Reuter.*

Mr. J. E. Fenton, the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, who is visiting OTTAWA on his way back from London to Canberra, is discussing trade prospects with members of the Dominion Cabinet.

M. Bogdan Medakovitch, one-time president of the Croatian Diet and leader of the Serbo-Croatian coalition, has died in a VIENNA nursing home at the age of 74. He had retired from politics after the War.

Man Mohan Singh, the Indian airman who landed at KARACHI on Saturday, after a flight from England, was yesterday given a civic welcome by the Karachi municipality, who presented him with an address and a casket.

The King has approved the nomination of the Raja Muda of Selangor, Dato Penghulu of Rembau, and Tungku Besar of Pahang to be Unofficial Members of the Federal Council of the FEDERATED MALAY STATES for a further period.

M. Vandervelde, president of the executive of the Second International, which is meeting in BERLIN, yesterday spoke of the loss just suffered through the almost simultaneous deaths of three prominent members of the International—Mr. Wheatley, M. Troelstra (Holland), and M. Posner (Poland).

Serious fighting has occurred at Kakiri, a village 12½ miles from Matli Station, near Badin, in the HYDERABAD district of Sind, between two parties of Shia Moslems. Hatchets and axes were freely used, and four persons were killed and 12 seriously wounded. The cause of the quarrel appears to have been cattle trespassing, coupled with a long-standing enmity over the betrothal of a girl.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

AWAITING THE RETURN OF THE DELEGATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 13

There still seems to be a belief in certain circles in London that when the Egyptian Delegation gets home it will be persuaded by the saner elements here that there is no wisdom in refusing the proffered treaty and that it will then ask to be allowed to re-open the negotiations, making use of Mr. Henderson's offer of the still open door. The general feeling here is, however, far firmer about the Sudan than probably the Delegation is itself, and there is quite a strong minority which even feels that Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the Prime Minister, has shown himself ready to make too many concessions to the British about Egypt.

It is expected that the Delegation will have a great reception on its arrival in Alexandria on Monday, and the students who are assembled in the capital for their examinations are likely to demonstrate enthusiastically when it reaches Cairo that evening. A certain friendliness exists here towards Great Britain in spite of the breakdown of the negotiations. This is partly due to the moderate tone of the British Press towards Egypt. When the Delegation arrives there will be better opportunities for finding out the feelings of the country about the negotiations.

Other Foreign News on following page

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INDIA

THE IMPENDING CONFERENCE

PERSONNEL AND NUMBERS

AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 13

The letters which passed between the Prime Minister and the Viceroy on the subject of the Round-Table Conference, which are published to-day, are short and to the point. It is significant that Mr. MacDonald's letter (which is dated March 26) makes a point in the opening paragraph of associating Sir John Simon's name with the Conference—a fact which has been too often forgotten or misrepresented in this country during the controversies of the last few months. The actual words are :—

> As the report of the Statutory Commission may shortly be expected it is now possible to approach some of the practical questions in association with the Conference that his Majesty's Government, on the proposition of Sir John Simon, have expressed their readiness to convene.

As for the rest of the letter, there must be general recognition of the fact that, even had it been possible for the British Government to fix an earlier date, it would have been a difficult matter indeed to settle differences at this end and to arrange an adequate delegation before the autumn. There will also be widespread agreement here with Mr. MacDonald's suggestion that the delegation should be of as reasonable a size as is compatible with the proper representation of all interests and all communities.

THE VICEROY'S LETTER

The greater part of Lord Irwin's letter was foreshadowed in the long *communiqué* issued yesterday. The letter begins with the statement that the overwhelming mass of opinion in India, which is prepared to support the Conference, desires that the Conference should meet as early as possible. At the same time there is no doubt that the date mentioned is the earliest practicable. The Viceroy's view, that the only way of ensuring a fair distribution of representatives is by invitation after consulting the interests concerned, has already been carried into practical effect, and the Liberal leaders who visited Simla for the purpose of discussing the Conference are now on their way back to Bombay. There is reason to believe that the more influential among them have "gone down the hill" in a much happier frame of mind than they were in on their arrival.

Lord Irwin's words, "I see no cause to anticipate difficulty in a decision being reached (as to the *personnel* of States' side of the Conference which would be generally acceptable," are particularly important, and will relieve many fears. During the last month or so rumour has been busy suggesting that the natural rivalries of Princes were proving a stiff hurdle, and therefore Lord Irwin's reassurance comes at an opportune moment.

"TEAM BUILDING"

It will be noticed that both the Prime Minister and the Viceroy make renewed reference to the possibility of profitable discussions between the Indian delegates and the delegates to the Imperial Conference, which will immediately precede the Round-Table meeting. I can only repeat what I said in my message yesterday, that there is no particular enthusiasm for the idea in this country. The Indian Nationalist Press has frankly criticized the proposal, and many Indian Nationalists are nervous of the influence of the Prime Ministers of those Dominions which by actual legislation have over and over again denied citizen rights and even admission to their shores to Indian subjects. At the other end of the line there is an openly expressed opinion that the Conference ought to be a straight issue between the representatives of Indian National aspirations and the representatives of that Government which alone has the power to grant them.

As for the *personnel* of the Indian delegation, unofficial discussion is already in full swing. In the lobbies of Government offices, in clubs and hotel lounges, people have begun the intriguing pastime of "team building" with much the same enthusiasm as sportsmen in pavilions all over England are making their unofficial selections for Trent Bridge. Naturally several names "pick themselves," but it is an unprofitable task writing them down until it is clearly indicated who is available for selection. It will be easier to make a list of "probables" when we know the result of the fixture which opens to-morrow at Bombay, where the All-Parties Conference is assembling for a meeting which may have a vital effect on progress towards London.

* The letters exchanged by Mr. MacDonald and the Viceroy are published in full on p. 15.

HINDU AND MOSLEM CLAIMS

TO-DAY'S ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 13

Little hope is entertained here of the All-Parties Conference Committee being able to achieve anything substantial at its meeting to-morrow. The meeting, for one thing, is not expected to be fully representative, because of the 35 members of the Committee only about half have expressed their ability or willingness to attend. The Hindu Mahasabha leaders will not attend. Pandit Malaviya is busy with the foreign cloth boycott and Mr. N. C. Kelkar has joined in the civil disobedience campaign. Following their leader, Mr. Moonje and Mr. Aney will not attend, and Mr. Jayakar has announced that he has engagements elsewhere.

Moslem leaders like Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Ali brothers are said to be anxious to have a pact with the Hindus so that their hands may be strengthened in negotiating their claims with the Government, and as the Hindu Mahasabha leaders are uncompromising, they want the Liberal Hindu leaders to support their cause. The Justice Party of non-Brahmins and Liberals are inclined to look at the problem from the purely political point of view, are keen on pressing for the attainment of genuine Dominion status, and are willing to go as far as possible towards conciliating the Moslems without endangering the democratic basis of any constitutional advance.

The only ostensible point for decision before the Conference is how to reconcile Hindu and Moslem claims in the face of eventual reform, but the real work before it is to see that the Round-Table Conference is held with the support of all parties. The settlement of the communal issue is therefore only ancillary. The Viceroy's latest pronouncement does not apparently satisfy either Liberals or Independents, and it is believed that the Conference will at the outset discuss how far it will be beneficial to the country for the leaders of any party to attend the Round-Table Conference. The impression seems to prevail on the whole that the meeting may end in a fiasco.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has made a representation to the Government of India drawing attention to the gravity of the present situation and urging the Viceroy to convene a conference of business men for a frank exchange of views.

The main issue (the Chamber declares) is whether Indians will hereafter be masters in their own country and whether Indian economic policy will be controlled by them or be interfered with or influenced by vested interests abroad. If the Indian people remain unassured on this issue it does not appear that present agitation and discontent will be abated. Repression can only aggravate anxiety and increase disaffection. "While the Mahatma may be behind iron bars, the Gandhi spirit has come to stay." That spirit cannot be treated by repression, but only by conciliation in good time. The Chamber, therefore, urges the Viceroy to summon representatives of "stable Indian interests" who can frankly lay before him the situation as they visualize it. Failing that, it is requested that the Viceroy will receive a deputation from the Chamber and from allied Indian commercial organizations in Bombay.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR

CHECK TO MOB RULE THREAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 13

Martial law was proclaimed at Sholapur to-day. The proclamation was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Paige, commanding the 4th/4th Bombay Grenadiers.

This announcement follows the news received this morning that the hopes of improvement held yesterday had disappeared. It was reported that shops were closing, and that there was no prospect of the mills resuming work. Even the Congress leaders had lost control over the mob, which was seeking to establish a régime of its own. Volunteers controlling the road traffic became emboldened by the inability of patrols to catch them, and, by way of proving that a new rule had been set up in Sholapur, ordered traffic to keep to the right instead of to the left.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji [Mr. Gandhi's successor, who was arrested on Monday] has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Fifty-three of the volunteers who were arrested with him were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Four volunteers were released with a warning on account of their youth. Among the accused is Mr. Gandhi's grandson. Undeterred by this example, volunteers are preparing plans for an attack on the salt pans at Dharasana on Thursday morning. With that object in view Mr. Gandhi's second son and 150 volunteers are now encamped about half a mile from Dharasana.

DR. KITCHLEW SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 13

Dr. Kitchlew, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, who was arrested on May 3 on a charge of sedition, was convicted to-day on three counts and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each, the sentences to run consecutively.

The new Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province and his Administration are now engaged in the double task of keeping ceaseless watch over hostile villages and of restoring confidence in Peshawar city. The aerial demonstration over Mohmand territory on Monday has had a sobering effect. A new problem has arisen in the Pashtnagar area, where a few Khans are demanding remission of land revenue.

The prisoners in the Lahore conspiracy case to-day refused to attend the Court. Mr. Justice Agha Haider has dissociated himself from the other two members of the special tribunal over the order to handcuff the prisoners given on the previous day.

BENGAL JOURNALISTS AND PRESS LAW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13

The Governor of Bengal is endeavouring to arrange a conference of journalists at Darjeeling, to consider the operation of the Press Law.

At a meeting of journalists in Calcutta to-day a resolution was proposed that newspapers should begin publication again. An amendment was moved that the advice of Pandit Motilal Nehru be first sought. On the vote there was a small majority for the original resolution, but before all the votes could be counted the supporters of the amendment broke up the meeting in disorder. *Basumati* has resumed publication; the other Nationalist newspapers are still in suspension.

"HARTAL" IN KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 13

A *hartal* was observed here to-day as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Gandhi's successor. All Hindu shops were closed, but Moslem shops remained open.

CHITTAGONG SUSPECTS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 13.—About 80 persons were arrested this morning at the headquarters of the Bengal Presidency Congress volunteers and at the branch camp. The offences alleged are dacoity, murder, and rioting at Chittagong. Certain articles, including the Nationalist flag, were seized by the police, who are keeping the house under lock and key.

In the Midnapore district the civil disobedience council and the Tamluk Ghatal and Contai civil disobedience committees have been declared unlawful associations by the Government.—*Reuter.*

NATIONALIST SUCCESS IN SOUTH CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MAY 13

Kwangtung (Nationalist) troops under Chan Chai-tong, who recently launched a big offensive against the Kwangsi forces, are reported to have captured Sunchow with the aid of gunboats after a fierce encounter. Sunchow, which is situated on the West River, 250 miles from Canton, is a Kwangsi stronghold, and its capture will possibly materially affect the future of the campaign.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Cawnpore Electric Supply.
Commercial Union Assurance.
Nitrate Railways Company.
Oriental Telephone and Electric.
Wiggins Teape and Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Company.

AIR SUBSIDIES

FUTURE OF COAL MINES

LORDS' CRITICISM OF THE BILL

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The Commons gave a second reading to the Bill which authorizes the Air Ministry to subsidize civil aviation on long-term agreements to the extent of £1,000,000 a year for 10 years. There was the same unanimous support of the Bill that there had been of the financial resolution which the House adopted a week ago, and the debate was used as a vehicle for conveying suggestions to the Air Ministry. SIR SAMUEL HOARE cordially endorsed the system of long-term subsidy agreements, but urged, as he had done before, that these should be employed not to keep certain companies alive, but to stimulate civil aviation to a condition of self-supporting independence. The remainder of an interesting speech contained a series of useful suggestions for the general improvement of civil aviation.

MR. MALONE challenged the Air Ministry to justify their reported decision to build a new 7,000,000 cubic feet airship which, in his opinion, would be a sheer waste of money. LORD LYMINGTON called for a vigorous air policy in choice and development of routes of commercial and strategical value, and MR. MILNER suggested that the municipalities should receive more substantial aid in promoting aviation than official expert advice.

MR. MONTAGUE, the Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry, refused to be drawn, on a Bill with a strictly limited purpose, into a general discussion of the prospects of civil aviation for the next 10 years. He told the House that the question of an air service in the West Indies was still being investigated, but on airships he confined himself to the general remark that the next stage must be experimental to discover the extent to which long-distance flights could be made to scheduled time.

Considerable disappointment with official policy was expressed before the Bill was read a second time.

THE COAL BILL

When the Lords began a long sitting on the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, the crowded benches of the Opposition contrasted strongly with the necessarily slender attendance on the other side, which was almost wholly confined to Labour Peers on the front seat. On the first amendment moved by LORD GAINFORD, the Government agreed to a compromise to the extent of allowing coal-owners six weeks, instead of four as proposed in the Bill, in which to submit to the Board of Trade their schemes for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal.

An animated debate was opened by LORD MELCHETT when he made an effort to exclude from the Bill the power proposed to be given to the Board of Trade to prepare schemes in the event of the coalowners not doing so. This power would make the Department the arbiter in the coal industry throughout a whole district, and, if it remained in the Bill, the function of the coalowner would be practically extinguished in a system that would be almost nationalization except that the Government would not be exposed to loss of money. LORD RUSSELL and LORD THOMSON, who were in charge of the Bill, refused to accept a proposal that would cut across the whole scheme by excluding from it the element of compulsion and thus make it possible for a small number of recalcitrant owners to wreck it.

LORD SALISBURY asked the House to face the position that the carrying of the amendment would render useless the first part of a Bill to which a second reading had been given. Eventually LORD THOMSON suggested that Lord Melchett's co-operation in an attempt to frame words meeting his objection and at the same time satisfying the Department would be gratefully accepted, and the holding out of this olive branch resulted in the amendment being withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATS

The Government were afterwards defeated on an amendment moved by LORD DUDLEY, the purpose of which was to ensure that the maximum output for a district should not be less than the ascertained amount of coal consumed in it. If the output fell below the maximum, the necessary difference would have to be brought in from the outside at higher prices. The Government representatives opposed this as contrary to the plan of the Bill, but it was carried by 144 votes to 48.

An attempt was then made by LORD GAINFORD to restore the central levy for the benefit of export coal which was cut out of the Bill as a result of the hostility of the Liberal Party in the Commons. He argued that to leave the district levy in and omit the central levy would emasculate the Bill and deprive British export coal of the support that would enable it to compete in the foreign markets. LORD SALISBURY could not agree to such a departure from British tradition as a bounty on exports which would be an extra burden on industry as a whole. LORD THOMSON, for the Government, expressed willingness to accept the amendment, and would not accept the description of a levy within an industry to assist one of its branches as a bounty. The majority of the House refused, however, to accept his arguments or his advice, and rejected the proposed reinstatement of the central levy by 82 votes to 35.

The Government suffered a second defeat at a late hour when an amendment, proposed by LORD MELCHETT, to provide that the quota allowed to a coalmine owned by an industrial or manufacturing concern should not include the coal consumed in its works, was carried by 105 votes to 13.

The last alteration made in the Bill was the removal of the district levy. LORD THOMSON recognized that the majority of the House was determined to eliminate what had become an illogical remnant of the original levy proposals and did not resist the change.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

A statement on the Charing Cross Bridge Bill was made by Sir William Ray at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. He said that if the Council were convinced that there was a desire by Parliament to reconsider the Bill it would be failing in its duty if it put any obstacle in the way, and they would advise the Council to apply for leave to recommit. But that was assuming a great deal, and one was very chary of believing that recommittal could be secured. If the recent decision was final they would have regretfully to turn their attention immediately to the problem of the other bridges, as London traffic could not be toyed with while people wrangled. If the great scheme had failed steps to deal with London traffic must be taken in other directions.

A report of the meeting of the Council is published on page 13.

NAVAL TREATY

MR. STIMSON'S STATEMENT

PARITY SECURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 13

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee resumed its inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation this morning, and the testimony of Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, again occupied all the time available before the adjournment. He took up the tale at the chapter on American parity and was asked by Senator Swanson whether fleet equality for warlike purposes only had been considered, or whether the protection of commerce also had been taken into account. His reply was that both had been considered, for the good reason that the protection of commerce was inseparable from any combat at sea, and this provoked a brief passage at arms between Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, and Senator Robinson, of Indiana, on the subject of British superiority in merchant vessels convertible into ships of war.

Senator Robinson of Indiana is an opponent of the treaty, and does not believe that parity will have been secured until a computation of the number of merchant craft which will be converted to purely war-like purposes by Great Britain has been made, and a compensatory allotment of cruisers given to the United States. "Is it your suggestion," asked his namesake from Arkansas, "that in order to have parity with Great Britain the United States must have a larger navy than Great Britain, and, if so, how many cruisers should we need to offset Great Britain's greater merchant tonnage?" Senator Robinson of Indiana did not seem to have made the calculation, but what promised to be a lively exchange on the subject was interrupted in order that Mr. Stimson might resume his statement.

6 AND 8 INCH GUNS

He spoke of the Anglo-American equality now established by the Treaty in the battleship class which could even "be turned to superiority if the United States should modernize its vessels"; he asserted that in four or five categories of warships "every one agrees that the two fleets are equal"; and he made a vigorous and lengthy dissertation on the still contentious question of 8in. versus 6in. cruisers. "There is a tendency," he said, "to talk of a cruiser with 8in. guns as if it were only a type suited to America. But in 1916, when there were no restrictions and when we started to build our first modern cruisers, we deliberately chose to build 10 vessels with 6in. guns. Nobody thought of 8in. guns until by accident Great Britain laid down four cruisers of the Hawkins class with 7.5in. guns. These were incomplete when the Washington Treaty was under consideration, the British did not want to see them outlawed, and the limit of unit tonnage and of guns was set slightly above them. Then it was under the spur of competition that the nations began to build 8in.-gun vessels."

These craft, he said, could not take the place of the battleship, and, for his own part, he was not convinced that anything could take its place. They depended on their speed, they were vulnerable to a 6in. gun, they had never been tested in battle, and it had never been and was not to-day the opinion of all American naval officers that the 8in.-gun cruiser was America's only need. The delegation gave the question an exhaustive study and came to the conclusion that the United States should not put all her eggs in one basket. They decided that by dividing the 8in. and the 6in. gun cruisers into two roughly equal parts they were providing most wisely for an uncertain future. They secured under the Treaty some superiority in the 8in. class and they had been successful in reducing British superiority in 6in. vessels from 26 to 10 down to 13 to 10.

Mr. Stimson said that one of the reasons for criticism of the 6in. gun cruisers was the fact that they had hitherto been smaller in size, and were thus too restricted in cruising radius. But the United States delegation in London had successfully opposed any limitation in the unit tonnage of the 6in. gun craft below 10,000 tons. The United States was to-day free to build 10,000-ton cruisers carrying 6in. guns if she chose to do so. And, when the relative gun-power of the British and United States cruiser fleets was considered, he thought it would be found that the position of the United States was even better than in respect of tonnage.

"And so," said Mr. Stimson, "the American delegation felt no doubt that they had secured parity. What is more, we have the right to establish an exact parallel with the British strength in the cruiser class, and that is no idle thing. For myself I feel that there is a great possibility that the 8in.-gun cruiser of the present type is a very much overrated vessel, and that before long we may find ourselves desiring to build the other type.

It is a far cry from this to the position taken by the American delegation at Geneva.

TRIBUTE TO JAPAN

The Secretary of State's discussion of the position of Japan under the Three-Power Agreement included a warm tribute to the Japanese Government and delegation.

He declared emphatically that, having regard to the popular campaign in favour of the 10-10-7 ratio which had been conducted in Japan and the special and privileged position in the national councils of the Japanese Admiralty, the delegation of that country had a harder task than any other, and the Japanese Government, which supported the decisions of the delegation, had shown faith beyond praise in the pacific relations of the three Oceanic Powers.

"I take off my hat to them," said the Secretary. No amount of talk about cost of building could minimize what they had done. "No country is so poor that it cannot be frightened into competitive building," and Japan had agreed to the 5—5—3 ratio in large cruisers, 10—10—7 in small cruisers and destroyers, and equality at a reduced figure in submarines.

Some time was given to the estimate of the reduction of tonnage which the London Treaty would bring about, but more interesting than this was an interpolation by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, a member of the American delegation, of his views on the necessity of estimating Anglo-American parity solely in terms of equality of combat power.

There were, he said, two obstacles which prevented offsetting British superiority in merchant vessels by American superiority in cruisers. First, there was no scientific process by which the potential combat value of converted merchant ships could be assessed or their efficiency in comparison with cruisers could be established. Secondly, it would be impossible at this time to secure any agreement to limit auxiliary craft, and particularly cruisers, if an attempt were made to secure additional vessels of this type to compensate for the number of merchant craft which another country might arm in time of war. By this road they would be led up to the ultimate but ridiculous suggestion of the limitation of merchant marine. Moreover, as American commerce grew, Anglo-American disparity in merchant craft would diminish, and it was clear that if limitation took account of merchant vessels it would be subject to constant change. The only basis of possible agreement was equality in combative power.

The hearing had turned to what Senator Borah called the "escape clause" and Mr. Stimson described as the "withdrawal clause," when the moment for adjournment came, and it was clear that a public session was not the place for such discussion. Mr. Stimson was asked whether he had any knowledge of such French and Italian plans as would make Great Britain's resort to the clause necessary, and refused to say more than that Great Britain, he had been told, "went into this only after reaching the conclusion that there was a sound chance of reaching later an agreement with France and Italy.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

ARRIVAL IN BURMA

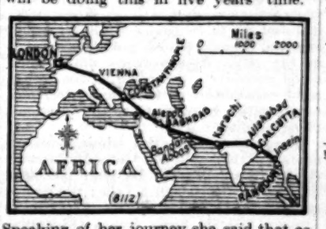
MACHINE DAMAGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13

Miss Amy Johnson left the Dumdum aerodrome for Rangoon at 7 o'clock this morning, on the next stage of her flight to Australia.

In a talk at Calcutta Miss Johnson said :—"This is just an ordinary flight, except that it is longer. Every woman will be doing this in five years' time."



Speaking of her journey she said that as she had to overhaul her machine herself at various places on the journey she had only averaged three hours' sleep a day since leaving London. From Rangoon she proposes to fly to Bangkok and then to Singapore.

RANGOON, May 13.—Miss Johnson landed to-day at Insein, about 9 miles north of Rangoon. She said that she mistook the playing fields at Insein for the Rangoon racecourse. She made a perfect landing, but while her machine was taxi-ing it ran into a ditch, and slightly damaged the wings, wheels, and propeller. She herself was unhurt and hopes, if repairs can be effected in time, to take off again to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 13.—The Sydney *Evening News* has opened a subscription fund for a public tribute to Miss Johnson. —*Reuter.*

POLICE AND THE PRESS

N.P.A. PROTEST TO PRIME MINISTER

The secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association has sent the following letter to the Prime Minister :—

May 13, 1930.

Sir,—At a meeting held to-day of representatives of the London morning, evening, and Sunday newspapers, comprising the membership of this association, Lord Riddell in the chair, it was resolved that a copy of the enclosed resolutions should be forwarded to you.

I was also instructed to issue copies for publication by the Press to-morrow morning.

Yours faithfully, T. W. MCARA.

(1) That this council, representing the newspapers mentioned in the accompanying schedule, regrets the action of the Government in making use of Section 6 of the Official Secrets Act, 1920, regarding the publication in certain newspapers of the news of Mr. Gandhi's forthcoming arrest.

(2) The council is of opinion that the circumstances did not justify such proceedings, and that the interrogation of the journalist concerned, who had been engaged in the collection of information by legitimate methods, was an unjustifiable infraction of the freedom of the Press.

(3) The council is of opinion that in the public interest the amendment of certain sections of the Official Secrets Act so far as they relate to civil affairs is urgently necessary.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. NANSEN

GRIEF IN NORWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MAY 13

Dr. Nansen's sudden death this morning from paralysis of the heart has caused consternation as the public had been under the impression that he was in a fair way to recovery, seeing that nothing had been published about his health since the reassuring news issued by the family last month, when he was reported as having passed the critical stage of his recent illness. The evening newspapers comment on his extraordinary personality and achievements from a patriotic and human point of view in articles within a mourning border.

The Storting and other buildings are flying flags at half-mast, and the President will pay a tribute to Dr. Nansen at the opening of to-morrow's sitting of the Storting. Dr. Nansen's death is particularly felt, coming as it does just before Constitution Day, May 17, and June 7, which is the silver jubilee of the dissolution of the union with Sweden, in arranging which he played so important a part.

A memoir appears on page 21.

MR. HENDERSON'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 13

On hearing of the death of Dr. Nansen, Mr. Henderson issued personally the following statement :—

Dr. Nansen's death has come as a terrible blow to all his friends. Those who saw him at the Assembly last September must all have thought, as I thought, that for many years to come he would still render his own unequalled service to the people of Norway and to humanity at large. He will be missed in many circles, but it is at Geneva that his loss will be most severely felt. No one else in the world, perhaps, can have done for the League what Nansen did. At all the most difficult moments in its history Nansen stood out as the fearless champion of the principles upon which the League is built. By his courage and his wisdom, by his single-minded devotion to what he believed to be right, Nansen has helped to create the conditions at Geneva which are the League's most precious asset. His loss will leave a gap which will not soon be filled, but his place in the history of our troublous generation is already made. I need not say how deeply I and all her friends feel for Mme. Nansen in her great loss.

On behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, of which Dr. Nansen had been for many years a corresponding hon. member, a telegram of sympathy was sent yesterday to Mme. Nansen.

THE INVALIDS

The Bishop of Norwich, it was stated yesterday, had not had a good night, but his general condition was improving.

Lady Haig is indisposed at her home at Bemersyde, St. Boswells, Roxburghshire, and her doctor has ordered her a complete rest. For the time being she is to have no correspondence.

It was stated last night that Lord Hewart was making good progress.

The condition of Sir Frederick Eckstein was reported last night to be slightly improved, but still to be causing anxiety.

The Dean of Bristol (Dr. De Candole), who has been in a nursing home, has so far recovered that he has been able to travel to Lyme Regis, where he will remain for some time. He hopes to resume full work before the autumn.

1,712,000 OUT OF WORK

A BIG INCREASE

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that it is estimated that on April 28, 1930, there were approximately 9,798,900 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 89,500 fewer than a month before, and 448,300 fewer than a year before.

On May 5, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,168,300 wholly unemployed, 449,500 temporarily stopped, and 94,200 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,712,000. This was 13,614 more than a week before, and 379,295 more than a year before. The total on May 5, 1930, comprised 1,213,800 men, 48,000 boys, 403,000 women, and 47,200 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
May 5, 1930:				
Men	849,000	272,900	91,900	1,213,800
Boys	38,900	8,900	200	48,000
Women	242,900	168,000	2,100	403,000
Girls	37,500	9,700	—	47,200
Total	1,168,300	449,500	94,200	1,712,000
April 28, 1930:				
Men	845,100	275,348	90,823	1,211,089
Boys	37,971	8,453	160	46,584
Women	239,552	153,373	2,394	394,929
Girls	35,586	10,072	46	45,804
Total	1,158,109	447,244	93,033	1,698,386
May 6, 1929:				
Men	639,135	163,375	79,596	882,006
Boys	30,677	4,483	86	35,246
Women	118,838	64,056	1,105	183,999
Girls	28,022	3,419	13	31,454
Total	816,672	235,233	80,800	1,132,705

During April, 1930, the average number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,153,547 wholly unemployed, 429,558 temporarily stopped, and 95,276 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,678,381, of whom 1,116,964 were men aged 21 and over, 86,148 men aged 18 to 20, 42,183 boys aged 14 to 17, 332,998 women aged 21 and over, 57,300 women aged 18 to 20, and 42,788 girls aged 14 to 17.

The average numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were :—

—	April, 1930	March, 1930	April, 1929
Wholly unemployed	1,153,547	1,113,260	841,790
Temporarily stopped	429,558	403,429	239,228
Casuals	95,276	93,122	78,015
	1,678,381	1,609,811	1,159,033

GOVERNMENT GRANT

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £711,000 to provide employment for approximately 2,800 men. Schemes before the committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 796, and are estimated to cost £13,070,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HIGHEST TOTAL SINCE 1922

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

Not since the end of the great trade depression of 1921-22 have the figures of unemployment been as high as those now recorded. In the last week of April, 1922, the number of the registered unemployed was just over 1,712,000. It had fallen to that figure from 2,500,000 in the preceding spring and summer and continued to fall steadily during many succeeding months.

There has been an increase of 233,000 in the number of the registered unemployed since the beginning of this year, and an increase of 600,000 as compared with June 10, when the Labour Government took office. A part of this increase —about 60,000, so far as it has been disclosed in official statements—has been due to the relaxation of the conditions of unemployment benefit. The rest is due in the main to an intensification of the trade depression.

The figures of unemployment this year and last are given below :—

—	1930	1929
Jan. 6	1,478,771	1,452,610
„ 13	1,476,261	1,434,997
„ 20	1,473,402	1,425,620
„ 27	1,491,519	1,394,078
Feb. 3	1,508,598	1,369,475
„ 10	1,519,074	1,342,505
„ 17	1,523,941	1,458,032
„ 24	1,539,265	1,391,861
Mar. 3	1,547,217	1,387,332
„ 10	1,563,807	1,268,839
„ 17	1,621,758	1,182,454
„ 24	1,638,799	1,132,856
„ 31	1,677,473	—
April 7	1,676,447	1,178,067
„ 14	1,660,313	1,153,535
„ 21	—	1,140,722
„ 28	1,698,386	1,163,808
May 5	1,712,000	1,132,705

The dates without figures are those of holidays.

CLIFTON DOWNS

BROTHER'S ADDITION TO GIFT OF SIR G. WILLS

To the gift made to the National Trust by the late Sir George Wills, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company, of the greater part of the Leigh Woods, in the Avon Gorge, his brother, Mr. Melville Wills, has now added a further portion of the woods, in order to preserve the beauty of the view from Clifton Downs for all time.

PILLAR-BOXES FOR AIR MAILS

PROPOSAL IN LONDON

The London Postal Service has applied for the consent of the Westminster City Council to the erection of pillar letter boxes for air mail correspondence in Piccadilly-circus, near the subway entrance in front of the London Pavilion, and in the Strand, by Surrey-street.

The proposed boxes will be 1ft. 3in. in diameter and 3ft. 4in. in height. They will be painted blue to distinguish them from the ordinary letter boxes, and each box will have an elliptical sign placed on top to indicate that it is for air mails.

At the meeting of the Westminster City Council to-morrow the Works Committee will recommend that consent be given to the erection of the boxes.

ALFRED WILLIAMS

We are requested to state that by the desire of Mrs. Williams, the widow of Mr. Alfred Williams, Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., has consented to write a biography of the poet. Mrs. Williams will be grateful if the friends and acquaintances of her husband will put at Mr. Morgan's disposal any letters in their possession for the purpose of the memoir. Such letters will, after being copied, be duly returned to the owners. They should be addressed to Mr. Morgan at 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

POLITICAL NOTES

CONSERVATIVES AND NAVAL TREATY

TO-MORROW'S DEBATE

The debate in the House of Commons to-morrow on the London Naval Treaty is being awaited with some anxiety in view of the strong feelings held by a considerable section of Conservative members on Part III. of the Treaty, which deals with replacement of cruisers. The question was discussed at a largely-attended meeting of the 1922 Committee of back-bench Conservative members on Monday evening, at which Lord Bridgeman and Mr. Amery spoke. The view was expressed, and received a considerable amount of support during the discussion, that the Opposition had not adopted a fighting policy on the Treaty. Regret was expressed that the debate to-morrow will be taken on a plain motion for the adjournment of the House instead of on a critical resolution, and there was some talk of a motion being handed in by back-bench members. This step has not yet been taken, and in any event it would be merely a gesture, as it would not be an official resolution. One of the points on which Conservative members are likely to press for information is whether the Treaty had the complete approval of the Sea Lords, and it is understood that Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, will be prepared to deal with that point when he speaks to-morrow evening. The position apparently is the same as it was in January, when the First Lord stated :—

To-day we have to take account of a new situation which has arisen through the signature of the Pact of Paris. With such powerful support for peace we feel justified in looking forward to a period in which armed conflicts need not be expected. The Board of Admiralty, therefore, having regard to all the circumstances of to-day, and especially the Pact of Paris and improved world political relationships, are prepared to agree to 50 cruisers as the minimum needs of the Empire up to the next date for conference and revision, which we expect will be near 1936.

The Government's hopes of passing the Consumers' Council Bill into law this Session have been lessened by the fact that the measure has been referred for consideration to Standing Committee C, which is at present occupied with the Road Traffic Bill. A good deal of progress had been made with the latter measure, considering the contentious nature of some of its proposals, but the immediate effect of the news that the Consumers' Council Bill will be the next for consideration has been to slacken the speed of the work on the Road Traffic Bill. About 20 of the clauses have still to be considered, in addition to 30 suggested new clauses, the schedules which will allow the subject of speed limits to be raised again, and the Omnibuses Bill, which is to be incorporated in the Road Traffic Bill. In the circumstances it is possible that the Government may decide to set up Committee D, which has not yet been appointed, and ask that the Consumers' Council Bill shall be transferred to it.

In view of Sir Hilton Young's unexpected visit to Iraq the Rural Amenities Bill, of which he has already secured the second reading, has been withdrawn. It is hoped, however, that the Government will be prepared to introduce a comprehensive measure on this subject next Session. A feature of the new Parliament has been the increased interest taken by members in the necessity for preserving the beauties of the countryside. Action has been taken on a number of private Bills, and within the last few days a second reading has been given to the Malvern Hills Bill after assurances had been given by its promoters that the objections taken to it would be fully met in Committee.

THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY

The Prince of Wales has consented to become Patron of the Land Agents Society, an honour which happily follows the grant of a Royal Charter to the Society in 1929.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.40
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	2.30 & 8.30
New	MAGDA	8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WAR

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate wind between west and south-west ; cloudy, perhaps brighter intervals ; occasional local rain or drizzle ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The weekly return issued by the Ministry of Labour states that on May 5 the number of registered unemployed was 1,712,000—13,600 more than a week before and 579,000 more than a year before. (p. 16)

The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades at Blackpool yesterday passed unanimously a resolution demanding alternative employment or compensation for workers displaced in the process of rationalization. (p. 13)

A statement on the rejection of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill was made by Sir William Ray at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. (p. 13)

The fifth International Congress of Building and Public Works Contractors, which will be held in London from May 26 to 30, will be attended by 800 delegates from 35 countries. (p. 11)

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday resumed the hearing of evidence submitted by the Association of Officers of Taxes. (p. 13)

An attempt to blow up the police station at Salsburgh, Lanarkshire, was made early yesterday morning, and two police constables and their families had narrow escapes. (p. 13)

The composition of the central committee elected by the London voluntary hospitals to consult with the L.C.C. under the Local Government Act with regard to hospital accommodation is announced. (p. 21)

The Cunard Company have issued a statement regarding the building of a new ship for their express service. (p. 18)

Dr. F. W. Norwood gave an address on "Veracity and Venture," touching on modern problems of morality, at the assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales yesterday. (p. 21)

POLITICS

The Coal Mines Bill was discussed on the Committee stage in the House of Lords yesterday. The debate will be continued to-day. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill was read a second time and other measures, including the Mental Treatment Bill, were advanced. (pp. 8 and 9)

Our Special Correspondent at Nottingham discusses the fiscal policy of Mr. O'Connor, the Unionist candidate in the by-election, who continues to emphasize the importance of safeguarding to the lace and other industries. It is expected that the other candidates will seek to widen the issue. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The text of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Viceroy concerning the date and the composition of the Indian Round-Table Conference was issued by the India Office yesterday. It is expected that there will be a preliminary discussion from the Indian side of the Viceroy's recent pronouncement on the Conference at the meeting of the All-Parties Conference Committee which opens in Bombay to-day. (pp. 15 and 16)

Martial law was proclaimed yesterday in Sholapur. According to reports the Congress leaders had lost control of events there and the town was threatened with mob rule.

M. Mermoz landed at Natal (Brazil) early yesterday morning after making the first flight across the South Atlantic on the regular mail service between France and South America.

Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State, continued his statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and declared that the United States delegation had secured parity with Great Britain. He paid a tribute to Japan. (p. 16)

There were several informal discussions outside the League Council meeting at Geneva yesterday. M. Briand, Mr. Henderson, and Signor Grandi met at luncheon, when, it is understood, M. Briand and Signor Grandi agreed to begin a new series of conversations on the questions at issue between their countries. (p. 15)

The Soviet Government has decided to postpone the working of the new Turkestan-Siberian Railway until next year, owing to the unfinished state of a great portion of the line. (p. 15)

The Colonial Office has issued a statement declaring that the changes demanded by the Palestine Arab delegation are wholly unacceptable to the Government. (p. 15)

Miss Amy Johnson, who is flying to Australia, landed yesterday at Insein, nine miles north of Rangoon. Her machine was slightly damaged. (p. 16)

SPORT

The Chester Race Meeting was begun yesterday, when the Chester Vase was won by Sir C. Hyde's Pinxit. (p. 6)

The Freshmen's match at Cambridge ended yesterday in a draw. (p. 7)

The second and third rounds in the Ladies' Open Golf Championship were continued at Formby yesterday, when of the 12 American competitors left in, five were beaten. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—London County Council Loan ; Success of the Japanese Issue ; Floating Debt Reduction ; Fine Cotton Spinners' Lower Distribution ; Antofagasta Railway Dividend ; Forestal Land's Smaller Profits ; Tea Share Weakness ; and the Meetings of the Commercial Union and Yorkshire Insurance Companies. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street loan rates again advanced. Discount rates also hardened further. Germany secured the bulk, £400,000, of the bar gold in the bullion market, the price being 84s. 11½d. per oz. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19 3-16d. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the New York, Paris, Swiss, Dutch, and Swedish rates all advancing. (p. 23)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday prices were lower as a whole, but the tone showed some improvement towards the close. Oil shares were bid for after being offered, and a further rise occurred in Base Metal shares. Textile shares weakened on the reduction made in the Fine Spinners dividend. (p. 22)

THE SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

The letter which was published in these columns yesterday from the Chairman of the Mansion House Council on Housing and one of his colleagues shows some of the anxieties caused by the Government's new Housing Bill even to those most sympathetic with the work of slum clearance. They do not share the fixed idea by which the MINISTER OF HEALTH appears so far to have been guided—*e.g.*, during the proceedings before the Standing Committee and in his speeches in the country—that the Bill will be a great success if left substantially as it was introduced. Only one point in their comments appears to require some slight correction—namely, their contention that the operation of the Bill will be embarrassed or frustrated by the Rent Restriction Acts. It seems quite clear that the new powers both of local authorities and of private owners acting on the orders of local authorities will over-ride the rights of tenants under those Acts, although it would be as well to state the fact in the Bill. If local authorities offer the slum-dweller alternative accommodation, he will be bound to move out of his present house, even though what he is offered may not be equally satisfactory to him in all respects ; even if, for example, he would have to spend more time and money in getting to his work. But, although the Bill may be acquitted on this score, the verdict only lends additional force to the subsequent criticisms of our correspondents. It may not be realized that, although slum-dwellers may be forced to move, they cannot be forced to move into the alternative accommodation provided, and that the local authority will be able to draw subsidy at the new rates whoever may dwell in the new houses they provide. The serious danger, against which the Bill affords no protection whatever, is therefore that when a slum area is cleared the inhabitants will simply go next door to an area which is not yet quite a slum, and, by increasing the overcrowding there, turn it into a slum and give the local authority its work to do all over again. Moreover, although it is true that the Rent Restriction Acts will not prevent dealing with slum property, they will still prevent any dealing with property before it is a slum, provided that the repairs which it is desired to effect will involve even the temporary displacement of tenants. It will actually be in the interest of owners of property to allow it to degenerate into slums or to persuade the officers of local authorities to schedule it as a slum; because so long as a property is sound structurally and not badly situated, no matter how seriously it may be overcrowded, it cannot be touched. These defects seem to be due to the unintelligible bias of the Bill against reconditioning, and to the inherent weakness of its assumption that slum dwellers are longing to move not merely from their bad houses, but also from the neighbourhood of their work.

Failing substantial amendment, therefore, the success of the Bill will depend entirely on how far slum dwellers can be attracted, since they cannot be dragooned, into leaving not merely the existing slums, but also the adjacent areas. The prospect even of a limited success is not bright. The inducement offered, according to MR. GREENWOOD himself, will be only two shillings a week off the rent of half the houses built under the Bill. On the face of it only a small class, slightly poorer than those already attracted out to new houses, will be persuaded to move ; and even this result will depend on whether the cost of building can be prevented from rising enough to absorb the advantages of the increased subsidy. So far the cost has not materially altered ; but MR. GREENWOOD'S figures of houses building or authorized would seem to show that stability has only been maintained because most local authorities are refraining from placing large contracts until the Bill becomes law. Even supposing that contracts are not placed upon a scale sufficient to provoke a rise in costs (which the Bill does nothing to prevent), undoubtedly most building will take place under the newer and bigger subsidies offered ; and therefore the country will obtain no more houses for a considerably increased expenditure. Moreover, if the cost of building declines, local authorities will have no financial incentive to economize. So long as a minimum subsidy from the rates is fixed, why should they care how extravagantly they build so long as that minimum has not to be exceeded ? There appears to be a danger that the Bill will actually set a barrier against any nearer approach to the economic house. The truth is that once again public assistance is being offered on the wrong principle that people should be helped according to their needs irrespective of their deserts; and any special reward for special effort on their part is deliberately cancelled out. The late MR. WHEATLEY himself pointed out that, although living in a slum is not *ipso facto* a crime, neither should it be accepted without question as deserving special favours. It follows that differential rents for identically the same class of house may be not only unjust but also actively vicious; and that the only proper plan is to build houses all perfectly healthy, but differing in amenities and proportionately in rents, so that there is some incentive for people not to stay in some if they can afford to live in others.

This is the answer to the letter of SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, which appears in another column, in praise of differential rents. The Acts of 1919, which he holds up for emulation in this respect, gave the country some 210,000 houses out of the total of nearly 940,000 built with State assistance since the War; and yet the annual cost of those houses to the taxpayer is more than that of all the other houses put together. It is difficult to see, in view of the disparity in the numbers built, how that Act can have done more to house the very poor than its successors. But even if, as SIR THEODORE suggests would have been desirable, the whole of the £85,000,000 contributed by the taxpayer had been devoted to housing this indeterminate class, two unfortunate results would certainly have followed. Far fewer houses would have been built, so that overcrowding would have been worse than it is; and those who had saved or were earning enough to live in a better house would have found all the better houses absorbed by those who, for some reason or other, had not saved or were not earning as much. The danger of such flagrant injustices is inherent in the principle of differential rents, and it can only be disregarded by those who are blind to the consequences of the indiscriminate subsidization of wages in kind, in cash, or in services. That is why every one who cares for social justice must in this case choose to subsidize, if subsidy there must be, the house rather than the tenant, and must desire that the character of the house should bear some relation to the amount of the rent charged for it. The Bill makes one tentative advance towards sounder principles by allowing a different standard of house to be built for aged persons. But it fixes a lower subsidy for such houses ; and, for the rest, it increases the "difficulties" of administration," the "certain dangers and "objections," the existence of which SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS acknowledges and ignores. It is indeed, as he says, a time for "bold experiment," but for an experiment which has some chance of success ; and, even if the Bill allowed a far wider latitude in construction, these "difficulties of administration" would remain so long as housing is in the hands of authorities subject to serious electoral pressure. The really "bold experiment" would be to entrust housing to completely non-political authorities possessed of the same local knowledge, and with powers of administration unfettered by considerations irrelevant to efficiency. That is admittedly quite outside the scope of the present Bill; and therefore not immediately practical politics. But it is at least clear that, unless the self-satisfied attitude of the MINISTER is modified and the more glaring defects in the measure remedied, the consequences of the passage of the Bill may be so unhappy or so disappointing that the day of some such drastic alternative will be brought appreciably nearer.

Dr. Nansen

Her Polar explorers are the Vikings of modern Norway, and among them NANSEN, who died yesterday, was the pioneer and the master. Although his feats of discovery have since been surpassed by his own pupil AMUNDSEN, and by other no less intrepid adventurers of Anglo-Saxon race, NANSEN in his journey to 86deg. North in 1895 touched the nearest point to the Pole which had till then been reached, and the achievement remained for many years unbeaten. He was an accomplished scientist, a visionary, and a man of action ; and he achieved greatness by his remarkable combination of carefulness in conception and boldness in execution. He was alternately warned and derided when he first declared his intention of drifting across the north polar region on the pack-ice. But he had the Fram specially built so as not to be crushed by the terrific pressure of colliding ice-floes, but rather to be raised clean up upon their surface. Undeterred by the doubts of more experienced voyagers than himself, he disappeared with his plans into the far north for three years ; and, when he eventually emerged into civilization again, his hopes had been largely justified and his calculations vindicated, although they had necessarily been based originally upon most meagre observations. In his earlier enterprise, when he made the first recorded voyage across the great ice-fields of Central Greenland, he met at the outset with the same discouragement from others; but, making his own preparations in his own way, he proved that what had been denounced as foolhardy and impossible came within the scope of human achievement, and won world-wide fame as a young man of twenty-eight.

In his maturer years he found outlet for his energy in the wholly different sphere of politics. He played the still congenial part of pioneer and patriot in the movement for the separation of Norway from Sweden; and was then transferred in the less congenial role of diplomatist to London, a post which, however, he was able to fill successfully owing to the happy relations that exist between the two countries and to the high respect entertained in England for his exploits. During the War he headed a special Norwegian mission to the United States; and as soon as it was over he threw himself into the work of the League of Nations, which became the passion of his later years. Even before the League was fully constituted he carried out extensive relief work in the famine-stricken parts of Russia and Nearer Asia. His enthusiasm, his sincerity, and his vision were undoubtedly of great service when Geneva was still groping its way amid material ruin and moral scepticism and disillusionment. But the idealism which was so valuable during its first sessions distorted his sense of the attainable in politics when once the League had established itself as a working centre of international affairs. He still seemed to believe in it as an individual sovereign Power. He certainly stood out, as MR. HENDERSON said last night, as a fearless advocate of its principles. He was an assiduous and independent worker in committees, and he once or twice usefully championed the views of the smaller nations; but he interpreted rather too literally the theoretical equality of all States composing the Assembly. He remained all the same a picturesque and a much-respected figure at Geneva, a great-hearted leader in the humanitarian work on which the League has built up so much of its reputation.

But he had never really cast off the strange fascination of the sombre Arctic wastes that had first bound him in their spell when he was still a youth ; and his ardent spirit even in old age measured the possibilities of further exploration by air. AMUNDSEN'S flight over the North Pole in 1926 led him to devise plans for a similar expedition, while the unfortunate experiences of NOBILE'S Italia did not shake his faith. He was one of the founders of an international society to prosecute scientific research by air, and in the last months of his life he had been planning to lead a party which should make from the air a survey of the whole North Polar Basin. He was, of course, universally honoured in his own country, where his loss is mourned as that of a national hero. And outside his own land Great Britain was foremost in rendering him tributes in his lifetime, and will be foremost to-day in tendering to Norway a heartfelt expression of sympathy.

Parks, Pattens, and Bundles

One or two little points of interest are raised by the extract published this morning from the issue of this journal for May 14, 1830, just one hundred years ago. It is very odd, for instance, to think of a sentinel, a Guardsman, on duty at Cockpit-steps in St. James's Park. A sentinel there would find it very dull to-day. Cockpit-steps is a passage little known, and is used only by the few for whom it is the shortest way, and by the fewer still who like poking about among the relics and the memories of old London—people of the kind who lose no chance of taking a peep at Pickering-place, at Craig's Court, and other such nooks. At Cockpit-steps there are only memories now, and no relics worth the seeing. In 1816, when the lease fell in, a renewal for the old purpose was refused, and the cock-fighters went to Tufton-street; and the old Royal Cockpit, built in the later part of the seventeenth century, was demolished, to be preserved only, or chiefly, in the engraving by HOGARTH and the drawing by ROWLANDSON. It had ceased to be, therefore, for fourteen years when the sentinel—posted there, no doubt, in pursuance of a long tradition—found a little distraction in stopping a man who persisted in carrying a bundle through the park.

There are many things forbidden in the London parks to-day, especially to dogs and to children; but no objection has been raised of late to the carrying of bundles. It is difficult to imagine what the reason can have been ; but, since persons with small bundles were not stopped, it was probably the look of the thing which was disliked. The parks were not in those days devoted to organized football and paddle-puddles. They were still in principle the Royal recreation grounds; and it might not be seemly for them to be used as a highway by persons carrying unsightly bundles for purposes of their trade or calling. Even the wearing of pattens was forbidden at the bayonet's point; and respectable females must go ankle-deep in mud rather than do HIS MAJESTY the discourtesy of exhibiting, so close to his palace, their inability to afford a carriage and their lack of truly feminine delicacy. It may all seem a little ridiculous nowadays—as ridiculous as certain still lingering remnants of courtliness and ceremony will seem a hundred years hence ; but the management and the enjoyment of the London parks have not of recent years been so free from criticism that we should be justified in jeering at the sentinel, the sergeant, the pattens, and the bundles. It might be well to make sure that in gaining leave to carry bundles through St. James's Park we have not lost the power or the opportunity to leave there certain other bundles which Londoners have often found to be best disposed of in one or other of the parks. These bundles are, in their little way, not unlike the burden which loosed from off the shoulders of Christian at the Place of Deliverance ; though modern levity gives them the name of the hump. Just now—in spite of the cold and the wet and the dull light—the tulips, the rhododendrons, the flowering shrubs, best of all perhaps the green of the new grass, are helping many people to loose their bundles from off their shoulders. But quiet is needed for that, and space, and freedom; and there are other foes of these things than sentinels and bayonets.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the British Medical Association's Proposals for a General Medical Service for the Nation, issued as Appendix IX. of the Annual Report of the Council, 1929-30, great stress is laid on the function of the family doctor in the prevention as well as the cure of disease. The report goes on to say that "he should be the director of the family in health matters, advising on preventive measures and whenever necessary recommending the use of those specialists and auxiliaries who may be essential to the particular circumstances of the case."

How often in actual practice is the family doctor consulted at all about measures of prevention ? How often is his advice even sought on questions of general health as distinguished from sudden illness or accident ? In our elementary schools medical inspection is now obligatory, and there can be no doubt that many maladies are detected and serious trouble averted by these means. In private families, on the other hand, it is quite unusual to call in a doctor for any such purpose. It may be argued that "seeing the doctor" too frequently would tend to manufacture hypochondriacs or make the young think too much about their health; but surely this would not be likely to result from a regular routine inspection at reasonable intervals and in a suitable atmosphere.

It is obviously difficult for the general practitioner himself to make any move in this direction, for his advice might be liable to misconstruction. Clearly, however, the same precautions are not being taken in private families generally as are provided in the public elementary schools, and in many cases opportunities must be lost of arresting incipient disease.

Sir Farquhar Buzzard's appeal on behalf of the "nervous sufferer" in Thursday's issue of *The Times* is much in point. These cases are not only liable to be neglected in our hospitals, but they are just the kind of case which is apt to be regarded as not requiring medical attention, and so the family doctor may not even have them brought to his notice. There may, of course, be difficulties and objections of which I am not aware. It would be interesting to hear what they are. I am, Sir, &c.,

Athenaeum Club, May 9. E. A. H. JAY.

FAGGING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It might be held that the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the recent case at Nelson (to the effect that fagging in public schools should be abolished) need hardly be taken seriously, but I submit that it probably represents an erroneous conclusion from the particular case which they were called upon to investigate.

The point, to my mind, is not the fagging itself, but the effect it had on the mind of the boy. Not a few boys suffer from a "phobia"—"fear" is not quite an adequate translation—which they try most unfortunately to repress. The fact that, as recorded, the boy was cheerful means in all probability that up to the final impulse the repression was successful. Moreover, the attack of measles may well have been a contributing factor in aggravating the terror. If this is so, it would be as logical to advise that, for instance, open spaces should be abolished because some people have a terror of crossing them. I give that as an example because that particular type of "phobia" is not uncommon and has sometimes culminated in suicide.

The suggestion that the fagging system leads to bullying would, I submit, be regarded as absurd by any boy who had been educated at a good public school. In point of fact, it is the best preventive of bullying. I am, &c.,

A. KNYVETT GORDON.

10, Bedford-square, W.C.1, May 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Few people with any knowledge of public school life will agree with the rider added to a verdict recently passed by a coroner's jury "that fagging should be abolished." When there is bullying at a school it is almost always the fault of some overgrown lout among the younger boys. The prefect knows only too well that he will be held responsible for a bad case of bullying in the house or school. Fagging does not make for bullying. It teaches discipline and obedience to those in authority, and can prove nothing but beneficial to a school or boy.

Yours faithfully,

W. O. CAMPBELL.

Burton Hall, Christchurch, Hants, May 10.

LONDON SQUARES

DELAY IN THE PROMISED BILL

A MATTER OF URGENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the public interest aroused by the recommendations of the Royal Commission on London Squares, and the pledges given that those recommendations would be carried out, may we ask your indulgence to call attention to this matter ?

Much disappointment has been caused by the delay in the introduction of the promised Government Bill. Notice of intention to introduce a Bill was given in November last, and recently the Minister of Health, in reply to Sir Kenyon Vaughan Morgan, intimated that he proposed to introduce a Bill this Session. Yet no measure has made its appearance, and it is feared that any further delay will seriously imperil the chances of the Bill passing into law during the present Session.

The protection of the London squares is a matter of extreme urgency. The last few years have seen the loss of Mornington-crescent, Endsleigh-gardens, West Kensington-gardens, Barons Court-gardens, and Hereford-gardens, and every year sees further attacks upon these small but precious features of the amenities of London. At the present time Trafalgar-square, Chelsea, and Earls-terrace are either being built over or have plans for development actually formulated. Moreover, statements have lately appeared as to the pending sale of a large estate in West London which may affect the future of other squares.

The matter is therefore one of real urgency, and we venture to appeal to the Government to allow no further delay to occur in the introduction of the anxiously awaited Bill for the preservation of London squares.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (Chairman) ; CARMICHAEL THOMAS, The London Society.
ERNEST I. SHADBOLT (Acting Chairman) ; BASIL HOLMES, Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.
CECIL HARMSWORTH (Chairman) ; EDGAR BONHAM CARTER ; LAWRENCE CHUBB, Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society.
K. VAUGHAN MORGAN (Chairman), London and Greater London Playing Fields Association.
DICKINSON (Chairman) ; HARRY C. BICKMORE, London Squares Committee, London Council of Social Service.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is interesting to read in your issue of to-day that a number of American clergymen have sent a telegram to Mr. MacDonald requesting him to seek a way to an amicable settlement with Gandhi and his people.

The matter becomes more interesting when, on the same page of *The Times*, one reads of a "Racial Outburst in Texas," including the burning to death of a negro and the looting and burning of the negro quarter of the town. The interest is further heightened by the news, on another page, that the United States authorities in the Philippines are fighting, though with imperfect success, the Moros in Mindanao.

In view of this remarkable conjunction of events, is it not our plain duty as Britons, in return for the American act of international courtesy, to promote a widely signed petition to Mr. Hoover, requesting him "to seek a way to an amicable settlement" with the Moros, as well as to check lynching in the United States ? Such a petition should afford great satisfaction to the American clergymen who are so helpfully concerning themselves with the affairs of the British Empire.

Your obedient servant,

May 12. S. H. VINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* to-day, under date of New York, May 11, I see that 102 American clergymen, "who cherish the principles of democracy, freedom, and brotherhood," have appealed to MR. MACDONALD to seek "an amicable settlement" with Mr. Gandhi. On the same page (same place and date) is the account of the racial outburst in Texas, where an American crowd burnt a negro to death in circumstances of unspeakable atrocity and then threw the body out of a window while "the crowd, composed of men and women, some with children in their arms, cheered delightedly." Why do not these 102 gentlemen tackle their own people in the interests of brotherhood and democracy ? We do not lynch offenders in India or anywhere else.

Yours faithfully,

May 12. ESTELLE BLYTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, May 12, is an appeal from 102 U.S. clergymen to Mr. MacDonald to come to an "amicable settlement with Gandhi and his people." They themselves "believe in the spiritual ideals which Gandhi sublimely embodies." On the same page one reads of "the foul murder of three policemen" by the mob at Sholapur, as the outward expression of Gandhi's influence. Further, the same page contains an account of the burning alive of a negro in Texas by a mob of white men, who afterwards looted and wrecked negro shops. This occurred in the town of Sherman, which, with a population of 16,000, contains "27 churches and a strong branch of the Y.M.C.A." The Governor of Texas characterizes the burning of the negro as unpardonable, and the work of the crowd as "crime in the most reckless fashion."

One anticipates that the 102 clergymen will correct the Governor of Texas, and thus place their own country on a parity with Great Britain.

I am your obedient servant,

Brandon, Suffolk. S. R. BROWN.

IN TIGHT CORNER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recollection of a somewhat similar communication in your columns has made me wonder if you would care to print the enclosed letter, if only as light relief from the darker news at present arriving from India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. I. HASTINGS.

22, Grove-park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5, May 12.

April 14, 1930.

To ——, Esq., Madras.

Honoured and Illustrious Sir,—You will please remember me as 5th Grade Clerk in this Office, for which there is no scope to inflate, and after all my education in Madras University, where I passed B.A. in two sittings.

Now this mental effort demands greater area for abilities, but forsooth am doomed with unlucky star in firmament, and still serve unceasingly in grade 35-50, less income-tax. This, Honoured Sir, can never be with qualifications, which are unbounded, must flow into mid-stream, where brains are measured by Rs. a. p.

I have learned much, August Sir, and with tribulation, acquired arts knowing in sciences, such as "the apple must fall to the ground" (Isaac Newton). I am also sitting this long time in spare evening vacation acquiring the glorious defunct languages in Latin—viz., Abba Father and so forth.

Now, Reverend Sir, I am, what dog says to rat, in tight corner, for domestic troubles come in plural and sometimes triplicate, causing slight earthquakes in Heavenly household when there is shortage of coin, and to add to this my wife doth bring me in annual incremental successions, to the ramification of this generation, and by the Lord there's no end to this mischief.

You will therefore take notice, Noble Sir, and give me appointment in your office, where I shall show all things, including my abilities, which are drooping, and which will wither like fragile plant unless watered by your kind patronage in better job carrying more lucre.

Reply favourably to your humble petitioner, who is straining on beam end, and in duty bound I shall ever pray for long life on your honour's head.

I have the honour to remain, Honoured and Illustrious Sir, your most obedient servant,

——.

THE NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY

III.—A LESSON FROM COAL

FUSION OR CHAOS

The different industries—or, indeed, the different branches of the same industry—lend themselves in very different degrees to the rationalizing process. The full economies of rationalization will only be possible where conditions permit the production in bulk of more or less standardized commodities, whether they be raw materials, or fuels such as coal, semi-finished products, or finished goods. In trades which minister to the ever-changing demand of fashion or which for some other reason require a highly individualized and diversified product the scope for economies of this kind is naturally limited, when it exists at all, and a multiplicity of independent producers is the form of organization best suited to the satisfaction of these specialized wants of our complicated modern society. But in the basic industries, where fortuitous variations, so far from being desirable, are more often pernicious, the case for rationalization is overwhelming.

Of all the industries which seem to offer the widest scope for the process of rationalization, coalmining is perhaps the most obvious and the most important. On the Continent—in France, in Belgium, and more particularly in Germany—the coal industry has been entirely reorganized during the last ten years. Yet in this country, in spite of repeated disasters, coalmining still remains a classical example of the misfortunes of an unrationalized industry.

The world economics of coalmining, as the survey published last year by the League of Nations shows, are conditioned by three principal factors :—(i.) The world demand for coal is relatively inelastic—*i.e.*, it is not affected to any marked degree by variations in price. (ii.) Since the War the productive capacity of the world has largely exceeded world demand. This fact was demonstrated in a most striking manner in 1926, when the coal stoppage deprived the world of about 120,000,000 tons of British coal. Nevertheless, the total world production fell short of the previous year by less than 3,000,000 tons. (iii.) The coal industry has since the War had to meet very largely increased competition from oil, and also from water-power, owing to the rapid development of the hydro-electrical industry in almost every quarter of the globe.

WASTE AT THE PITS

The competition for export markets has consequently become very much intensified. The chief victim of this intensification has been the British coal industry, the producing capacity of which has been considerably extended since 1913, while the total demand for its output has fallen. According to the figures quoted by Professor Jones, annual capacity has grown since the War from about 290,000,000 tons to 330,000,000 tons, whereas actual output has fallen from about 287,000,000 tons in 1913 to about 250,000,000 tons in 1929. Under the régime of "free" competition the industry has been working at an average capacity of not much more than 75 per cent., and consequently, except for occasional periods, mostly at a loss. It is true that since the disasters of 1926, by dint of lowering wages and lengthening hours, the industry has been able to recover practically the whole of the export trade lost during the stoppage. But this process has been enormously wasteful, since for most of the time the industry, taken as a whole, has been losing money. And it is almost inevitable that, if the Coal Bill in anything like its present form passes into law, further losses will be incurred. At first sight these facts might seem to justify the *laissez-faire* attitude of a very large number of the colliery owners. But a deeper consideration of the economic condition of the industry would scarcely support so optimistic a view. With its geographical and geological advantages, the British coal industry ought to be the most prosperous in Europe. And there can be little doubt that if it had been properly reorganized it could have been placed upon a profit-making basis without lengthening hours or reducing wages to the extent that they have been reduced in certain fields.

The real defect of the policy of free competition is that, instead of concentrating production on the most modern and efficient pits and keeping them running full time, output has been dispersed over the whole field of producers. This is excessively wasteful because it keeps pits working short time with enormously increased overhead charges. Even if all the pits were equally efficient this would be inconvenient. It is doubly so where the real costs of production vary as greatly from pit to pit as they do in this country. It means in fact that a large proportion of the coal mined in this country, instead of being produced as cheaply as possible, is actually produced at near the maximum cost. As Mr. Smart, vice-president of the National Association of Colliery Managers, points out in his recent book on the Economics of the Coal Industry : "It may be stated quite definitely that, though we have some of the best-equipped and finest coal mines in the world, the general level as regards mechanization of plant and engineering methods in this country is sadly behind that of our competitors."

THE GERMAN CONTRAST

The contrast between the unrationalized British and the rationalized German coal industry can be illustrated most strikingly with the aid of a few statistics quoted by Mr. Smart. In this country some 1,400 independent producers owning some 2,000 pits produce an output of about 240,000,000-250,000,000 tons. In Germany, in the year 1928, about 70 companies owning 175 collieries produced 152,000,000 tons. About three-quarters of this production is concentrated in the Westphalian coalfield, where over 90 per cent. of the output is controlled by about a dozen companies, some 25 per cent. being in the hands of one single concern, the United Steel Trust (Vereinigte Stahlwerke). Practically all the coal in this coalfield is mechanically mined, and in Germany as a whole about 85 per cent. of the coal is hewn by machinery. The corresponding figure for Great Britain is only 26 per cent. Some idea of the drastic nature of the reorganization which took place in Germany after the collapse of the mark may be gathered from the fact that between 1924 and 1928 no fewer than 89 pits were deliberately shut down. The Westphalian syndicate alone closed 26 medium and large sized mines during 1925. The results of the re-equipment and regrouping of the Ruhr mines became very quickly apparent. Output per man-shift, including all workers above and below ground, increased by over 30 per cent. between 1924 and 1927, when it attained a level about 20 per cent. higher than in 1913. In this country the average increase in output per man-shift between 1913 and 1928 has been less than 5 per cent. At the end of 1927 the average output per man-shift in the Ruhr mines was 22.6cwt. The corresponding average for the United Kingdom in 1928 was 21.3cwt. It is interesting to note that the highest district average was 23.6cwt. for Scotland, where the percentage of coal mechanically mined is more than double that of England.

There can be little doubt that, given a degree of reorganization and re-equipment comparable with that which has taken place in Germany, the average output per man-shift in this country

could be increased so as to equal and even surpass that of the Ruhr coalfield. The problem is how, under present conditions, to set the process of reorganization in motion. The rationalization of British coalmining will need a great deal of fresh capital, but so long as the industry persists in its present policy of cut-throat competition, which involves practically the whole of it in continual losses, the investor is not likely to be attracted by the prospects. The district cartels contemplated in the Coal Bill at present before Parliament should do something to eliminate this disastrous practice of weak selling, but in so far as they involve the restriction of output and the quota system there is the danger that they may perpetuate the least desirable features of the present situation—namely, the wasteful dispersion of output over a multiplicity of independent producers. The only way in which prosperity can be restored to the industry is by shutting down once for all a considerable proportion of the present pits, and in order to do this quickly and painlessly a concerted and more or less complete scheme of amalgamations is necessary. The sporadic fusion of neighbouring concerns here and there is from this point of view perfectly useless. The industry, or at any rate the district, must be replanned and reorganized as a whole. The reluctance of the (comparatively) prosperous master to be amalgamated with his unprosperous and as he thinks inefficient neighbour is natural enough in the circumstances, but it implies a hopelessly narrow outlook which fails to envisage the real essence of the problem. There is, it would seem, no halfway house between complete fusion and complete chaos.

But the mere amalgamation of several hundreds of unprosperous concerns will not in itself ameliorate the condition of the industry. It is certainly necessary as a preliminary step towards rationalization, but it would be a great mistake to regard it as a substitute. Once it has been accomplished it should be possible to raise the fresh capital required for re-equipping the industry and replanning to a large extent the development of the previously unco-ordinated mines. The way to numerous economies is thus opened up. On the production side alone a large number of savings could be effected, particularly in connexion with the provision of electric power, the organization of pumping stations, and washing and screening plants, as well as the exploitation of undeveloped seams on a well-considered plan which is one of the essential features of the industry. The central purchasing of material and the elimination of the vast majority of the 1,400 independent buying staffs would also offer a considerable field for savings.

Still greater economies may be expected to follow on the distributive side. To begin with, the pooling of the 520,000 privately owned wagons should cheapen substantially the cost of transport. The concerted planning of distribution under which coal should be consumed as near as possible to the point of production ought to eliminate much unnecessary haulage. The concentration of selling organizations and the abolition of unnecessary middlemen should reduce further the costs of distribution, which since the War have been unnecessarily high. In many cases under the unrationalized method of selling at present in vogue coal passes through four different hands before reaching the consumer, and the actual cost of distribution exclusive of the coal merchants' profit often amounts to between 65 and 95 per cent. of the pithead price. Under the present system of unrestricted competition and consequent price cutting the colliery salesman, as Mr. Smart points out, "is very often driven to accepting 6d. or 9d. per ton less for his coal by competitive prices quoted by 'the coal merchant' as from other colliery salesmen! The coal merchant 'stands' with a 'royal flush' every time, while the wretched sales agents are lucky to 'see' him at all. Surely something is seriously wrong when the large merchants and distributors make respectable profits meanwhile the producers are being ruined. . . . . It is a shocking example of commercial intelligence to sell at under cost of production, generally, to the middleman, who makes a profit consistently." In this connexion it is interesting to observe that the co-operative selling agency established by the Westphalian coal syndicate is said to have effected economies amounting to 30 per cent. in the costs of distribution.

AID OF SCIENCE

Last, but by no means least, the economies possible in a rationalized coal industry through the more scientific utilization of coal are enormous. Largely owing to the disadvantage of small unit organization practice in this country lags a very long way indeed behind that of Germany, France, and Belgium. Not nearly sufficient is made of the large quantities of low-grade fuel turned out every year which are suitable for steam-raising and can be used for generating electric power. The combination of pits in a rationalized scheme would render possible the erection of centralized plants using low-grade fuels which could supply the power required by a group of modern mechanized collieries at very low cost. Plants using this type of fuel have already been installed in a considerable number of collieries where they have resulted in substantial savings. Another source of potential economies lies in a much more extensive washing of coal than is customary at present. Mr. Smart shows that only 25 per cent. of the available output of this country is washed or cleaned mechanically, as compared with 80 per cent. in Germany and 85 per cent. in France. At present it is estimated that we burn annually no less than 5,000,000 tons of removable dirt, of which the cost of transport alone amounts to an appreciable sum. Finally the cokery branch of the industry in this country is with only one or two exceptions completely out of date—as judged by modern American or Continental standards. No less than one-fifth of our whole output is produced in old-fashioned beehive ovens in which all the valuable by-products are wasted, and the costs of production even of the relatively up-to-date plants in this country are absurdly high, being in many cases from 5s. to 7s. per ton greater than those of our rationalized Continental competitors.

Modern practice has conclusively shown that the full economies in the utilization of coal can only be effected by the most careful planning of coke and by-product plants working in conjunction with iron and steel works as a single balanced unit—a practice which in this country is as yet almost unknown. In fact the rationalization of the coal industry cannot be completed by itself—it must be considered as part of a larger scheme involving the reorganization of the iron and steel industry, which will be dealt with in the next article.

(To be concluded)

Previous articles in this series appeared in *The Times* of Monday and of yesterday.

SUMMER ASSIZES

The following dates and places fixed for holding the Summer Assizes are announced in the *London Gazette* :—

NORTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Hawke and Mr. Justice Humphreys).—June 19, Durham; June 24, Newcastle; July 3, York; July 9, Leeds.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Branson).—May 28, Newtown; May 29, Dolgelly; June 3, Carnarvon; June 7, Beaumaris; June 11, Ruthin; June 14, Mold; June 16, Chester.

THE BROOKLANDS ACCIDENT

VERDICTS AT INQUEST

The accident at Brooklands on Friday in the double 12 hours race, in which two men were killed and eight other persons were injured, was investigated at an inquest at Weybridge last night.

The men killed were EDWARD ALLERY, 25, a mechanic in one of the cars, of Surbiton, and F. R. HURWORTH, a spectator, of Ashford.

The CORONER, Mr. G. Wills Taylor, said that those in charge of the track had certain legal obligations, and it was for the jury to consider, among other things, whether the track was suitable for the competition and the conditions under which it was being conducted. They would also have to consider whether the people engaged in the competition were people of knowledge and experience, reasonably capable of taking part in such a competition, and of doing all they would be called upon to do.

The jury would further have to consider whether there was any negligence on the part of the persons who allowed, invited, and permitted people to come and see a competition of that kind. There was a reasonable obligation to see that all reasonable precautions were taken to protect the spectators so invited, and it was for the jury to consider if those precautions had been taken.

Mr. Raymond Stewart Hebeler, of Bedale, Yorks, the driver of Talbot 21, which was involved in the collision, said : "I was coming down the finishing straight and I remember seeing No. 22 practically level with the front of an Alfa-Romeo car, which was about 25ft. in front of me. The next thing was that No. 22 seemed to swerve across to the offside and my car hit it. I applied my brakes, and the next thing I saw was a telegraph pole seemingly coming towards me, and it seemed to hit me in the face."

The CORONER.—Were you able to form any opinion of the cause of the accident?—There was a small car on my near side well in the middle of the track. After that I cannot say.

Talbot 22 would be passing the small car?—Yes.

Mr. Hebeler said that his speed would be about 103 m.p.h.; the other Talbot and the Alfa-Romeo would be doing the same, and the small car about 85 m.p.h. The track was perfectly dry. The surface was in the ordinary Brooklands state—rough.

The Foreman.—Do you consider a distance of about 25ft. behind another car at 103 miles an hour a safe distance?—If you want to keep your "slip" speed it is quite a good distance. I was not unsighted.

Mr. William R. Jury, of New Malden, the mechanic in Talbot 21, said: "We were driving along the finishing straight, and I first looked across the pit to see if there were any signals for us, and then behind to see if there were any cars coming up. When I looked back I saw Talbot 22 right across our front, and we hit it somewhere in the side—offside. That is all I know."

Mr. Arthur Wingrave Fox, of Cobham, the entrant of the Talbot cars, said that drivers were thoroughly tested, first on the road and then on the track unless they had considerable previous experience. He thought that No. 22 was going to be in trouble because of the small car, which he understood to be Austin 92, on its near side. It did not look as if there would be room for it to get by as it was opposite the Alfa-Romeo. No. 22 suddenly swerved at right angles and the collision occurred with the following Talbot car.

Mr. Howard Wolfe, of Raynes Park, said that he drove No. 22 for five hours on Friday. There was nothing peculiar about the car, and the track was good.

"SAFE" DISTANCE

Captain Archibald Frazer-Nash, of Kingston-hill, who was driving Austin 92, said that he heard the screeching of a tire behind him to the right. He glanced quickly over his shoulder and saw a lot of dust, with one car apparently on end going over the fence. He agreed that one of the Talbots might have been in difficulties owing to his (the witness's) place on the track. His mechanic made no remark, and he had no knowledge of anything being behind until he heard the noise.

Asked by the foreman what distance he considered safe to be behind another car at a speed of 103 m.p.h., he said that he had put up time and again to their committee and stewards that this practice of hanging on should not be allowed. He considered it a very dangerous practice, but it was a universal one.

Mr. Kaye Don, of Sunbury, said that he was standing by his pit about 150 yards from the accident. At the bridge the leading Talbot swerved and skidded and the rear Talbot collided with it. He had followed Colonel Rabagliati for about 30 laps and thought he was a most experienced driver. He had not heard of a similar accident in England.

The CORONER.—But there has been one in Italy on the latest and most up-to-date track in the world?—Yes.

You consider Brooklands is as safe as it could be reasonably made?—Yes; it is as safe a track as you could wish for.

Lord Howe said that he was standing in his pit, and his attention was attracted to a group of cars coming up the straight, partly because all the cars were very much bunched together, and in his judgment too close for safety. He thought he noticed the Alfa-Romeo alter its course slightly to the right, and the first Talbot also appeared to do the same as if he braked. It began to swing round, the second Talbot hit the leading Talbot, and number 22 appeared to be thrown through the air and land right on top of a row of people standing by the rails.

In reply to questions Lord Howe said that in his view it was dangerous to be close behind the car when it came to a place like that, where the leading driver had to brake. In view of the many newcomers competing in this event the mechanics were asked to keep a look out.

The CORONER.—Did you see any cases where that was not complied with?—I am afraid I did, and I believe complaints were made by drivers and communicated to the drivers concerned.

The witness added that the surface of the track played no part whatever in the accident. An inquiry was going to be held, and he thought arrangements must be made to keep spectators farther back. The question would also arise whether sand-banks or ditches, or both, as well as a fence, should be erected. He did not think the actual speed of the cars came into the matter.

Mr. Arthur Bradley, clerk of the course at Brooklands, said that so far as he had heard there had been no breach of the regulations in any way.

The CORONER (referring to the fence).—Do you consider that reasonable protection was provided the spectators against injury?—Yes.

What afforded the protection?—The railings.

Do you consider they could withstand the impetus of a car weighing a ton and going at 80 miles an hour?—Nothing less than a fortification would have withstood an impact like that.

Your authority will consider this matter?—Yes.

With a view to something being done?—Yes.

Mr. Kenneth Skinner, secretary of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club and the Brooklands Estate Company, said that he resented on behalf of the proprietors the suggestion that because the track was built in 1906 it was not safe.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour the foreman of the jury said:—"In the case of Allery we find a verdict of death by misadventure. We wish to represent to the club that the rules with regard to racing on the track should be under stricter supervision. In respect to Hurworth it was accidental death."

The CORONER said that he took it the authorities would take notice of the jury's rider with a view to the necessary action being taken.

WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE

The Women's Peace Crusade world disarmament conference was continued at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday. Mr. C. D. BURNS said that armaments as one of the causes of war were much more dangerous now than they were in 1913. Every time armaments were discussed in connexion with the League of Nations the authority of experts whose chief function was the increase of armaments had been reinforced. What they needed was the expert in disarmaments. One of the problems of disarmament was the education of pacifists. Disarmament could never be achieved so long as defence was supposed to be necessary. DR. E. L. BURGIN, M.P., discussing the struggle for disarmament, said that the way to overcome the reluctance to disarm was to educate the world that national and international were opposite. If they were really internationals they must cease thinking of separate interests and separate rights. Mr. S. K. RATCLIFFE, speaking of the Naval Conference, said that a definite limit had been put to competitive building between America and Great Britain. America was undoubtedly going to build up to the level of Great Britain, and that had a great deal to do with the failure of British statesmanship.

PROPOSED NEW ATLANTIC LINER

CUNARD COMPANY'S STATEMENT

The Cunard Company yesterday issued the following official statement regarding the proposed new large liner for their Atlantic service :—

"The Cunard Company announce that they have received communications regarding the building of a new ship for their express service, from Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong, Limited, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, and these are now the subject of consideration by the company. In view of the number and importance of the factors involved, both within and without the company, some time must necessarily elapse before any further statement can be made."

Mr. S. J. Lister, director and joint general manager of the Cunard Line, who issued the statement, stated that, apart from the information it contained, he was not in a position at this stage to answer any questions concerning the new ship.

For some time it has been understood that the Cunard Company intend to make a bid for the recovery from Germany of the blue riband of the Atlantic, but the plans of the company have been kept very secret. At the annual meeting, recently held in Liverpool, Sir Thomas Royden said:—"It will naturally be some time before the definite stage of entering into a contract is reached and final details are available for publication, but I can assure you that when the time comes it will be found that the Cunard Company, as in the past, has set its mind on the construction of a steamer which will bear favourable comparison with anything afloat."

BRITISH OFFICIAL MISSIONS TO U.S.

TENTH ANNUAL REUNION DINNER

The American Ambassador, who was accompanied by Mrs. Dawes, attended the tenth annual reunion dinner of British Official Missions to the United States at the May Fair Hotel last night. SIR ALAN ANDERSON was in the chair, and the guests included representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce, the American University Union, the Association of Head Mistresses, the English-Speaking Union, the Headmasters' Conference, and the American Golfing Society in London.

The CHAIRMAN read the following telegram from the King:—"The King and Queen have received with much pleasure the loyal message from the members of the British Official Missions to the United States assembled this evening, and will be glad if you will convey to all present their Majesties' sincere thanks. The King wishes them all success in their efforts to improve still further the cordial relations which happily exist between our two peoples."

The following message from the President of the United States was then read by the American Ambassador:—"The President sends his hearty greetings to the members of the British War Missions at the annual dinner. He assures those here assembled of his interest in their desire to keep alive, as the reunion does, the memory of the fruitful cooperation between Great Britain and the United States.

LORD READING, the president, in a message which was also read, said:—"We of the reunion are firmly determined to do our utmost to maintain and strengthen Anglo-American friendship."

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, proposing the toast of "The Reunion," spoke of his association with the missions, and said that out of their work there sprang up a new military diplomacy. The normal machinery of diplomacy in times of peace did not operate in times of war. Towards the end of the War they had learned the value of authority and contact, and that deference to the Prime Minister and Army representatives was a waste of time. The missions saved time and British and Americans parted friends. In peacetime it was difficult to have any idea of the bitterness of the effort to secure a unified power which would move armies and governments as one force against the enemy. From those missions, composed of the ablest men taking the place of normal diplomatic agencies, there came about a great advance in the civil communications of the two peoples.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, recalled incidents when he served as vice-chairman of the Royal Commission on Food Supplies. They had a good chief in the late Lord Balfour, who endeared himself to all people with whom he came in contact.

SIR HERBERT ROBSON proposed the health of the chairman.

Among others present were :—

Mr. Henry Dawes, the American Consul-General, Mr. H. R. Amory, Captain O. P. and Mrs. Beeman, Sir Frederick and Lady Black, Captain P. F. W. Blake, Colonel R. G. Blomfield, Mr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, Mrs. Colley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cook, Sir Percy and Lady Daniels, Miss C. Davies, Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Ericson, Mr. H. S. Fox, Captain W. W. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Garratt, Miss E. C. Gibb, Sir Ernest and Lady Glover, Professor H. D. Gray, Miss A. Grayson, Mrs. Halstead, Major-General Sir John and Lady Headlam, Sir John Henry, Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Captain G. F. and Mrs. Jeans.

Mr. A. J. Jobson, Mr. A. E. Johns, Mr. Charles Kearley, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Layton, the Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, Mr. and Mrs. John T. McCutcheon, Mr. M. S. McDougal, Miss Morant, Sir J. Pakeman, Mr. Walter Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stephen, Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Thwaites, Captain H. and Mrs. Tyre, Wing-Commander A. A. Walser, Mr. W. de Burgh Whyte, and General W. M. and Mrs. Wright.

GIFT TO MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY

2,000 VOLUMES OF AMERICAN LAW REPORTS

In the Middle Temple parliament chamber yesterday Mr. Justice Horridge, the Master Treasurer, accepted on behalf of the Inn a gift of some 2,000 volumes of American State law reports, made at a cost of £1,400 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This presentation, which brings the total of volumes of American law reports and text-books to 7,400, fills nearly all the gaps in the series of reports, and this collection, which is the finest in Europe, is already in place, having been catalogued by the librarian of the Middle Temple, Mr. H. A. C. Sturgess.

The presentation was made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, United States, and director of the Carnegie Endowment. The dedication was as follows :—

This collection of American law books and reports designed to serve in the capital of the British Empire as a symbol of the indebtedness of American jurisprudence to the English common law is gladly presented to the Middle Temple Library by the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace.—(Signed) James Brown Scott, Secretary : Nicholas Murray Butler.

DR. MURRAY BUTLER, in making the presentation on behalf of the Carnegie endowment trustees, said that the trustees deemed it a pleasure to be the medium of establishing in the Inn Library such a symbol of good will. The law in the United States was undergoing rapid, substantial, and not always orderly changes. The slow process of judicial interpretation to meet new and different conditions and new circumstances had not been rapid or complete enough to satisfy public opinion. The result had been an outpouring of legislation, accompanied by an outpouring of judicial determinations which was quite unprecedented in the history of jurisprudence. A statement had recently been made that since the beginning of the twentieth century 500,000 recorded decisions had been laid down by the American courts, and at the same time 250,000 statutes had been placed upon the shelves by the 48 States.

The MASTER TREASURER (Mr. Justice Horridge), in acknowledging the presentation, said that originally the Middle Temple got together some 3,500 volumes of American law reports and text-books, recently augmented by presentations by the States of Virginia and Ohio of complete reports of those States. The library had now over 6,000 volumes of those American reports, and the Inn now prided itself upon the possession of a complete collection, thanks to the generosity of their friends across the sea.

The Benchers present were, in addition to the Master Treasurer :—

Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., Mr. Aspinall, K.C., Lord Craigmyle, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., Mr. de Gruyther, K.C., Sir Cecil Hurst, K.C., Mr. Heber Hart, K.C., Mr. Justice Hawke, the Hon. S. O. Henn-Collins, Mr. Dunne, K.C., Sir Henry Cautley, K.C., Mr. Williamson, Mr. Dumas, Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Sullivan, K.C., Mr. J. G. Hurst, K.C., Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lawrance, K.C., and the American Ambassador.

Others present were :—

Mr. Tiffany Blake and Mr. John T. McCutcheon (Chicago), Mr. Melvin Ericson, Dr. E. H. B. Babcock (European director of the Carnegie Endowment), Mr. Barnett Hollander, Mr. Campbell Lee, Mr. T. F. Hewlett (Under-Treasurer), and Mr. H. A. C. Sturgess (Librarian).

Herbert George Spicer, 29, a labourer, of Cromwell-green, Letchworth, was fined £1 and disqualified for life from holding a driving licence on conviction on a summons for dangerous driving of a motor-car.

BLACKMAIL CHARGE

ACCUSED COUPLE'S DEFENCE

Before Mr. Justice Swift, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday the trial was continued of HANS KUIK, 33, artist, and ANNA KUIK, 21, his wife, on bail, on the indictment charging them with demanding money with menaces from a Dutch gentleman, who was called "Mr. Z," with intent to steal the money, and with threatening to publish matters with intent to extort money. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Francis Peregrine appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Elliot Gorst defended.

The circumstances of the case as stated on the part of the prosecution were reported in *The Times* of yesterday.

The case for the prosecution was closed.

Kuik, in the witness-box, said he was a Dutch subject. He was an artist by profession, and after painting ultra-modern pictures he went into commercial art. He was chief designer for the Dutch Industries Fair at Utrecht, and in 1928 came into touch with "Mr. Z," and went twice to his house.

Mr. Gorst.—Did you know that "Mrs. Z" had any affection for you at that time?

Kuik.—I do not wish to say anything against her, and I repeat her own words, though it is difficult for me in English. She asked me my Christian name, and said:—"I have tried my best not to come down to your studio, but I do not know what it is, but I have to come there. I have never been unfaithful to my husband, and I cannot understand it." I said:—"Very well. I shall leave 'Mr. Z,'" and I left with a week's notice. I did not tell him the reason. After that she started writing me letters.

Did anything improper ever occur between you and "Mrs. Z"?—Never.

Kuik said he met his wife, a woman of good position, in Holland last year, and they were married in January. They came to England to spend their honeymoon. Soon after they arrived here he missed the letters written by "Mrs. Z," and found that his wife had them. She wanted to know whom they were from, and he refused to tell her. They quarrelled about it, and she would not let him have them back. Mrs. Kuik showed "Mr. Z" the letters, and he offered him (Kuik) £250 for them. He (Kuik) said:—"I shall never sell them." They had a fight in the passage. Afterwards he rang "Mr. Z" up and said:—"It is too bad for words. I must go to the police." "Mr. Z" apologized, and asked him to come round for his hat, and offered him 10s. for his fare. He went back, and "Mr. Z" gave him 10s. He (Kuik) promised to give the letters back to "Mr. Z" but his wife would not give them up.

Kuik said he had never asked for money for the letters.

WIFE'S STORY

Mrs. Kuik, in the witness-box, gave her evidence in Dutch through an interpreter. She said her father was the proprietor of a cinematograph theatre in Holland. She was married to Kuik in January last. Three weeks after their marriage, when she and her husband were staying at an hotel in London, she found the letters from "Mrs. Z" to her husband, and read the heading, "Dear Peter," which she thought was the most endearing expression in the English language. When she spoke to her husband about them he said that "Mrs. Z" was very much in love with him, but he was not in love with her. She (Mrs. Kuik) decided to see "Mrs. Z," and her husband went with her. When they saw "Mr. Z" he said to her husband, "Give me the letters which you spoke to me about over the telephone." "Mr. Z" asked her what she was going to do with the letters. She told him that she did not know which way to turn for debt. "Mr. Z" offered to help her, and said he would give her £100 for the letters. She replied: "No, I want them to get a separation or divorce, as I don't want anything more to do with a man who carries on with a married woman."

Replying to MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, Mrs. Kuik said that her husband had tried to get the letters from her, but she had hidden them. She told him she had burnt them. "I told him that," she added, "because my husband kept on smacking me, hitting me, to try to get the letters. He said he could make a good deal out of them by selling them. I do not know to whom."

The trial was adjourned until this morning.

ARBITRATION IN COTTON TRADE

MACHINERY FOR DISPUTES AT SINGLE MILLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 13

In connexion with the settlement, which was effected here to-day, of the strike at the Broadstone Mills at Reddish, an important step was taken by the joint conference of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation regarding the procedure for dealing with disputes at individual mills. The Broadstone Mills case had attracted the attention of the Minister of Labour, and evoked a special appeal for fresh efforts to settle it.

The dispute, it was agreed to-day, is to be referred to arbitration, in what precise form is not yet decided, but the conference passed the following further resolution:—"The joint committee is of opinion that the principle of arbitration in disputes at individual firms might be more frequently adopted. With that object in view both sides are agreed that they shall at once endeavour to organize such machinery as will be effective in avoiding stoppages at individual mills where disputes have passed through the usual procedure at present recognized and negotiations have failed."

If this effort is successful it will satisfy an aspiration expressed at last week's conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association at Blackpool, where Mr. W. Thomasson, the president, asserted that the machinery for dealing with industrial troubles in the cotton trade was now the most nearly perfect possessed by any industry in the country, but that it still showed an awkward deficiency when one-man disputes occurred.

Work is to be resumed at Broadstone Mills on Thursday after a three weeks' stoppage, except on the pair of mules where the mule-spinner was dismissed for an alleged breach of mill discipline.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP

OXFORD, MAY 13

The electors to the Readership in Indian Law have elected Sir Benjamin Lindsay, late Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, as Reader in Indian Law in succession to Sir John Woodroffe, B.C.L., M.A., University College, who vacates the office on June 30.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 13

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P., M.A., Hon. LL.D., of Trinity College, has been duly nominated for the office of Chancellor of the University. No other nominations were received.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that a Congregation of the Senate for the election of a Chancellor of the University will be held on Saturday, May 17, at 2 p.m. After the announcement of the Chancellor's election the Senior Proctor will read the instrument of election, and a Grace for sealing and delivering the instrument will be submitted to the Senate. The Orator will then read a letter announcing to the Chancellor his election, and a Grace for sealing and delivering the letter will be submitted to the Senate. In order that the Graces may be passed at least 20 members of the Senate must be present.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has offered to make a grant not exceeding £8,500 in aid of the provision of additional laboratory accommodation at the field station of the Department of Animal Pathology in the University under certain conditions.

Mr. J. W. C. Turner, of Trinity Hall, has been appointed chairman of the examiners for the LL.B. examination.

WEST MIDDLESEX SEWAGE WORKS

A proposal to establish central sewage disposal works for West Middlesex on a site at Mogden, on the borders of Isleworth and Twickenham, is under consideration. The original intention was to place the sewage works at Syon Park, the Duke of Northumberland's Thames-side seat, but the plan was dropped on account of public opposition, after attention had been called to it in *The Times*. The alternative site now suggested adjoins the sewage farm of the Heston and Isleworth Urban District Council, and these existing works will probably be merged in the larger scheme if it is carried out.

YACHTING

PLANS FOR THE SEASON

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT)

The week-end will be the opening of the yacht racing season for the ships of the first class and the big boats are due to make their first appearance at the annual regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club off Felixstowe. A second day's racing will follow under the burgee of the Eastern Club on Monday, and on Tuesday the fleet will race from Harwich to Southend. Two days' racing will be held at Southend on Wednesday (Town Day) and Thursday (Royal Thames Yacht Club) next week.

After that the fleet will depart from the Thames for the Solent, where half-a-dozen special fixtures have been arranged for the trying out under Cup conditions of Sir Thomas Lipton's new America's Cup challenger Shamrock V. These fixtures will be under the auspices of the Royal Thames Yacht Club at Ryde (May 28), Royal Victoria Yacht Club, also at Ryde (May 29), Royal London Yacht Club at Cowes (May 31), Royal Southern Yacht Club at Cowes (June 2), Lymington Yacht Club at Lymington (June 7), and Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes (June 9).

When the special Solent races are over, the fleet will depart westward for the Irish and Clyde regattas. The order of these has been varied this year. Racing will be held at Kingstown on June 16 and 17, after which the Belfast Lough regattas will be held before instead of after the Clyde Fortnight, the dates allotted being June 20 and 21. The Clyde Fortnight opens on June 27 and ends on July 8, after which the fleet will return South, taking Falmouth (June 18 and 19) and Plymouth (June 21, 22, and 23) on the way back for the Solent season. The Solent season, which will extend over three weeks this year, will open with the Royal Thames regatta at Ryde on July 26 and 28, after which there will be a four-day interval till August 2, when the Royal Southampton Yacht Club's regatta will be held, followed by the Royal London (August 4), Royal Yacht Squadron (August 5 to 8), Royal Southern (August 9), Royal Victoria (August 11 and 12), and Royal Albert (August 13 and 14).

When the Solent regattas are finished the fleet will go westward once more for Bournemouth regatta (August 16), Royal Dorset at Weymouth (August 18), Brixham regatta (August 22 and 23), Royal Torbay and Torbay Royal regattas (August 25, 26, and 27), and Royal Dartmouth and Port of Dartmouth Royal regattas (August 29 and 30).

There will be a number of ocean races sailed during the year. That of the Ocean Racing Club from Cowes to Cherbourg and back will start on August 1, and the same club's Fastnet Cup race from Cowes round the Isle of Wight to the Fastnet and back to Plymouth on August 12. The Plymouth to Santander race will start on August 22.

ENTRIES FOR HARWICH

The entries for the big class at Harwich on Saturday are Lord Waring's White Heather, Lord Camrose's Cambria, Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Shamrock V., Mr. A. A. Paton's Lulworth, and Mr. H. A. Andreae's Candida. It will be noted that Britannia and Mr. F. T. B. Davis's big schooner Westward are missing from the list. The King's cutter will join the fleet in the Solent for the special races already mentioned. She will not go to Ireland or the Clyde, but will rejoin the fleet at Falmouth for the later regattas of the season. The King, it is satisfactory to learn, will again attend the Cowes Week regattas and will in all probability sail in the Britannia.

There are no entries at Harwich for the big handicap class, and the only boat that figures in the list at Southend next week is Mr. Hugh F. Paul's yawl Sumurun. Later in the season the prospects in this class are a little brighter. Of the craft that formed the backbone of the class last season The Lady Anne (Messrs. C. R. Dormer and Cyril Wright) and Annette III. (Mr. Percy B. Abrahams) are in the sale list, while Corona has gone abroad.

Of the fine fleet of 12-metre craft only five will be racing at the Harwich and Southend regattas. These are Sir William P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette, Mr. Benjamin S. Guinness's Iris, Lord Essex's Rhona, and Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica. Additions to this list of craft at an early date will include Mr. J. Lauriston Lewis's new Nicholson-designed and built Lucilla. Several of the boats that made the class one of the biggest competing at last year's regattas will not be fitted out for racing this season. In past years a good part of the season has been spent by the twelves at Continental regattas. The list of fixtures that will be supported this year has been increased by the inclusion of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club's Centenary Regatta and European Week at Sandhamn in the middle of July. The craft that will race there include Sir William Burton's Iyruna, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette, Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica, Lord Essex's Rhona, and Mr. J. Lauriston Lewis's Lucilla.

The racing in the Solent classes will open at Ryde on May 28 and will conclude at Hythe on August 29. The fleets of 8-metre and 6-metre yachts that head the programmes at these fixtures have been considerably augmented since the close of last season, and the racing is certain to be very keen. A feature in the 8-metre class will be an American-designed boat which has been built at Lymington.

In addition to the contest for the America's Cup Great Britain will be concerned in a number of other international events. The chief of these will be for the British-American Cup, which will be held in American waters, at Oyster Bay, Long Island Sound, just before the commencement of the America's Cup races. The British team will be made up of four craft, which will not be selected until the form of the new boats has been disclosed in the early matches of the season. Another interesting contest should be that for the International Gold Cup at Oslo, in which Great Britain will be represented by Mr. Norman Clark Neill's new Fife-designed and built Reg. There will also be British boats engaged in the International One Ton Cup contest, for which the Royal Thames Yacht Club have challenged, and in the Coupe de France and Cumberland Cup, which are both raced for by the 8-metre class.

BILLIARDS

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The final heat in the Professional Championship was continued at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday, when Davis, the holder, held a lead of 2,776 over Newman.

The play in the afternoon was remarkable, Newman scoring 1,095 for an average of 547, while Davis made 831 for an average of 277. Davis was in play with a run of 650 (unfinished) and, scoring very quickly, he increased this to 897, but Newman was in brilliant form, and he showed very fine all-round ability in a break of 909. Davis maintained this form by making a break of 569 before his opponent played out time with a run of 180 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were :—Davis, 14,043; Newman (in play), 11,531.

Although Newman had the better of the play in the evening Davis retained a lead of 1,837.

The closing scores were:—Davis, 14,449; Newman (in play), 12,612.

FENCING

MILLER-HALLETT CUP

Thirty-eight entries have been received this year for the Miller-Hallett Epée Challenge Trophy, and it has been decided to hold four preliminary pools: No. 1 and No. 2 on Thursday, May 15, at 6 p.m.; No. 3 and No. 4 on Friday, May 16, at 6 p.m. The semi-final pools will be held on Saturday, May 17, at 2 p.m., and the final on the same day at 5 p.m. All these pools will be held in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn. Five competitors will be admitted from each of the preliminary pools to fence in two semi-final pools of 10 each, and five from each semi-final pool will fence in the final.

The draw is as follows :—

Pool 1.—C. L. de Beaumont (Bertrand's), C. E. Crossland (Tassart-Parkins), L. V. Fildes (Tassart-Parkins), H. Foss (L.F.C.), J. A. Franklin (Bertrand's), R. A. Harwood (Inns of Court), W. J. Landolf (Leon Paul's), N. A. Mowlam (Lloyds Bank), and C. C. Shadrach (Tom Hughes).

Pool 2.—J. R. Armstrong (Inns of Court), C. F. Barnes (Ashley Green), B. Berland (Tassart-Parkins), Dr. E. A. Cagliu (Leon Paul's), L. Delerove (Rosen), D. Dexter (Bertrand's), Count Lavradio (Bertrand's), R. Lycet (Cercle Anglo-Français), and E. J. Morten (Polytechnic).

Pool 3.—C. R. Bird (Birmingham), G. S. Cormack (Bertrand's), C. P. Collins (London University), F. C. Dicker (Inns of Court), W. A. Evill (Bertrand's), J. M. Frankland (Imperial College), Captain R. Hay (R.E. and L.F.C.), S. W. Law (Ashley Green), J. T. Prasen (Tassart-Parkins), and C. J. Stonhold (Polytechnic).

Pool 4.—R. Cederin (Bertrand's), F. E. Charlton (Leon Paul's), C. V. Clayton Morris (Birmingham), A. K. Pelling (Grasvenor), A. G. Pilbrow (Bertrand's), A. Smith (Ashley Green), C. W. Straker (Tassart-Parkins), O. G. Trinder (R.A.C.), C. T. Wellington (Lensbury), and W. J. Widdicombe (Cambridge University).

Lord Grey of Falloden has accepted the presidency of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire in succession to Lord Balfour.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

M.P.s AND CONSERVATIVE POLICY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

In a speech at Salisbury last Friday Mr. Neville Chamberlain made two announcements upon Conservative agricultural policy which were referred to with satisfaction at yesterday's meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain stated (1) that, whereas the proposal to impose an import duty upon malting barley had, in the past, been turned down for various reasons, the decision recently made to include in Conservative agricultural policy a guarantee for wheat cultivation would necessitate a reconsideration of the policy as affecting barley; and (2) that in view of the proved usefulness of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, in areas where councils had brought it into adequate operation, a Conservative Government would take measures to ensure that the large number of cottages and buildings in rural areas which are suitable for reconditioning should be brought under the Act, and so provide more houses for rural workers at rents which they could pay. Mr. Chamberlain made it clear, however, that this would not involve alteration in the existing rates of subsidy.

A report was submitted by Mr. J. A. CHRISTIE (South Norfolk) on the working of the Black Currant Order, which was promulgated at the instance of the Committee two years ago. It was noted that the effect of the Order had been decidedly beneficial. There had been no necessity to appoint inspectors, as the fruit growers had themselves taken the necessary steps to bring the Order into operation.

The effect upon agriculture of the Consumers' Council Bill was discussed and steps taken to put down necessary amendments to safeguard the legitimate interests of agricultural producers.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	3	49	52	Dull, some fog.
Bath	—	3	49	56	Dull, drizzle.
Berwick-onT	—	4	40	46	Dull, some rain.
Bexhill	0·4	1	48	56	Dull, drizzle.
Blackpool	—	2	42	54	Dull, drizzle.
BognorRegis	—	3	49	57	Dull, rain early.
Bournem'th	—	7	48

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750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 25s. each; Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns. well-upholstered CHESTERFIELD suite. SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 12gns.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 13

Admiral Sir Michael Hodges (upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet) and Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

His Excellency the Soviet Ambassador and Madame Sokolnikoff, and His Excellency the Afghan Minister (General Shah Wali Khan) had the honour of being received by The Queen this afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Their Majesties.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 13

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Earl of Inchcape, Colonel the Hon. Angus M'Donnell, Mr. G. Redwood (Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Surrey), and Mr. J. H. Girling.

His Royal Highness, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, was present at the Octocentenary Dinner of the Worshipful Company of Weavers, which was held at the Grocers' Hall this evening.

The Italian Ambassador returned to London yesterday from the Continent.

The Duchess of Devonshire will return to Chatsworth from London on Friday. The Marchioness of Hartington and her children have left Churchdale Hall, Bakewell, for London.

The Venezuelan Minister returned to London last night from Geneva.

The Siamese Minister will return to London about the middle of next month from Geneva.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry left 67, Tufton-street on Monday for the country.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty left 17, Grosvenor-square yesterday for Paris.

Earl Peel returned to 34, Holland-park on Monday from Leydene, East Meon, Petersfield.

The Earl and Countess of Rothes will return to 39, Elm Park-gardens to-morrow from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford have left London for Florence, and expect to be away until the end of May.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby returned to 24, Wetherby-gardens yesterday from Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood have returned to 16, South Eaton-place from Geneva.

Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden expect to return to 31, Belgrave-square on May 26 from Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

Viscountess Pirrie expects to return to 46, Mount-street next week from Ireland.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore has returned to 16, Princes-gardens from Paris.

Lord and Lady Wodehouse will return to 23, Park-street to-day.

Lord and Lady Vernon have arrived at the Ritz Hotel from the country.

Lady Burghclere expects to return to 30, Green-street from Italy at the end of the month.

Lady Ludlow has returned to Bath House, Piccadilly, from Warren Tower, Newmarket.

Lady Ruthven, with the Hon. Mrs. John Barran and the Hon. Margaret Ruthven, has left England for a motor tour in France and Germany.

Sir Henry and Lady Rothband have left the Carlton Hotel for Brighton.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson have returned to England from Florence.

Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler have arrived at the Connaught Hotel, Carlos-place, and are returning to Copenhagen to-morrow.

Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose have arrived in London. Sir Jagadis, who has been ordered a few weeks' rest by his doctor, will take part in the meeting of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation at Geneva in July, and will lecture before several Continental Universities.

Mme. Régis de Oliveira has returned to London from the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hellaby have leased Woodlands, Holbrook, Suffolk, from Sir Cecil Rodwell for a term of years, and this will be their address from to-morrow, May 15.

Mrs. Alfred Bossom has now returned to 5, Carlton-gardens.

Mrs. S. P. B. Bucknill and her son and daughter wish to thank all those who have sent such kind messages and letters of affection and sympathy in their great loss. They hope in time to write to each one personally.

Mrs. Euan Rabagliati wishes to thank every one who has sent kind expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance. Colonel Rabagliati is progressing as favourably as can be expected after the operation performed on Saturday.

The Queen, attended by Mary Countess of Minto, has visited the Exhibition of Flower Paintings by E. B. Nicloux Kerr at the Brook-street Galleries, and purchased one of the exhibits.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Beatrice have given their patronage to a special performance of *The Admirable Crichton* at the Scala Theatre this evening, at 9.15, to raise £800 for St. John's Church Day Schools, North Kensington. Tickets may be obtained from the hon. organizer, Mrs. Bruce-Dick, 25, York-house, Palace Green, W.8, to whom donations should also be addressed.

The Countess of Carlisle's *matinée* performance at the London Pavilion in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies realized £1,800.

Tickets for the Midnight *Revue*, which Lady Louis Mountbatten is organizing at the London Pavilion on July 1, can be obtained from her at Brook House, Park-lane.

A committee meeting of the Eleanor Wemyss Convalescent Home *matinée* performance was held yesterday at 16, Portman-square (by permission of the Marchioness of Titchfield). Boxes were taken by Mrs. Thornycroft for £50, and by Lady Cooper, Mrs. Harrison Hughes, and Mrs. Stanly Smith for £40 each. Over 100 tickets were sold.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Babington Gilliat, of Frogmore Hall, near Hertford, in the County of Hertford, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Hertford.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Richard, Baron Abinger, of Inverlochy Castle, Fort William, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Aviomore, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Inverness.

LUNCHEON

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Lloyd George gave a private luncheon in the House of Commons yesterday in honour of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia University, New York. Among those present were:—

Earl Beauchamp, the Marquess of Reading, Sir John Simon, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Robert Hutchison, Mr. Philip Gosselin, Mr. De Rothschild, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Ramsay Muir, Miss Megan Lloyd George, and Major Gwilym Lloyd George.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS ROBERTS, BT., AND MISS FIELDING-HALL

The engagement is announced between Captain Sir Thomas L. H. Roberts, Bt., The King's Regiment, late R.A., attached 6th K.A.R., son of the late Colonel Sir Howland Roberts, Bt., and of Lady Roberts, 10, South-street, Thurloe-square, S.W.7, and Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. H. Fielding-Hall, Burma Commission, and of Mrs. Fielding-Hall, 7, Southwell-gardens, S.W.7.

MR. J. WATTS AND LADY ROSEMARY BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Watts and Lady Rosemary Bootle-Wilbraham will take place on June 11, at 9 a.m., at the Westminster Cathedral. Sir Henry and Lady Wilma Lawson will hold a reception later in the day.

LIEUTENANT A. G. V. HUBBACK, R.N., AND MISS E. PEARSON ROGERS

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Arthur Gordon Voules Hubback, Royal Navy, and Miss Elizabeth Pearson Rogers will take place quietly, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday, June 5.

CAPTAIN P. J. M. ELLISON AND MISS FISHER-ROWE

The engagement is announced between Captain Patrick James Murray Ellison, Grenadier Guards, only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Ellison, of Eton, Bucks, and Hermione, elder daughter of Mrs. Conway Fisher-Rowe and of the late Major C. V. Fisher-Rowe, M.C., Grenadier Guards, of Puck's Hill, Roughton, Norfolk.

MR. J. W. NICHOLLS AND MISS HAYNES

The engagement is announced between John W. Nicholls, 17, Brock-street, Bath, late Glamorgan Yeomanry, son of Mr. Francis J. Nicholls, of Cardiff, and of the late Mrs. Nicholls, and Margaret E. M. Haynes, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Haynes and of Mrs. Haynes, Cambridge Cottage, Ballater, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Watson Greig, D.L., J.P., of Glencarse, Perthshire.

MR. G. RIDSDILL SMITH AND MISS M. A. MITCHELL

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Ridsdill Smith, eldest son of the late Mr. T. Ridsdill Smith and Mrs. Robin Laffan, of 3, Scroope-terrace, Cambridge, and Mary Alice, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, of Cadogan Park, Belfast.

MR. B. M. MCGOWAN AND MISS WILLIS

The engagement is announced between Brian McIlwraith, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James McGowan, of Persie, Bridge-of-Cally, Perthshire, and 6, Cambridge-gate, Regent's Park, and Joan Mary, only daughter of Captain H. W. M. Willis and the late Mrs. Willis, formerly of The Crazies, Henley-on-Thames.

MR. A. H. PORTER AND MISS MCGREGOR

The marriage arranged between Mr. Aylmer Herbert Porter and Miss Clarice Wallace McGregor will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Wednesday, June 11, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. J. RODGERS AND MISS B. AIKIN-SNEATH

The engagement is announced between John Charles, son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Charles Rodgers, of York, and Betty, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Aikin-Sneath and the late Mrs. Aikin-Sneath, of 101, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

MR. C. PART AND MISS M. BALL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Montreal on June 12, between Charles, son of Mr. Alexander Part, of 1, Elvaston-place, Kensington, and Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ball, of Montreal, and granddaughter of Judge Ball, of Quebec.

MR. E. H. WATTS AND MISS LUKE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Edmund H. Watts and Miss Margaret Luke will take place at the Parish Church of St. Luke, Chelsea, at 12 noon on June 3, 1930.

MR. J. E. ZAESLIN AND MISS REYNOLDS

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Emil, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Th. Zaeslin, of Basel, and Veronica Meredith (Ronnie), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Blair Reynolds, of 19, Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead.

FUNERAL

MR. T. R. FERENS

The funeral of Mr. T. R. Ferens took place at Hull yesterday. A service for the family and personal friends was held at Brunswick Wesleyan Church, and a large crowd waited outside the church until the service was over.

The service was conducted by Dr. T. Ferrier Hulme, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference and chairman of the Wesleyan Synod in the Bristol and Bath district, assisted by the Rev. Luke Wiseman, ex-president of the Conference and secretary of the Home Mission Department of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Rev. H. C. J. Sidnell, chairman of the Hull district, and the Rev. W. G. Thornal Baker, minister at Brunswick Wesleyan Church. Officials and employees of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons also attended this service.

Simultaneously with the funeral service a memorial service was held at Holy Trinity Church, attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Councillor and Mrs. R. Richardson, and the aldermen and councillors of Hull Corporation, who walked in state from Guildhall. Other public bodies represented at the memorial service included:—

University College, Hull, the Hull Trinity House, the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, the Hull branch of the British Legion, the Hull Law Society, the Hull Young People's Institute, the Hull Vigilance Association, the Hull and District Liberal Federation, the Hull Junior Liberal Association, the Yorkshire Liberal Federation, the International Arbitration League, the Hull and District Chamber of Trade, the Hull Friendly Society Council, the Hull Sons of Temperance, the Hull Band of Hope, the United Kingdom Alliance, the National Commercial League, the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association, the London and North Eastern Railway Company, and the Hull Royal Infirmary.

The memorial service was conducted by the Rev. W. Seldon Morgan. Prebendary A. E. Smallwood gave the oration, and the prayers were read by the Rev. Allen Parsons.

COWES

COMMISSIONING OF THE BRITANNIA

Heavy showers on Saturday and a strong westerly wind on Sunday were not very favourable conditions for the week-end cruises, but still a fair number of yachts called at Cowes and the season promises extremely well. Sir Thomas Lipton's new Shamrock V., having carried out her preliminary sail-stretching spins, Lord Camrose's Cambria, Mr. A. A. Paton's Candida, of the big class, and other racing yachts left for the eastward, where the first-class regattas start on Saturday at Harwich. When Shamrock V. and the other big cutters return to the Solent for the special races to be held at Ryde and Cowes between May 28 and June 9 for the completion of the tests of the America Cup challenger the races will be confined to the cutters. Sir Howard Frank's newly acquired 24-metre Astra is in commission, but it is understood that she will not take part, at any rate, in the early racing. The 12, eight, and six metre international classes are to be given races at most of these special Solent fixtures arranged by the Royal Thames Y.C., the Royal Victoria Y.C., the Royal London Y.C., the Royal Southern Y.C., the Lymington Y.C., and the R.Y.S., when the King's cutter, Britannia, will reappear.

The Hon. Ernest Guinness (who did some flying in his new Saunders-Roe two-engined seaplane, built for alighting on land or water) concluded his stay at Cowes on Sunday in his yacht Fantome. Lord Oranmore and Browne, who was one of his guests, had some flying lessons with Captain Ellison in Mr. Guinness's private Moth aeroplane which he keeps at Cowes.

Squadron yachts cruising were Lord Docies's Nuhian, Captain the Hon. Henry Guest's Carlotta, Mr. E. D. Guinness's Avocet, Captain J. C. Gerard Leigh's Vanda, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cole's Cyane II., Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Watt's White Owl, and Mr. Harold A. Sanderson's Isola.

There is considerable activity at the local yards. In addition to the King's cutter Britannia, which will go into commission in about a fortnight, yachts fitting out include the Marquess Camden's Yarta, the Earl of Birkenhead's Mairi (which is ready for sea, and awaits the owner's orders), Sir Walter Preston's Lorna, Sir FitzRoy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe's Amaryllis, Colonel John Gretton's ketch Cariad and cutter Sophia, Miss K. A. Mackinnon's Sylvana, Colonel A. M. B. Gage's Amphitrite, Mrs. Hickman Morgan's Boadicea, Captain Cecil W. P. Slade's Diane (which is having a Glenifler Diesel engine installed), Mr. Clifford Clifton's Berenice, Mr. Francis Mew's Linnet, and many more.

A 730-ton twin-screw steel steam yacht, built by Messrs. J. Samuel White and Co. for Mr. Franklin M. Singer, of Yonkers, New York, and Paris, was launched yesterday.

RECEPTIONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lady Mayoress gave an at home yesterday afternoon, to meet the president (Sir William Plender) and members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the institute.

Clay's Trigane Orchestra played during the afternoon, and the Pearl Sword and the Mansion House Plate were on view. Among the guests were:—

Lady Plender, Sir A. Lowes Dickinson, Sir Charles Eves, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Sir Woodburn and Lady Kirby, Sir Henry and Lady McAuliffe, Sir Basil Mayhew, Sir William Peat.

Mr. W. Adgie, Mr. J. R. Alderson, Mr. R. F. Alderson, Mr. Ivan K. Angell, Mr. F. W. Ardran, Mr. M. G. Baillie, Mr. Percy J. Baird, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. A. Duncan Barber, Mr. James H. Bardsley, Mr. R. F. R. Barrow, Mr. Harold M. Barton, Mr. E. D. Basden, Mr. F. Vernon Baxter, Mr. T. A. Hamilton Bayes, Mr. F. D. Beadle, Mr. W. Beck, Mr. L. C. Beecroft, Mr. H. C. S. Bell, Mr. W. T. Bell, Mr. Arthur Bennett, Mr. J. W. Best, Mr. H. V. Bevington, Mr. J. Hartley Blackburn, Mr. A. Blain, Mr. Geoffrey Bostock, Mr. E. M. Bowden, Mr. G. Bowler, Mr. S. Brief, Mr. E. Brierley, Mr. W. W. Brierley, Mr. W. Campbell Brodie, Mr. G. M. Brown, Mr. R. G. Buchanan-Turrance, Mr. J. Bullen, Mr. E. G. Burnett, Mr. W. J. Bush, Mr. Howard Button.

Mr. Roger N. Carter, Mr. W. Cash, Mr. Guy M. Chantrey, Mr. A. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. T. Chemballs, Mr. H. E. Chiesso, Mr. L. D. Clark, Mr. Harold E. Clarke, Mr. W. E. Clemens, Mr. G. W. Clough, Mr. T. Dudley Cocke, Mr. G. Stanley Coleman, Mr. C. T. W. Coleman, Mr. Watson Collin, Mr. G. R. Cook, Mr. S. W. Cornwell, Mr. John S. Cotman, Mr. H. Q. Cregan, Mr. W. H. Crooker, Mr. S. Crook, Mr. L. Cuthbert Cropper, Mr. C. E. Currie, Mr. A. E. Cutforth, Mr. T. Wells Daffern, Mr. P. H. Darbyshire, Mr. B. Davis, Mr. C. S. Dawson, Mr. L. A. Day, Mr. W. Day, jun., Mr. E. Dexter, Mr. E. D. Digmase, Mr. N. H. Dixon, Mr. W. B. Doubleyatte, Mr. W. J. Dowdell, Mr. A. J. Downs, Mr. E. J. Driscoll, Mr. L. E. Dyne, Mr. J. Alistair Dyson, Mr. S. Eastwood, Mr. Ernest Edmonds, Mr. Andrew Ednie, Mr. L. R. Elcombe, Mr. F. E. Ellis, Mr. D. R. Evans, Mr. F. W. Evens, Mr. A. E. B. King Farlow, Mr. G. E. Fawcett, Mr. O. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. Fawdry, Mr. H. S. Ferguson, Mr. H. Fielden, Mr. C. Edgar Finney, Mr. F. Lindsay Fisher, Mr. Howard W. Fisher, Mr. W. J. Flack, Mr. E. S. Fleetwood, Mr. A. Pelham Ford, Mr. James Ford, Mr. G. Arnold Fowler, Mr. Ernest E. Fox, Mr. Ernest Francis, Mr. O. S. Francis, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. George R. Freeman, Mr. D. S. Fripp, Mr. F. R. Gardner, Mr. Carl L. Gill, Mr. B. M. F. Gill, Mr. W. E. Gillespie, Mr. H. Gimson, Mr. A. H. S. Glenton, Mr. C. S. Goddard, Mr. J. Edward Grace, Mr. Frank Green, Mr. W. Snood Griffin, Mr. Maurice Grose, Mr. J. W. M. Groves.

Mr. D. J. Hadley, Mr. Charles Halliday, Mr. E. Hardy, Mr. William Hare, Mr. E. A. Harris, Mr. J. Gibson Harris, Mr. W. F. Harris, Mr. F. Harting, Mr. F. Halsall, Mr. J. Mark Hasiam, Mr. E. H. Hatfield, Mr. H. Haviland, Mr. W. N. Hawken, Mr. W. O. H. Head, Mr. Howard Heaton, Mr. A. H. Hembaw, Mr. Wallace Hepburn, Mr. J. W. Higgon, Mr. Daniel Hill, Mr. Frederic Hill, jun., Mr. H. H. Hill, Mr. J. M. Hill, Mr. S. R. Hogg, Mr. H. Holloway, Mr. W. Holman, Mr. F. Holt, Mr. D. F. Hopkinson, Mr. R. A. Hornby, Mr. S. H. Hossell, jun., Mr. D. V. House, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. H. Howden Howard, Mr. W. H. S. Howard, Mr. H. G. Howitt, Mr. W. Martin Hume, Mr. Norman Hurtley, Mr. D. B. Jenkins, Mr. F. Percy Jenkins, Mr. Maurice Jenks, Mr. S. M. Jervis, Mr. C. Gordon Jolliffe, Mr. E. Furnival Jones, Mr. P. Morgan Jones, Mr. W. G. Kay, Miss F. G. Keable, Mr. H. E. Keeler, Mr. Harold F. Kemp, Mr. A. J. Kenah, Mr. Russell Kettle, Mr. D. S. Key, Mr. B. Kidson, Mr. H. A. Kinnary, Mr. J. H. Knight, Mr. R. Lakin-Smith, Mr. A. R. Lapthorn, Mr. F. L. Lascelles, Mr. F. D. Leake, Mr. N. G. Leather, Mr. Henry T. Leisam, Mr. J. F. Lees, Mr. H. Leicester, Mr. F. Leicester, Mr. W. Leighton, Mr. A. R. Leivers, Mr. H. C. Leonard, Mr. K. Ward Lilley, Miss D. M. Livock, Mr. George Lord, Mr. H. Lovatt, Mr. H. Lubbock, Mr. A. McConnochie, Mr. J. J. C. Mack, Mr. K. A. Madge, Mr. H. W. Magrath, Mr. E. C. Mallett, Mr. Brian Manning, Mr. J. H. S. Marsh, Mr. C. K. Martineau, Mr. J. Y. Masters, Mr. F. B. Maynard, Mr. A. G. Mellors, Mr. J. H. Miller, Mr. R. F. Miller, Mr. T. F. Milward, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Mr. H. J. Monro, Mr. F. W. Moore, Mr. D. H. Morgan, Mr. F. D. Morris, Mr. P. Morrison, Mr. Leslie Mortimore, Mr. J. Percy Mountjoy, Mr. John Myers, Mr. F. S. Myrtroft, Mr. A. D. Neal, Mr. F. H. Nevill, Mr. A. J. Neville, Mr. E. R. Newman, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. E. T. Nicholson, Mr. A. R. Norman, Mr. L. L. Norris, Mr. Charles E. Nuttall, Mr. W. P. O'Cock, Mr. B. C. Otley, Mr. E. C. W. Owen, Mr. S. G. Owen, Mr. E. H. Palmer, Mr. G. W. H. Palmer, Mr. F. P. Pear, Mr. C. J. G. Pelmour, Mr. G. Parker, Mr. John James Parker, Mr. John Jones Parker, Mr. F. H. Parrott, Mr. T. Graham Pattinson, Mr. C. B. Pearce, Mr. Sidney Pears, Mr. J. H. Penfold, Mr. C. G. A. Petter, Mr. A. Pilling, Mr. B. Pontifex, Mr. R. E. Pool, Mr. F. Prasnell, Mr. Arthur E. Preston, Mr. J. H. Priestley, Mr. C. A. Prophet.

Mr. R. J. Rayner, Mr. W. Rayner, Mr. H. Read, Mr. C. E. Riddell, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. L. W. Robson, Mr. W. P. Rocks, Mr. R. V. Rodwell, Mr. C. F. W. Ross, Mr. S. W. Rowland, Mr. J. E. Rubery, Mr. Edward Rudd, Mr. A. E. Russell, Mr. P. Russell, Mr. S. Rutter, Mr. H. E. Saffery, Mr. F. S. Salaman, Mr. G. F. Salmon, Mr. L. L. Samuels, Mr. A. G. Sayer, Mr. W. E. Seatree, Mr. R. W. Sharwood, Mr. Gilbert D. Shepherd, Mr. R. F. W. Sheraton, Mr. F. C. Shrimpton, Mr. Arnold Simson, Mr. J. W. Simpson, Mr. H. Smalley, Mr. B. A. Smith, Mr. Clare Smith, Mr. G. R. Smith, Mr. H. B. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. Sherlock Smith, Mr. J. W. Scott Smith, Mr. S. Harold Smith, Mr. L. S. Snell, Miss Snelling, Mr. C. H. Spencer, Mr. M. C. Spencer, Mr. F. A. Stacpole, Mr. S. T. Stephenson, Mr. L. R. Stevens, Mr. P. C. Stokes, Mr. M. C. Stothert, Mr. C. M. Strachan, Mr. F. H. Sully, Mr. G. Sunley, Mr. Henry Sunley, Mr. John Sunley, Mr. H. A. H. Swayne, Mr. C. F. J. Taft, Mr. E. L. Tanner, Mr. W. B. Tatlow, Mr. H. S. Teal, Mr. G. Seymour Thompson, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. F. H. G. P. Thomson, Mr. R. W. Thornton, Mr. W. Lacon Threlfall, Mr. J. W. Thurston, Mr. F. O. Timmins, Mr. S. W. Tubbs, Mr. H. B. Tuffill, Mr. C. P. Twemlow, Mr. L. V. Underwood, Mr. G. C. Veale, Mr. H. S. Wainwright, Mr. R. A. Walters, Mr. T. Walton, Mr. J. E. Warina, Mr. M. Waters, Mr. L. H. Weatherley, Mr. K. Webb, Mr. D. Webster, Mr. A. R. Weichman, Mr. Henry J. Wells, Mr. A. G. West, Mr. W. A. F. Wheatley, Mr. T. F. Whibley, Mr. H. White, Mr. Andrew Whyte, Mr. Eric E. Wilding, Mr. P. G. Wilkins, Mr. R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. J. T. A. Willcox, Mr. J. M. Williamson, Mr. L. Pascoe Williams, Mr. P. McC. Wilson, Mr. H. A. Worley, Mr. John Wortley, Mr. L. V. Wykes, and Mr. P. E. Wykes.

THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS OF STOKE NEWINGTON

Sir Herbert J. Ormond (Mayor of Stoke Newington) and Mrs. Jasper White (the Mayoress) gave a reception and dinner last night at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool-street. There were nearly 800 guests, including:—

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London, the Aldermen of London boroughs, the Chairman of the London County Council and the Metropolitan Water Board, the Bishop of Stepney, Viscount Doneraile, Lady Amherst of Hackney, Mr. Herbert Merrison, M.P., Sir George Jones, M.P., Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., and Mr. J. Hayes, M.P.

MRS. E. GIBSON SMITH

Mrs. E. Gibson Smith gave an afternoon party yesterday at 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mme. Matsudaira, the Greek Minister, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, the Maharajah of Burdwan, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Lady Winefride Elwes, the Hon. Lady Chichester, Lady Hewat, Lady Foot Mitchell, Lady Alexander, Lady Hiley, Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Waley Cohen, Major Sir Gerald Fowler, the Hon. Seymour Ormsby-Gore, Lady Norton, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Sir Ellis Ellis-Griffith, Lady Greer, Lady Park Lyle, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Lady Dixon-Hartland, Sir David Murray, the Hon. Mrs. Ewen Montagu, Sir Brunwell Thomas and Miss Thomas, Lady Burton, Lady Hewitt, Lady Chalmers.

The Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd, Lady North, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, the Hon. Mrs. Kenworthy, Lady Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Sir Griffith Boynton, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mr. and Mrs. George Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Flora Lion, Mr. H. Charles Woods, Colonel Hay Ducrot, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jack, Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Godefroi, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Bell and Miss Montagu Bell, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Temple, Mrs. and Miss Dighton Probyn, Mrs. Emile Mond, Miss Eva Moore, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Rudy, Mrs. Walter Duncan, Mrs. Arnold Ellert, Mrs. Hunter Gray, Mrs. Henry Levy, Mrs. H. H. Leas, Miss Norah Baring, the Misses le Bas, Mrs. Jopling Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and Miss Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Fiddes Watt, Mrs. H. T. Morgan, and Miss Edmonstone.

DANCE

LADY MADDEN AND LADY (HERBERT) CAYZER

Lady Madden and Lady (Herbert) Cayzer gave a dance last night at Mall House, Spring-gardens, for their daughters, Miss Joan Madden and Miss Pamela Cayzer. The ballroom and the house were decorated with tulips, roses, and hydrangeas, in shades of red and pink, and the Embassy band played. Both Lady Madden and Lady Cayzer gave dinner parties before the dance. Those present at Lady Madden's dinner party were:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Miss Joan Madden, Miss Eva Madden, Miss Myrtle Franklin, Miss Roz Fisher, Miss Dorothy Birdwood, Miss Priscilla Perrott, Miss Rosemary Mitford, Mr. Charles Madden, Mr. Brian Madden, Mr. Yendell, Mr. Morris, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Roper, and Mr. Cairdner.

Those present at Lady Cayzer's dinner party were:—

Major Sir Herbert Cayzer, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Colonel and Mrs. Neville O. Laing, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Mrs. Adinsell, Miss Stevenson, Miss Dawn Woods, Miss Pamela Cayzer, Miss Lilias Baird, Miss Mary Pawson, Major Mackenzie, Mr. Peter Wilson, Mr. Michael Norton-Griffiths, Mr. R. Vassar-Smith, Mr. G. I. Barty-King, and Mr. John Pawson.

Other dinner hostesses were:—

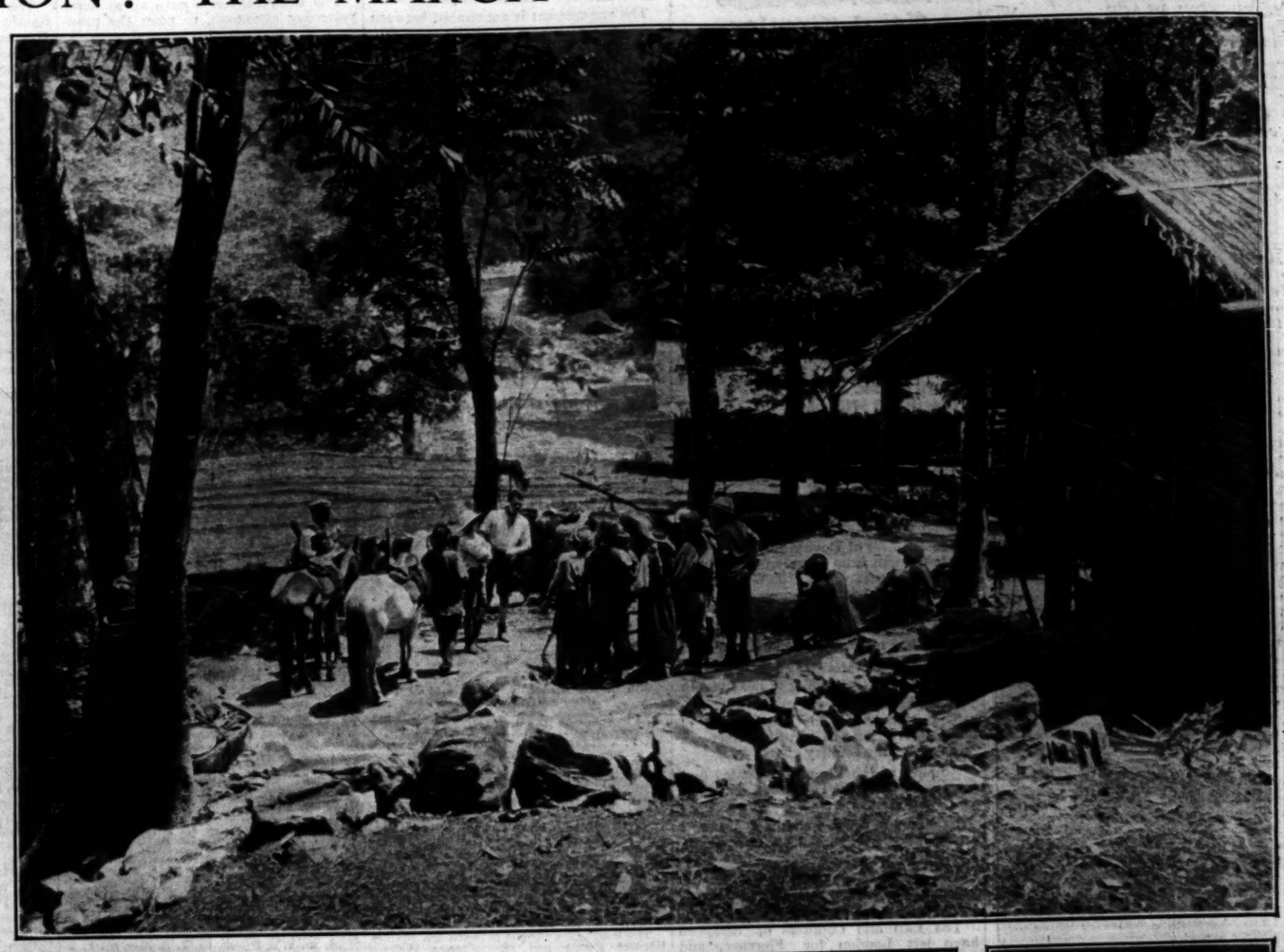
Marchioness Douro, Countess Jellicoe, Viscountess Elibank, Lady Victoria Villiers, Sir August Cayzer, Lady (Charles) Cayzer, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Lady Page Croft, Lady Gilmour, Lady Hood, Lady Hennessy, Lady Thomson-Walker, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Mrs. Pitkin, Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Reggie Palmer, and Mrs. Neil Henderson.

Among those present at the dance were:—

The Marchioness of Aliesbury, Lady Rosemary Brudenell-Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Lady Janet Balfour and Miss Balfour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond Brock and Lady Brock, Lord and Lady Basing, Lady Blane and Miss Leverson, Miss Cayzer, Sir Charles Cayzer, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, Lady Chatfield, and the Misses Chatfield, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Churchill, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, Miss Beth Croft, Captain Sir FitzRoy and the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Miss Joan and Miss Barbara Anstruther Gough-Calthorpe, Lady Dawson of Penn, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Lord Dormer, the Hon. Rosemund Dormer, Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King, Marquess Douro, Lady Anne Wellesley, Miss Pamela Wellesley, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Captain and Mrs. Lindsay Everard, Lord Feruuy, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher.

Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Miss Anne Gilmour, the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodgson, Sir George Hennessy, Miss Hennessy, Captain A. Hudson, Mr. P. J. Hannon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Haslam, Miss Francis Haslam, Lady Hood, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Lady Halsey, and Miss Halsey, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, and Miss Jellicoe, Lady Myrtle, and Lady Norah Jellicoe, the Hon. Gerald Kearley, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Lady Milne, and Miss Milne, Lady Meade, Miss Meade, the Hon. Mary Monck, Captain MacDonald, the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Rachel Howard, the Hon. John and Mrs. Nivison, Mme. Paravicini, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, Lady Pigott-Brown, Miss Pigott-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Miss Pamela Peto, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Preston, Lord Pentland, Colonel and Mrs. Pullen and Miss Pull

KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION: THE MARCH TO THE BASE CAMP



THROUGH TROPICAL SCENERY.—We reproduce to-day a selection of photographs taken during the early stages of the Kanchenjunga Expedition's march from Darjeeling to the base camp, which by now should have been reached. Above, Frau Dyhrenfurth, Mr. Wood Johnson, and Dr. Richter are seen with some of the porters between Chakung and Rinchenpung, in Sikkim, where tropical vegetation abounds.

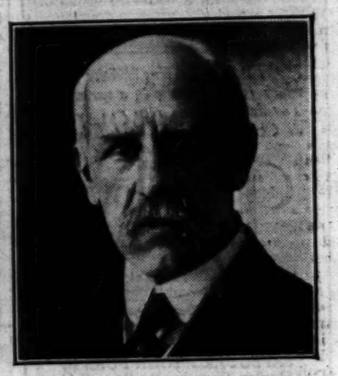
PORTERS AT DARJEELING.—A group of porters with their heavy loads about to leave Darjeeling. Colonel Tobin, the Expedition's transport officer, is seen checking the baggage.

AT SINGLI BAZAR.—Frau Dyhrenfurth and Herr M. Kurz at Singli Bazar, where motor-cars were abandoned and ponies obtained.

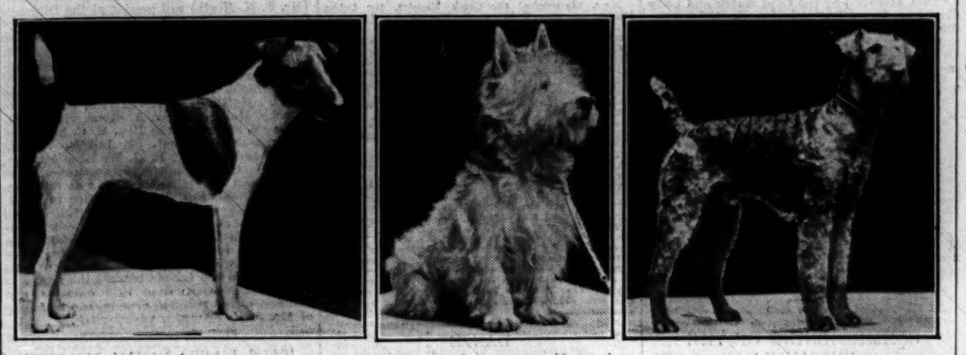
A HALTING PLACE.—Members of the Expedition and a group of interested spectators during a halt at a hamlet in Sikkim.

HEAD OF A PASTORAL STAFF, of ivory, lent by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to the Exhibition of English Medieval Art, which the Archbishop of Canterbury will open at the Victoria and Albert Museum to-day. It dates from the late 12th or early 13th century.

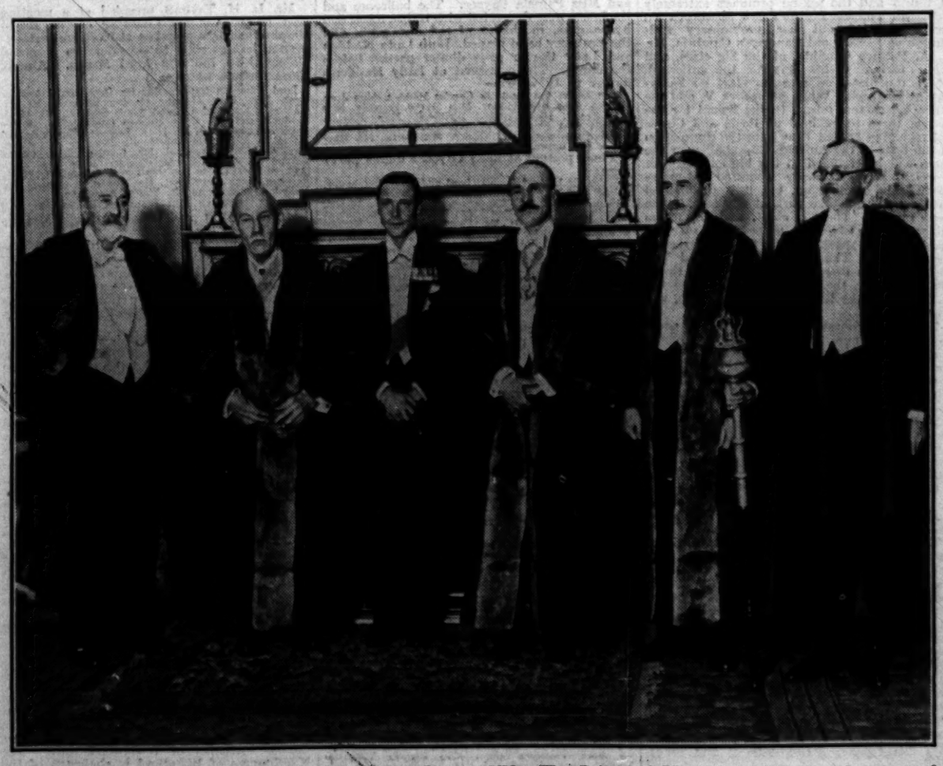
"VIRGIN AND CHILD," another exhibit at the Victoria and Albert Museum. This fragment was dug up in the Cathedral grounds, Winchester.



DR. NANSEN, the great Arctic explorer, who has died at the age of 70. It was in 1893-96 that he made his memorable North Pole expedition, reaching the highest latitude until then attained.



TERRIER SHOW AT OLYMPIA.—Some of the prizewinners at the Great Joint Terrier Show at Olympia yesterday. From left to right: The Duchess of Newcastle's smooth fox terrier Chosen Ochre of Notts, winner of 11 first prizes; Mrs. O. R. Williams's West Highland terrier, Cooden Solario, who won four firsts; and Miss H. M. Claridge's Airedale terrier Standard Director, also a winner of four firsts.



EIGHTH CENTENARY OF THE WEAVERS' COMPANY.—The Prince of Wales last night was the guest of the Worshipful Company of Weavers at the Court Dinner held at the Grocers' Hall to commemorate the octocentenary of the Company. He is seen with the Upper Bailiff (Mr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe) and other officers.

THE APPLE AS A DRINK

See this trade mark on every bottle whether bottled locally or by the makers.

"Golden Pippin" Cider-de-luxe is not just an ordinary cider but has justified its claim to be in a class by itself for over 80 years. It is not a "mass production" brand but it is a "pedigree cider" limited to the amount of vintage fruit available, from the pure undiluted juice of which alone it is made, receiving in every process of manufacture as much care as the finest continental wines. Those who know "Golden Pippin" take the greatest pride in it and refuse other brands.

SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER.

If unobtainable from your usual supplier we will send a case containing 3 doz. champagne pints or a 9-gallon cask for 22/6, carriage paid in England and Wales, and we pay carriage on returned empties, which are charged extra if not returned within three months. Kindly send name and address of your usual retailer.

Golden Pippin CIDER-de-LUXE

Sole Makers WILLIAM EVANS & CO LTD 2 WIDEMARSH HEREFORD.

EMPIRE FAIR
ROYAL ALBERT HALL
KENSINGTON W
MAY 21ST TO MAY 24TH.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BRITISH LEGION
PRICES of ADMISSION
11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 2/-
After 6 p.m. 1/-

MANSION POLISH
SO EASY TO USE — SO QUICK TO POLISH
AND SUCH A FINE PRESERVATIVE FOR LINOLEUM

LE TOUQUET
Four hours from London. Two hours from Paris.
CASINO & LEADING HOTELS
OPENED AT EASTER
and will not close until October.
WESTMINSTER
in pine forest close to Casino. 250 rooms with bath and 'phone.
GRAND HOTEL
on the beach—very central. 200 rooms with 'phone and bath.
ROYAL PICARDY
the most beautiful Hotel in the world.

THE BURBERRY BOOK, patterns of materials and prices, post free on mention of "The Times."

SUCH PROTECTION only THE BURBERRY can provide

"I have been out to-day in my old 'Burberry'—a 1919 one. I was on a boat seat from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in pouring rain—a downright deluge—and came home bone dry."
—*R. H. H.*

The man who wears The Burberry faces every kind of weather assured of being completely protected.

If it rains, The Burberry keeps him dry—if it's cold, it keeps him warm—if the day is mild, he's still comfortable, because The Burberry, airylight and naturally ventilating, is worn in warm weather without overheating.

For sport or everyday use, the most valuable Overcoat a man can possess—the coat that armours him against every conceivable trick the weather can play, is

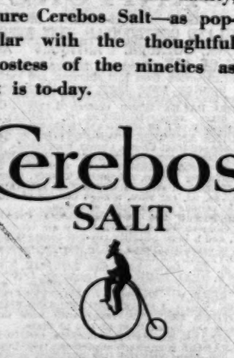
THE BURBERRY
The World's Best Weatherproof and One of the World's Best Overcoats
BURBERRYS HAYMARKET Ltd. LONDON S.W.1

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

On a bicycle made for two

Thirty five years ago there was a perfect craze for cycling. To pedal your way round Battersea Park was the height of fashion. The tandem bicycle had just been introduced. So had dainty, pure Cerebos Salt—as popular with the thoughtful hostess of the nineties as it is to-day.

Cerebos SALT



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Norway is entirely and delightfully different. Its invigorating champagne-like air, wonderful scenery, hospitality and hotel accommodation make it the ideal country for an inexpensive and novel holiday.
GO TO NORWAY
Ask your travel Agent for official guide, "Norway, Nature's Wonderland," or send to Norwegian State Railways, Travel Bureau, Norway House, 22, Cockspur St., London, S.W.1.

Jeanne Lanvin of Paris
is showing her new collection of Dresses, Coats, Hats,
from May 12 to May 16
in London,
Hotel Splendide, 105 Piccadilly

Obituary

DR. NANSEN

A GREAT ARCTIC EXPLORER

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, whose death at the age of 68 is announced on another page, had other claims to public recognition, but it is as an Arctic explorer of exceptional daring, initiative, and vision that he will be chiefly remembered. His two great achievements, the first crossing of Greenland, and the drift in the Fram across the North Polar Basin, stand out in the record of Arctic travel for boldness of conception and intrepidity of execution. Nansen was, however, much more than a bold adventurer in Arctic wastes. A skilled scientist, a publicist, a diplomat, above all an ardent patriot, he spent his later years largely in work for the relief of the distress caused by the World War.

The son of an advocate, Nansen was born on October 10, 1861, at Store Froen, near Christiania (Oslo), and educated at Christiania University. The Arctic first cast its spell over him when, as a young man of 21, poetic and impressionable in temperament, he made a voyage in the sealer Viking to the east coast of Greenland. From that time dated his determination to become an Arctic explorer. Meanwhile, for the six years following Nansen held the post of Curator of the Natural History Museum at Bergen. An expert ski-runner, gifted with a fine physique, he evolved his plan for crossing Greenland primarily by the use of skis, and at the age of 27 set out upon its achievement. It was denounced as foolhardy and impossible. The interior of Greenland was a *terra incognita*, peopled in the imagination of the coast Eskimos by Kivitogs, or sorcerers, whom they did not dare to face. All that was known of the heart of Greenland came from the attempt by Nordenskiold in 1883, when, attacking from the west coast, he reached an elevation of nearly 5,000ft. on a still rising snowfield.

Nansen chose the wiser plan of landing on the east coast, and pushing overland to certain succour on the west. He discarded the heavy type of sledge that imposed so much labour on earlier expeditions, and selected one of lighter build. He pinned his faith to the Norwegian ski, which later carried Amundsen by giant strides to the South Pole, and selected as his five companions the best and strongest "skilobers" he could find in Norway. They were Otto Sverdrup, a retired ship captain; Oluf Dietrichson, an Army officer; Trana, a northern peasant; and two mountain Lapps.

In mid-July, 1888, when the ship the party was in had approached within 2½ miles of the Greenland coast, Nansen and his men took to the ice with two boats. It was Nansen's intention to steer a north-westerly course for Christianshaab, on Disco Bay, but after three weeks of arduous labour dragging the loaded sledges to the summit of the plateau at an elevation of nearly 9,000ft., he changed course and made for Godthaab, a settlement several hundred miles farther to the south, in the hope of picking up the last homeward-bound ship of the season. Once the plateau was reached the rest was comparatively easy going for a party of expert ski-runners. Difficulties increased again with the descent to sea level, but they made the head of Ameralik Fjord without accident. There Nansen and Sverdrup embarked in a crazy little boat made from willows, bamboo, and canvas, and paddled their way to the Eskimo settlement of Ny Herrnhut, near Godthaab. On October 16, two months after they left the east coast, the whole party were reunited. The story of this daring exploit was told by Nansen in "The First Crossing of Greenland," a second volume entitled "Eskimo Life" following a few years later.

DRIFT OF THE FRAM

Nansen's second expedition was much more ambitious. Hitherto the main line of attack on the North Pole had been through Baffin Bay and Smith Sound—the route which ultimately yielded the great prize to Peary—and through the channel between Greenland and Spitsbergen. Meanwhile evidence had been accumulated for which there was only one explanation. There must be a hitherto unknown current across the Polar Basin from east to west, perhaps even across the Pole itself, and the theory of an Arctic continent received its first shattering blow. Nansen realized the significance of the discoveries, and on the principle that it was better to work with the forces of Nature than against them, he evolved his great plan of attempting to drift with the Polewards current. Little encouragement from British and foreign Arctic experts supported him, but Nansen held firmly to his conclusions, and the event proved their soundness.

June, 1893, saw the departure of the Fram from the Norwegian capital, and it was August, 1896, before she returned from the great adventure, bringing the story of one of the most remarkable voyages in Arctic history. Designed by Mr. Colin Archer, the Norwegian shipbuilder, the little vessel, which not only traversed the Polar Basin but later spent four winters in the Parry Archipelago and took Amundsen on his voyage for the conquest of the South Pole, was only 128ft. over-all and 402 tons gross tonnage, but of enormous internal strength, and constructed to resist ice-packs and to raise herself under intense pressure clean on to the surface of the ice. Her captain was Otto Sverdrup, Nansen's companion on the Greenland crossing, and the whole ship's company numbered 13.

Through unexpectedly open water in the Kara Sea the Fram picked her way along the Siberian coast, and the high latitude of 78deg. 43min. had been reached before the ship was frozen in. She was then almost due north of the mouth of the Lena, and north-west of New Siberia. It was September 25, 1893, when the Fram entrusted herself to Nansen's theoretical Polar current, and August 13, 1896 (35 months later), when she emerged into the open waters off Spitsbergen. For three winters and three summers the ship was the sport of the elements, helpless in the grasp of the ice-fields, retreating, advancing, making angles and triangles, but slowly moving with the general drift of the pack towards the West. The Fram confounded the sceptics. She behaved as Colin Archer had intended, and rode safely under pressures that would have crushed to matchwood a vessel less skilfully designed.

During the second winter it became clear that the set of the current was taking the ship far south of the Pole, and Nansen resolved upon a dash northwards over the ice in the spring. The Fram was then almost due north of Cape Chelyuskin in lat. 84deg. N., long. 101deg. 55min. E. Selecting as his sole companion Lieutenant F. H. Johansen (one of the keenest and fittest of the party), and with 28 dogs, three sledges, two kayaks, 30 days' food for the dogs, and 100 days' rations, he left the Fram on March 14, 1895, on one of the boldest and rashest ventures ever attempted by man. The two were alone on a boundless ocean of tumbled ice, hundreds of miles from the nearest land, and some 400 miles from their goal. Nansen was sanguine enough to hope that he might accomplish the journey and retreat on Franz Josef Land within three months, but the difficulties encountered defied the most resolute effort, and after 23 days of exhausting toil and ever-increasing obstacles, with a horizon bounded by impassable hummocks and ridges of ice, he was forced to acknowledge defeat. They had covered one-third of the distance to the Pole, but were still 260 miles from it. Their position was lat. 86deg. 13.6min. N., long. 95deg. E., a new Arctic record which remained unbroken until the Italian Expedition in 1900 pushed on to 86deg. 34min., a little farther to the west.

When at last they made Frederick Jackson Island, it was too late in the season to attempt the contemplated desperate journey to Spitsbergen. They "dug themselves in" for the winter of 1895-6 in a small hut, and, fortunate in the abundance of walrus and bear, came safely through their third winter, with the prospect before them of another stern struggle for life in the spring. Succour was closer at hand than they suspected. Setting out again on May 19, uncertain of their whereabouts, they toiled on for another month until, on the morning of June 17, Nansen heard the bark of a dog, and saw a man approaching over the drift ice. A few minutes later he was shaking hands again and again with Mr. Frederick Jackson, leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition, which had been exploring Franz Josef Land from its headquarters at Cape Flora.

On board the whaler Windward, the ship of Mr. Jackson's expedition, Nansen and Johansen returned to Norway, and in the harbour of Tromsoe on August 21, he met the Fram. The little ship had broken out of the ice near Spitzbergen only a few days before, having completed her drift "according to plan," and touched lat. 85deg. 57min. N., an Arctic record for a vessel, and within a few miles of Nansen's farthest.

The Fram Expedition placed him in the front rank of Arctic explorers and brought him world-wide fame and honour. He received a special medal from the Royal Geographical Society, honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a gift of the "Challenger" reports from the British Government. The story is brilliantly told in Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North," published in 1897, the scientific results appearing later in a series of volumes. The explorer returned to Christiania University as Professor of Zoology, and, after taking a leading part in the movement for the separation of Norway from Sweden, he was appointed in November, 1905, Norwegian Minister in London, a post which he filled with distinction until 1908, being created G.C.V.O. in 1906. On his return to Norway he became Professor of Oceanography at the University of Christiania.

More expeditions, of a less hazardous character, followed. In 1910 Nansen cruised, making investigations into ocean currents, sea temperature, and other cognate matters, in the Frithjof, between Ireland and Iceland; in 1912 further oceanographic research was made in a cruise to Spitsbergen and farther north. In 1911 he had given a remarkable lecture before the Royal Geographical Society in London on the Norsemen in America.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The War period stopped exploration, but Nansen took his part in preserving the neutrality of his country, and was in 1917 sent to the United States on a mission to secure essential food supplies. After the War he became a firm supporter of the League of Nations. In the infancy of the League he rendered it useful service, and at each succeeding Assembly he was an active representative of his country. In 1920 he superintended the repatriation of War prisoners from Siberia. He was the chief inspirer and the director of the famine-relief work in Russia in 1921-23, and he was fortunate in securing, through his friendship with Mr. Hoover, the active cooperation of the United States. At one time some 12,000,000 people were being fed by the organizations working under Nansen's direction. Nansen's work as High Commissioner of the League of Nations for the settlement of refugees was also of great value, and his labours on behalf of the Armenians were largely responsible for the saving of the remnant of that nation.

Notwithstanding his many other occupations, Nansen retained undiminished his interest in Polar exploration. He was one of the founders of an international society to prosecute scientific research by air, and he had planned, notwithstanding his age, to lead a party which should, from the air, make a survey —to last two years—of the North Polar Basin. For this purpose the Graf Zeppelin was engaged, and the expedition was to have started this year. But after the disaster to the Nobile expedition difficulties were encountered, and recently it was announced that the expedition had been abandoned.

In 1918 Nansen was made Rector Magnificus of Christiania University, and he was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1922. In 1925 he was elected Rector of St. Andrews University, and at his installation in November, 1926, he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. He married, in 1889, Eva, daughter of Professor Michael Sars, of Christiania. She died in 1907. In 1919 he married again, his second wife being Mme. M. S. Munthe. He had five children.

MR. GILBERT DALZIEL

Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, the wood engraver, died last evening, after a long illness, at his residence at Hampstead, in his seventy-seventh year.

The second son of Edward Dalziel, he was educated at University College School, and studied art at South Kensington, and under Poynter at the Slade. Wood-engraving he learnt from his father and his uncles, the brothers Dalziel, who then owned *Fun*, edited by Tom Hood. In the office of that paper young Dalziel gained his first experience of publishing and advertising. For many years he worked for his father's paper, *Judy*, when it was edited by Charles Ross, and ultimately became its proprietor and editor. In 1884 Gilbert Dalziel founded *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday*, and edited it till 1903; he founded and edited various other comic papers, as well as annuals and Christmas numbers.

An interesting correspondence on the work of the brothers Dalziel, of which he was an enthusiastic champion, was carried on in *The Times Literary Supplement* in March, 1923. He presented the Dalziel collection of wood engravings to the Hampstead Central Library, and another collection of wood engravings of the sixties to the Tate Gallery. Mr. Dalziel was a great collector of art objects, especially India proofs of the Dalziels' work. He was unmarried.

DR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE

Dr. Harold Littledale, Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, Cardiff, died at his residence at Southbourne, Bournemouth, on Sunday, at the age of 77. He edited various English texts, but his chief claim to remembrance is the influence he exerted on the problem of Indian primary education by the advice and guidance he gave the Gaekwar of Baroda in introducing to Indian soil the principle of compulsion.

Born to a Dublin solicitor on October 3, 1853, he was educated at Armagh Royal School and Trinity College, Dublin. Here he graduated in arts and was in 1879 senior moderator. In later years Dublin conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D. His best years were spent in Baroda State, where on the educational side he had a large share in bringing in the new, progressive order following on the deposition of Malaharao Gaekwar and the accession of the present Maharajah, Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. He went out in 1879 as Vice-Principal and Professor of History and English Literature at Baroda College, and his influence told in making the young ruler so keen in intellectual pursuits and conversation with the college professors. The two men formed a close friendship, and in later years Littledale was appointed Director of Vernacular Instruction in the State. It was while he held this post that the foundations were laid of the compulsory system introduced in Baroda many years before the principle found expression in the Statute-book of any province of British India. The idea was derided as wholly inapplicable to Indian conditions; but it is now generally accepted in provincial legislation, though its application is much restricted on financial and other grounds.

Littledale spent much of his leisure in Himalayan travel and the study of the flora and fauna of India, making many valuable contributions to the *Journal* of the Bombay Natural History Society. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay. Retiring from India after 20 years in Baroda, he was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at the University College of South Wales and Monmouth, Cardiff. In addition to his editing of various texts, he wrote occasionally on English literature and natural history. He was also interested in folklore. He was made Emeritus Professor in 1921.

The funeral will be at Boscombe Cemetery to-day at 2.30.

COLONEL JOSEPH GASKELL

Colonel Joseph Gaskell, C.B.E., who has died at Dene Lodge, Penarth, in his 81st year, had devoted himself all through his long life to the Volunteers and the Territorial Force. He joined as a cadet at the age of 11 and passed through every non-commissioned and commissioned grade until he attained the rank of colonel. He was in command of the Cardiff detachment of the Volunteer Battalion, The Welch Regiment, until 1902, and afterwards of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion until 1908. When the battalion was converted under the Haldane scheme into the 2nd Welsh Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, he took command of the unit and held it until his retirement in 1909, being subsequently appointed honorary colonel of the brigade. He was the first vice-chairman, and afterwards chairman, of the Glamorgan Territorial Association. He was a member of the Advisory Committee and Council of the Territorial Association, and he was made C.B.E. for his services in helping to raise the new Territorial units in Glamorganshire. Four of Colonel Gaskell's sons served as officers in the War, and one died of wounds. Colonel Gaskell was in business as a brewer, and was an ex-chairman of the Brewers' Society.

MR. WHEATLEY

"P. E. P." writes:—

Though I sat for the whole course of his Parliamentary life opposite him in the House of Commons, I cannot forbear from expressing regret at the extinction by death, following upon a period of eclipse from other causes, of what appeared in the early days of the Coalition Parliament to be likely to be a highly successful Parliamentary career.

The speeches of Mr. Wheatley at that period were somewhat of a portent. Clear, logical, and vigorous, delivered with an ease which might have been the product of years in the House of Commons, he stood out from among the Labour ranks in those days as a potential leader, as different from the mass of his colleagues as was Parnell from his a generation and more ago. As a Minister he was thought to have been the most successful of his party, not only in the way in which he piloted his Housing Bill through the House, but also by the power of his defence of the action of his department in regard to what was known as "Poplarism" in a Parliamentary performance which had a real effect upon a hostile House of Commons. He had a stimulating effect in making one desire to follow him whenever possible.

What happened to take him out of the line of leadership it is difficult to say. Events of a personal character, real extreme convictions, early hard experiences, and conditions in Glasgow no doubt all played a part, but those who were looking on thought that incompatibilities with those at the head of his party also did so. His recent speech on the second reading of the Housing Bill was a powerful criticism of that measure, not only from the extremist point of view but also as evincing the qualities of common sense in his view of the slum dweller, which one had not been led to expect by his recent line as an extremist leader. The House of Commons is quick to recognize, even in an opponent, the qualities which make for success in it, and I think there are quite a number in all parts of the House who will regret the absence of a forcible personality from among us.

DR. H. H. FURNESS

Mr. W. B. Kempling writes:—The death of Horace Howard Furness, A.B., Litt.D., the distinguished son of a no less eminent father, Horace Howard Furness, LL.D., Litt.D., was recently announced in *The Times*. To these and to Mrs. H. H. Furness (a partner in their labours) the world of Shakespeare study is far more indebted than it knows, an excess of family modesty being the only way to account for the lack of such knowledge. On the other hand, those who, with any sense of intimacy, realize what the Furnesses have done, are correspondingly warm in their appreciation. Dr. Furness, senr., began his life's work, The Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, nearly 40 years ago. He was joined by his son in 1901, and after the founder's death the son carried on the task in a manner which is beyond all praise. Recently it was perceived that Dr. Furness was feeling somewhat the immensity of his burden. One or two intimate friends approached him, therefore, and with much tact and good advice counselled him to accept more outside help. Perhaps had he agreed to this years ago a scholar so distinguished and a man so very highly esteemed might have been spared for many a day to come. Father and son gave their lives and abilities to one of the most stupendous labours of love ever attempted.

We are asked to state that the late Mr. L. M. Moriarty, for many years a master at Harrow, was a master at Rossall from 1880 to 1884.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

LORD BRENTFORD AND THE BISHOPS

LORD BRENTFORD, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Church League at Church House, Westminster, referred to what he described as "the deplorable attack of one Bishop on another." He said they had the unholy spectacle of Bishop fighting Bishop in the Courts of the land. That was not a position which made the Church respected by the mass of the people. It was becoming a very serious position in the Church of England to-day—not what the Bishop of Truro was going to do, but what the other Bishops were going to do. They are faced with a very serious position.

Speaking of the attitude of certain Bishops to the new Prayer-book, LORD BRENTFORD said they did not set any example of abiding by the law of the land as Archbishops and Bishops of the Church. That was the most serious factor at the present time.

LORD CUSHENDUN said he thought wholehearted support should be given to the Bishop of Birmingham. He believed Dr. Barnes was the only leader in the Church who was doing anything definite against Reservation. The way in which he was being treated by his brother Bishop was scandalous. The chief obstacle to reunion was the clergy. The laity would perfectly easily agree in a month in all essentials.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

CANON ALEXANDER, in a lecture given last night in Bethnal Green on the preservation and reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, said that the arrangements for the celebrations in June and July were far advanced. He felt that the three special evening services for the three archdeaconries of London, when the new lights in the dome and choir would probably be seen for the first time, would be among the most moving ever held in the Cathedral. It was thought that many might wish to make a thankoffering for the preservation of the building, and an opportunity would be given at those services, when the collections would be divided between the Bishop of London's Church Building Fund and the Cathedral Decoration Fund. Something would have to be done before very long in regard to the Thornhill cartoons in the dome, which, though they had been restored in comparatively recent times, were being fast destroyed by atmospheric conditions. The decoration of the dome would be a great and delicate task. An easier, but very desirable, improvement would be found in the upper lamps on the west front, of which a new design had long been ready.

LITTER RECEPTACLES IN WESTMINSTER

At the meeting of the Westminster City Council to-morrow the General Purposes Committee will recommend that 500 receptacles for street litter be fixed to lamp standards throughout the city. The recommendation follows an experimental provision of such receptacles. Observation has shown that the public is becoming aware that the use of receptacles can help considerably towards the greater tidiness and cleanliness of the streets.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LADY ALEXANDER PAGET'S ESTATE

LADY ALEXANDER PAGET (HESTER ALICE PAGET), of Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W., widow of Lord Alexander Paget, and daughter of the second Viscount Combermere, died on March 17, aged 76, leaving estate of the value of £36,170, with net personalty £18,201.

Mr. ISAAC CANSINO, of Bedford Lodge, Upper Park-road, Broughton Park, Salford, shipping merchant, who died on October 11, aged 51, left estate of the gross value of £101,238, with net personalty £64,159.

Mr. THOMAS LANCASTER, J.P., of Monk Bretton, Barnsley, auctioneer and valuer, who died on March 1, aged 87, left estate of the gross value of £80,444, with net personalty £53,658. He left:—

£1,000 to the treasurer of the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and Dispensary; £200 to his clerk, Laurence Sterling; £100 each to his chauffeur, Thomas Draper, and his cook, Martha Burgan, if still in his service at the time of his death; and £50 similarly to his housemaid, Beatrice Holden.

Mrs. MARY ACHESON-GRAY, of Culver House, Merrow, Guildford, widow of A. Gray, died on March 8, aged 90, leaving £38,230, with net personalty £32,812. She left:—

£40 and her Wolseley car to her chauffeur, Frank Andrews, if still in her employ; and £50 to C. Gibbons, gardener, on like conditions.

Mr. ROBERT GEORGE MARCHANT, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., and St. Kilda, Main-road, Sidcup, solicitor, who died on March 22, aged 82, left £28,722, with net personalty £19,037. He gives:—

£50 to Miss J. Beaven, housekeeper.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AVERELL, Mr. George (72), of Bridle-lane, Golders Green, N.W., formerly chief of the Inspection Department at the head office of the Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C. (net personalty £20,161)	£22,063
CARNACHAN, Mr. Arthur Andrew Ferguson, of Auchtalrure, Dunblane, Perthshire, stockbroker (personal estate)	44,802
CHAMBERS, Mr. Humphrey William, of Naindee House, Abbey-road, Barrow-in-Furness, a director of W. Gradwell and Co. (net personalty £3,505)	5,071
CLARE, Mr. Joseph, J.P. (63), of Rose Villa, Culceth, Lancs, lime and manure merchant (net personalty £22,133)	27,066
CROWSHAY, Mr. James Henry (83), of Riversdale, Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, founder of the firm of Messrs. Crowshay and Sons, maltsters and manure manufacturers (net personalty £10,354)	17,052
GOW, Mr. Allan Bruce (60), of Crampayne-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., a director of L. M. Fischell and Co., Limited, Colonial brokers, Mincing-lane, E.C. (net personalty £27,350)	30,329
HAWKES, Miss Clara Murray (64), of Arthur Court, Holland Villas-road, West Kensington, W. (net personalty £12,077)	12,142
HORNER, Mr. Herbert (67), of Hartington-street, Keighley, Yorks, retired schoolmaster (net personalty £7,548)	8,033
HURT, Major Francis Cecil Albert, late The Royal Welch Fusiliers (51), of Alderwasley, Derby and Knterkine, Annbank Station, Ayr (unsettled) (net personalty £7,882)	16,906
LAMB, Mr. Andrew Liddler, of Vere-terrace, Barnard Castle, Durham (net personalty £9,648)	17,083
LANE, Mr. William Henry, of The Chalet, Clare Hill, near Cheltenham (net personalty £8,603)	6,961
LATHAM, Mr. Frederick Joseph (77), of Lower Bridge-street, Chester, brush manufacturer (net personalty £5,602)	24,711
LAWSON, the Rev. Frederick Robert (76), of Southern House, Pershore, Worcs (net personalty £3,697)	6,328
LE DIXON-SUTTON, Mr. Thomas Arthur (72), of Monks Hall, Brandon Parva, Norfolk, farmer (unsettled) (net personalty £18,374)	3,757
LEES, Miss Mary Carr, J.P. (88), of Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh (personal estate)	4,434
LEWIS, Mr. James (83), of Sonoma, Stone, Staffs (net personalty £10,970)	12,555
LINEKAR, Mr. Simson (67), of Market-street, Hoylake, Cheshire (net personalty £821)	4,127
MACKNIGHT, Mr. William Alexander, of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, shipbroker (net personalty £8,606)	13,088
RADCLIFFE, Mr. Pollexfen Colmore Copleston, J.P. (74), of Derriford, Crown Hill, Plymouth, barrister-at-law (net personalty £13,527)	62,215
ROBINSON, Mr. Thomas King (75), of Longlands-lane, Morecambe, Heysham, late registrar of births and deaths for Thornhill, Dewsbury, Yorks (net personalty £7,502)	7,923
ROLLINGS, Mr. Albert Benjamin (59), of Ryecroft, Narberth-road, Tenby, Pembroke, grocer and provision merchant (net personalty £4,997)	5,401
SHIPLEY, Mr. Frederick, of Burleigh-road, Loughborough, Leics (net personalty £2,478)	4,188
TAYLOR, Mr. Francis, J.P., of Rignall Hall, Deddington, Oxford (in this country) (net personalty £35,075)	42,690
TAYLOR, Mrs. Margaret, of Dalbousie-terrace, Balmyle-road, Broughty Ferry, Firth of Tay (personal estate)	11,223
TEACHER, Mrs. Elisa, of Kilarden, Dowanhill-gardens, Glasgow, and of Bellcairn, Cove, Dumbartonshire, widow of W. C. Teacher (personal estate)	52,274
TEES, Mr. Abel, of Shellfield-terrace, Ripon (net personalty £2,985)	4,057
UNDERHILL, Mr. Hugh Harman, O.B.E. (65), of Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £3,633)	3,948
WEBSTER, Mrs. Janet, of Louisville-avenue, Aberdeen (personal estate)	20,013
WILLETTS, Mr. William (49), of Highfield, Barr-road, Old Hill, Staffs, a director of Burton, Delingpole, and Co., Limited, British Castings (Old Hill), Limited, and Tube Fittings, Limited (net personalty all)	13,881

LONDON VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH L.C.C.

"The London Voluntary Hospitals Committee" is the title that has been taken by the committee elected by the hospitals in the County of London for the purpose of consultations with the London County Council under Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The section provides that:—

The council of every county and county borough shall, when making provision for hospital accommodation in discharge of the functions transferred to them under this part of this Act, consult such committee or other body as they consider to represent both the governing bodies and the medical and surgical staffs of the voluntary hospitals providing services in or for the benefit of the county or county borough as to the accommodation to be provided and as to the purposes for which it is to be used.

There has not hitherto existed in London any suitable body for this purpose, and a scheme of representation was therefore drawn up and submitted to the hospitals for their comments and approval by a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals (Local Government Bill) Committee of the King's Fund, the Conference of Teaching Hospitals, and the London Regional Committee of the British Hospitals Association. The scheme provides that every hospital in the area shall have the right to nominate at least two representatives, one representing the governing body and one the medical and surgical staff, upon an electoral body which is divided into six sections for the purpose of representing five areas (North-Western, Northern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, and South-Western), and the special hospitals whose work cannot be localized in relation to any particular area. Each of these five areas committees and the non-localized Special Hospitals Committee in turn elects its own representatives upon the central committee, the method of representation being such as to ensure that teaching, non-teaching, and special hospitals are each given proportionate representation. The meetings of the various electoral bodies were convened in the latter part of March by members of the Joint Committee to which reference has been made above, and the central committee was able to hold two meetings during April.

Lord Riddell is the chairman of the committee, and Dr. Geoffrey Evans the honorary secretary; the address of the committee is 23, Park-square East, N.W.1. The following are the members of the committee:—

Mr. A. Lawrence Abel, F.R.C.S., Mr. F. S. A. Baker, Lady Barrett, C.B., C.B.E., M.D., Mr. O. N. Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. Thomas Clapham, Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Cobbold, Dr. Edmund H. Colbeck, O.B.E., Captain C. G. Craig, D.L., Mr. Robert Davies-Colley, C.B.E., M.C., Professor S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.D., Dr. Geoffrey Evans, Mr. Arthur G. Evrard, C.B.E., Mr. Charles Gibbs, F.R.C.S., Sir Henry Gooch, J.P., Mr. F. Pearce Gould, F.R.C.S., Dr. A. M. H. Gray, C.B.E., Captain A. M. G. Hudson, Sir Henry Jackson, Dr. F. W. H. MacLeod, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., F.R.C.S., Mr. M. S. Mayou, F.R.C.S., Mr. E. Vernon Miles, Mr. Arthur Morley, Mr. E. W. Morris, Mr. Gilbert G. Panter, Mr. D. Dunham Pritchard, Lord Riddell, Mr. D. W. Roy, F.R.C.S., Mr. T. H. G. Shore, Dr. E. Bellingham Smith, Mr. H. S. Scuttar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Mr. Wilkinson Stafford, Mr. Thomas G. Stevens, F.R.C.S., Mr. Austin Taylor, Sir William Wells, F.R.A., F.S.I., Mr. J. P. Wetenhall, Mr. Francis P. Whitbread, and Dr. C. M. Wilson, M.C.

THE BATTERSEA POWER STATION

The Law and Parliamentary Committee will report to the Westminster City Council to-morrow that a letter has been received from the Ministry of Transport stating that the London Power Company has not yet completed the experiments with regard to the treatment of sulphur fumes in connexion with the erection of the electricity power station at Battersea. The Electricity Commissioners are in close touch with the company, and are pressing them to complete the experiments and make a report as soon as possible.

MORAL NEEDS OF TO-DAY

DR. NORWOOD'S VIEWS

A PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS VENTURING

"Versicity and Venture" was the title of the address of the chairman, Dr. F. W. Norwood, at the second day's sitting of the assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at the City Temple yesterday.

The beginnings of religion, he said, were enshrouded in mist, as was everything that was human. It would never be known what thoughts of God flickered through the brain of man throughout the long millennia ere ever he learnt to articulate his thought or to record it for the guidance of others. The oldest religions left buried in darkness the roots out of which they sprang. The first book of all upon religion would never be written because there were no data upon which it could be based. But religion had been taught for centuries upon the basis of an alleged infallible revelation, to examine which would be sinful. There was consequently a generation upon their hands which could not distinguish between versicity and infallibility. It supposed that religious truth had vanished because certain things presented as infallible had been impeached. Yet nowhere else but in religion had such a self-destructive claim ever been made.

Fashions changed in morality. At this hour it was precisely morality which was in a state of flux. Many people felt the necessity of unchallengeable moral standards. It might be that we lived in a morally vitiated time. Morals had escaped from under the control of revered sanctions, and were in the field of venture, and, it must be confessed, of licence. The multitudes had now no moral background, and were recklessly experimenting. They were being pandered to by facile teachers who were shrewd enough to exploit the temper of the hour. Congregationalists believed in the veracity of the moral law. But could they believe that their only guidance was in authoritative inhibitions? Must they not venture again, and look candidly to see whether the centuries since Sinai had not something to teach them? The altered status of women, to speak of nothing else, made a re-examination necessary. The problem of birth-control introduced elements which could never have troubled the consciousness of Moses. In the Ten Commandments there was not a specific word concerning the religious duties of woman, who was not even inhibited from coveting her neighbour's husband, and was rather too suspiciously grouped with a man's ox or his ass. The Mosaic law treated her special problems with silence. It was too arbitrary to claim infallibility for silence. They would have to teach the veracity of the moral law without too much help from the past, and they would have to venture in this field if it was not to fall into the hands of the enemy.

IN QUEST OF VERACITY

The venturous spirits, in quest of veracity, had enrolled themselves under the banner of science rather than of religion. Science, to its great advantage, began with no inhibiting fetish of infallible revelation, and consequently came upon the discovery of infallible law. Knowing how little it knew, it had found much. If it were wise, it would know that with its instruments it could not find all. There were many indications that the brightest minds in science were beginning to humble themselves as little children. The stone which the builders rejected might yet become the head of the corner. But that would only be when religion learnt to trust the veracities of its own order, and ventured out into the world in quest of the law. For there was a law in the realm of religion not less than in that of physics.

Nonconformity was weary of disruption as a method, and was longing for the greater unity of the Church. They wanted one flag to fly over it all, but they would never confuse unity with a mechanical union. They were ready to modify their original Congregationalism, but they would never, he hoped, consent to the proposition that without the laying on of priestly hands the Spirit of God Himself had no right to consecrate a prophet. They watched with sympathy the struggle of the Established Church under her fettering alliance with the State to control the irreconcilable elements within her communion. They, the children of the Separatists, had no wish to regard separation as permanent, but the unity for which they longed must stretch out hands to the future rather than back towards the past, and they believed that the greater revelation was still to come.

"THE STATE ALMIGHTY"

"In our time," Dr. Norwood continued, "a great nation has officially dismissed God. Its secularist rulers, far more blatant than any arch-priests of previous times, far more sure of the infallibility of their theory of economic law than ever were the hierarchies of olden time who professed to have received the truth from Heaven, have commanded the people to have no other God but the State Almighty.

"If the people are not to go that way in England we shall need to breed men and women who have vital religious experience, whose faith does not stand in shibboleths and sacrosanct inviolable infallibilities, but who know the veracity of their spiritual experiences because they have tested them and ventured for them."

Discussing the question of birth-control, on which countless thousands, he said, had ceased to ask for guidance, Dr. Norwood asked why they should not tell them that it was as legitimate for them to regulate the time and condition of the arrival of their offspring as it was to delay or hasten their marriage. None had a right to bring a baby into the world when they were not ready to provide for it. Because they feared licence outside the marriage covenant, they withheld the simple truth within it. They had better go to work and teach their young people self-respect. Marriage was a more delicate and fragile association than it used to be, but at least its successful maintenance was a greater achievement than in days gone by. Divorce should be impossible between two Christian people, and almost impossible where only one was Christian. Divorce was a betrayal of faith, and the moral damage done was irreparable. The law of retribution was as sure as the law of the tides. On this ground the teaching of religion was unassailable.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

In a reference to the recent Naval Conference, Dr. Norwood said that parity was unimportant if the word of nations could be trusted. Parity, hailed as a heaven-sent achievement, was a cynical denial of our faith, or that of others, in the covenanted word. For that reason he regarded the conference as more than a falling short of the goal; it was a denial of the goal. In the circumstances parity was an American concession rather than a British *beau geste*. For the United States it meant the building of new ships much more than a scrapping of old ships. In any case, the agreement had a conditional clause which, if France or Italy should increase their armaments, might invalidate the whole scheme of figures. Italy had already added her comment by authorizing the building of one 10,000-ton cruiser, two flotilla destroyers, and 22 submarines. If the two English-speaking nations had held boldly to the Peace Pact they would have rallied to their side the vast preponderance of world opinion and support, and France and Italy could scarcely have refused for long to follow in their wake. He did not wish to censure, but he felt that they ought to know that the Congregational Union of England and Wales must not be considered as enamoured of the result. If they would follow such lead as he gave them, they would declare the recent Conference to be still another demonstration of the futility of establishing peace upon a balance of power, and assert more strongly than ever that its foundation was in the honourable word of nations, which should be validated by an unequivocal cut in armaments.

The Rev. W. LEWIS ROBERTSON, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, said that between Congregationalists and Presbyterians there was already unity, but he could not conceive of one vast organization in this land to be called the Christian Church, because it would be unmanageable. What he thought they should aim at securing was a cultivation of that real human friendliness which was the foundation of the Christian spirit.

The Rev. W. H. ARMSTRONG, representing the Federal Council, in an address on "Home Evangelization," said there were signs to-day that people were coming back to the great central truths of Christianity. They were becoming conscious of the need for those truths, and sooner or later the need would draw them back.

The first Scout Week to be held in the borough of Islington will be inaugurated next Saturday, when a handicraft exhibition at the Islington Scout headquarters will be opened. Lord Northampton will preside at a special public meeting at the Town Hall on Monday, May 19.

Harrods TEA and BAKERY WEEK

You are invited to come and see Harrods famous Daylight Bakery this week. Conducted Parties, starting from the Provision Hall at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, will see the wonderful Electric Dough-shaping Machine, the Great Bread Oven, the Pastry Ovens and all the marvellous up-to-date machines used in the making and baking of Harrods delicious Cakes and Bread.

You may taste Harrods Cakes in the Provision Hall, together with a sample cup of Harrods Famous 2/4 Tea at any time during the day.

HARRODS EMPIRE LOAF

Tasting Sample Free

Made entirely from Empire Flour, consisting of 85 per cent. Canadian wheat and 15 per cent. English wheat. Baked in our Model Factory. 2lb. loaves Each 4½D.

HARRODS FARMHOUSE LOAF

Tasting Sample Free

Farmhouse bread is baked in our own Model Bakery and is made entirely with Yeoman Flour, a flour which consists of English wheat only. 2lb. loaves Each 4½D.

HARRODS EMPIRE CAKE

Tasting Sample Free

A Cake made from Empire ingredients only—Sultanas, Currants and Peel, finest Eggs and Butter, and, of course, Empire Flour. When you visit Harrods Daylight Bakery this week you will see how the Empire Cake is made. Weight about 2lbs. Each 2/6

HARRODS 2/4 TEA

Tasting Sample Free This Week

No less than 30 or more Teas—all Empire Grown—are carefully blended to obtain one perfect tea—Harrods 2/4 Tea. Taste this Tea of exquisite flavour and aroma at Harrods during Tea week, and ask for a free sample to try in your own home.

5lbs. 11/6 10lbs. 22/9 20lbs. 45/2

JERSEY POTATOES

Specially selected for Harrods and are unequalled for flavour and dryness. Per lb. 7D.

ENGLISH SPRING CHICKENS

These chickens make deliciously sweet and tender eating. Each 4/-

SCOTCH BEEF

National Mark, Select Grade.

SILVERSIDE Fresh or Salt. Per lb. 1/3

RIBS for rolling, 6lbs. and over, per lb. 1/6

SALMON

These Fish come direct to Harrods from the finest Scottish and Irish rivers.

Whole Fish Per lb. 3/-

Middle Cut Per lb. 3/6

Tail Per lb. 3/3

EMPIRE PRODUCE

From the sunny orchards of Australia choice quality selected fruit in rich syrup

SILVER CLING PEACHES
Per bottle 27oz. net 2/6 3 bottles 7/4½

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for Registration. Application will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Preference Shares now offered for subscription.

The Subscription List will open on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1930, and Close on or before Friday, the 16th day of May, 1930.

R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928)

LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

CAPITAL £400,000

Authorised.	DIVIDED INTO	*Issued or to be Issued*
£100,000	100,000 8% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£100,000
£300,000	1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each	£250,000
£400,000		£350,000

The 200,000 unissued Ordinary Shares are being held in reserve for future issue.

The Cumulative Preference Shares confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on such Preference Shares. In a winding up the holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to repayment of the capital paid up thereon together with all arrears and accruals of the said fixed Cumulative Dividend down to the commencement of the winding up whether declared or not, in priority to any return of capital on the other shares, but no further right to participate in profits or surplus assets. Subject to any rights attached to new shares, holders of Ordinary Shares will be entitled to all profits and assets that may be distributed after satisfaction of the rights of the Preference Shareholders as above.

The Articles of Association provide that no specific charge shall be created upon any of the property or assets of the Company without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company, except for the purpose of securing loans from bankers or others in the ordinary course of business, or of covering advances made for the purpose of acquiring further immovable properties, or for securing indemnities to Directors who have incurred or given or are about to incur or give liabilities or guarantees on behalf or for the benefit of the Company.

It is intended to pay the dividend on the Cumulative Preference Shares half-yearly, on the 1st April and the 1st October respectively, the first dividend being payable on the 1st October, 1930, calculated on the amounts paid up on the shares from the respective due dates of payment.

ISSUE AT PAR OF
100,000 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.

CHALMERS GUTHRIE & CO. LIMITED, of 9, Idol Lane, London, E.C.3, have been authorised by the Company to receive applications for the above 100,000 Cumulative Preference Shares through the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches, at par.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application, 2s. 6d. per Share; On Allotment, 7s. 6d. per Share; On 4th July, 1930, 10s. per Share = £1.

Preferential consideration in allotment will be given to Applications from Shareholders, Customers and Employees of the Company, if made on the special Forms provided.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MAURICE WATERHOUSE, 7, Reynolds Close, Hampstead, London, N.W.11, Textile Manufacturer, Managing Director (Chairman).

JOHN HENRY MONK, F.C.I.S., F.L.A.A., "Carn Brea," Courtleigh Gardens, London, N.W.11, Financial Manager.

FRANK BAILEY, "Hazel Dene," Ovenden, Halifax, Yorks, Dyer and Finisher.

WILLIAM MORGAN, 1, Grosvenor Terrace, Ilkley, Yorks, Sales Manager.

RALPH WATERHOUSE, "Earlsfield," Keighley, Yorks, Mills Manager.

BANKERS.

For the Company: ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, 117, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Manchester and Bradford.

For the Issue: WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.

For the Company: DAVIDSON & MORRISS, 40-42, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

For the Issue: MARKBY, STEWART & WADESONS, 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

JOHN LUND & CO., Incorporated Accountants, City Chambers, Bradford.

BROKERS.

COW & PARSONS, 81, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

CRICHTON BROS. & TOWNLEY, 13, Castle Street, Liverpool, and Stock Exchange.

SECRETARY and REGISTERED OFFICE.

J. H. MONK, F.C.I.S., F.L.A.A., 37-38, Golden Square, London, W.1.

REGISTRARS and TRANSFER OFFICE.

LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED, 117, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

PROSPECTUS.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.—R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928) LIMITED was incorporated on the 2nd February, 1928 (with a nominal capital of £150,000, increased in February, 1929, to £250,000 and to £400,000 in March, 1930), to acquire as a going concern as from 1st December, 1927, the business of R.M.C. TEXTILES LIMITED, Manufacturers of Fine Quality Suiting, Trouserings and Overcoating Fabrics for Gentlemen and High-Grade Dress and Mantle Cloths for Ladies, which business was originally founded in the year 1914. The Company obtained its certificate of title to commence business on the 7th February, 1928, and has carried on business since that date.

The Company specialises in the Manufacture and Direct Distribution of its products in almost every country in the world, thereby offering maximum value to customers through the elimination of middlemen's profits, ensuring full-time running of one of the largest and best-equipped plants in the trade, and, by intensive economic production, achieving a satisfactory profit on a large turnover. The Company's production and clientele are the largest in the trade and the latter embraces most of the leading London and Provincial Stores, exclusive Bespoke and Ready-to-Wear Tailors and Outfitters, and large Manufacturers of High-Grade Clothing at Home and Abroad.

The premises owned by the Company comprise the Freehold Factories, Greengates Mills and Victoria Mills, Keighley, Yorks, the long leasehold factory, Marley Mills, Keighley, and the unexpired portion (viz., three years) of the lease of Victoria Park Mills, Keighley. In addition, the Company holds the whole of the issued share capital of Frank Bailey Limited, the owners of the Freehold Dyeing and Finishing Works, Beechwood Mills, Halifax. All the Properties are situated near the L.M. and S. Main Line from Scotland to London and in the heart of the West Riding Textile Industry, and the Factories are substantially built of stone, are of modern construction, and equipped throughout with the latest and speediest type of electrically driven Machinery.

The London Showrooms, Offices and Warehouses occupied by the Company are centrally situated at 37-38, Golden Square, W.1 and 12-14, Commercial Road, E.1, from which the Company's products are at present distributed. In addition the Company has a Northern Depot at 13-14, Park Place, Leeds, and a Branch (Société Anonyme English & Scottish Textile Co.) at 17 Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE.—The increased capital is required for reduction of the Bank loans (now amounting to £64,000) by an amount not exceeding £35,000, for the taking of the output of one of the largest Scottish factories making high-grade Cheviot and Saxony fabrics, and the initial cost of the erection of a commodious and distinctive building in Golden Square, London, W.1, where the activities of the Company will be centralised, thereby providing more efficient and economic administration. After provision has been made for the above there will remain a balance which in the opinion of the Directors is ample for additional working capital.

A turnover of £1,000,000 per annum should be possible upon the completion of the Company's programme. The demand for the Company's fabrics assures profitable full-time running of the Factories, due to the unique buying, productive and selling resources of the Company.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON PROFITS, DIVIDENDS, AND ASSETS.—The accounts of the Company have been audited by Messrs. John Lund and Co., Incorporated Accountants, who report as follows:—

The DIRECTORS, R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928) LTD., City Chambers, Bradford, 16th April, 1930.

GENTLEMEN,—We have acted as Auditors of R.M.C. Textiles (1928) Ltd. since its incorporation, and have pleasure in certifying that the net trading profits of the Company after charging all working and administrative expenses and depreciation, but before charging Bankers' and other Interest and Directors' fees (£150) have been as follows:—

YEAR.	PROFITS.	DIVIDENDS PAID.
15 months ended 31st December, 1928	£26,861 3s. 11d. on Capital of £150,000.	12½%
12 .. .. 31st December, 1929	£40,005 9s. 1d.	£150,000 for 4 months 10% .. £250,000 .. 8 .. (To Reserve £5,000).

The following is a statement of the Net Assets as shown by the audited Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1929:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land and Buildings		19,746 10 5
Plant and Machinery (Land and Buildings and Plant and Machinery are in accordance with the valuation of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, less depreciation.)		40,432 17 11
Furniture and Fixtures at Mills, Offices and Warehouse		10,441 17 4
Trade Marks and Designs		4,000 0 0
Trade Debtors, Bills Receivable, Stock-in-Trade, and Payments in Advance	£394,824 9 9	
Do.—Subsidiary Companies	7,469 11 9	
	382,294 1 6	
Investments (shares held in Subsidiary Companies)	50,830 5 2	
Deposits and Cash in Hand	2,410 8 5	
	438,356 0 9	
From which should be deducted:— Trade Creditors, Bills payable and Liabilities accrued, including Bank Loan (secured by a floating charge)	160,681 6 6	
Showing excess of Assets (exclusive of Goodwill) over Liabilities of	£277,674 14 3	

No accounts have been made up in respect of the period subsequent to 31st December, 1929.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN LUND and CO., Incorporated Accountants.

(NOTE.—In the above statement under the heading Trade Debtors, &c., ample allowance has been made for bad and doubtful debts, and the stock was valued by the Managing Director at cost or market price whichever was the lower.)

As will be seen from the Auditors' Certificate the surplus assets at 31st December, 1929, amounted to £277,674 14s. 3d., to which must be added the proceeds of the present issue estimated at £88,375, making a total of £366,049 14s. 3d., or more than 3½ times the amount of the Preference Shares now offered for subscription.

The above profits shown for the year ended 31st December, 1929, amounting to £40,005, after charging all working and administrative expenses and depreciation, but before charging Bankers' and other Interest and Directors' fees, cover the amount required to provide the Dividend on the 8 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares five times over.

The above figures do not include any profits in respect of the Company's shareholdings in the two Subsidiary Companies, R.M.C. (Silks) Ltd. and Société Anonyme English and Scottish Textile Company (Paris), as these companies have not completed their first financial year.

PROSPECTS.—The turnover for the first four months of this year shows a considerable increase over that for the corresponding period of last year, and the Directors confidently anticipate that for the full year ending 31st December, 1930, a profit of not less than £52,000 should be earned, which would show a substantial increase over the profit of £40,005 9s. 1d. shown in the Auditors' Certificate as having been earned for the year ended 31st December, 1929. The Directors are confident that when the Company receives the full benefit of the additional capital to be raised by this issue these profits should be still further increased.

MANAGEMENT.—The Directors of the Company are all engaged every day and all day in the business of the Company and with the development of all its phases. The Company's extensive range of Fabrics is produced under the personal supervision of the Managing Director, whose technical qualifications include those of Double Silver Medallists in Woollen and Worsted Manufacture, City and Guilds of London, 1904-1905, and Clothworkers' Company Freeman.

STATUTORY INFORMATION.—The following additional information is given in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929:—

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of the 100,000 Cumulative Preference Shares now offered for subscription in order to provide the sums required in respect of the following matters is £100,000, made up as follows:—(a) Reduction of the Bank loans by an amount not exceeding £35,000; (b) The initial cost of the erection of the building in Golden-square hereinbefore referred to, £12,000; (c) The expenses of the present issue (excluding stamp duty, £7,500, on increased Capital already paid), £7,575; (d) Underwriting and Overriding commissions (the whole of the issue having been underwritten) £3,750; and (e) The balance of £41,675 represents working Capital, subject to payments of brokerage.

The balance of the cost of the erection of the building in Golden-square, viz., £54,000, will be provided by means of a mortgage or mortgages.

The Articles of Association provide as follows:—

Upon a show of hands every Member present in person shall have one vote for every share held by him and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Cumulative Preference Share and every Ordinary Share held by him, provided that the holders of the Cumulative Preference Shares shall have no right to receive notice of or to be present or to vote either in person or by proxy at any General Meeting by virtue or in respect of their holdings of Cumulative Preference Shares unless their preferential dividend shall be six months in arrear or unless a Resolution is proposed affecting the rights or privileges of the Preference Shares, and in the latter case they shall only be entitled to be present and vote in respect of such Resolution. For the purposes of this Article the preferential dividend shall be deemed to be payable on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year.

CONTRACTS.—The following contracts are or may be material:—

1. Dated 7th October, 1929, between the Anglo-South American Bank Limited of the one part and the Company of the other part.

2. Dated 25th March, 1930, between John Meredith Jones Evans, of Wishanger Lodge, Headley, Southampton, of the one part and the Company of the other part, being an Agreement for Building Lease of the whole of the premises Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper John-street, London, and Nos. 30 and 31, Golden-square, London, W.1, for 99 years from 25th December, 1929, at a peppercorn rent for the first year, and thereafter at a rent of £2,500 per annum.

3. Dated 10th April, 1930, between the Company of the one part and the Western Construction Company, Limited, of the other part, for the erection of the building referred to in the last-mentioned Agreement.

4. Dated 8th May, 1930, between the Company of the one part and Chalmers Guthrie and Co. Limited of the other part, whereby the latter underwrite the whole of the 100,000 8% Cumulative Preference Shares now offered for subscription, in consideration of a commission of 6d. per share and an overriding commission of 6d. per share on the nominal value of the said shares, and the Company agrees to pay them within seven days of the first general allotment of shares of this issue the sum of £7,575 in consideration of services rendered by them in connection with this issue, including the expenses of this issue, including brokerage fees, printing, advertising, and circulating this Prospectus, and legal expenses (but excluding the increased capital duty which has already been paid, underwriting and overriding commissions and brokerage) up to but not including the allotment of shares. Chalmers Guthrie and Co. Limited have entered into various sub-underwriting contracts to which the Company is not a party.

In March and April, 1929, the Company issued 300,000 Ordinary Shares at 5s. 6d. per share, payable in cash, the whole of which were subscribed and allotted and are paid up in full. In respect of such issue the Company paid an underwriting commission of 3% on the nominal amount of the shares in consideration of the guarantee of the subscription of the whole issue.

On 30th April, 1929, the Company also issued 100,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each credited as fully paid pursuant to a contract of that date between Marcel Bruno, John Brook, and George Arthur Mant (the Vendors) of the one part and the Company of the other part, the consideration being the transfer by the Vendors to the Company of the whole of the issued capital (viz., 6,618 shares of £1 each) of Frank Bailey Limited, hereinbefore referred to, and the satisfaction by the Vendors of the outstanding Debentures of that Company, amounting to £12,656.

GENERAL.—Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or any of their Branches, with a remittance for the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if the number of shares allotted be less than is the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment and any excess will be returned to the Applicant. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Interest at the rate of 10% per annum will be chargeable on instalments in arrear.

A Brokerage of 2d. per share will be paid on all allotments in respect of applications bearing the stamp of a broker or other recognised agent.

Share Certificates will be ready for issue in exchange for fully paid allotment letters on or after the fourth day of September, 1930.

The original report of Messrs. John Lund and Co. referred to above; a print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the above-mentioned contracts, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, 40-42, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.2, during usual business hours on any day while the List is open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and all its Branches; from the Brokers and Solicitors and at the Offices of the Company; or from the issuing House, Chalmers Guthrie and Co., Limited, 9, Idol-lane, London, E.C.3.

Dated 9th May, 1930.

This form must be filled up and sent with remittance to the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or any Branch.

FORM OF APPLICATION. No.

R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928) LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.) (1)

CAPITAL:

100,000 8 Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each £100,000
1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each £300,000

ISSUE of 100,000 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par.

To the Directors of R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928) LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share on application for Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of your Company, I/we hereby request you to allot to me/us that number of shares, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me/us, upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 9th May, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we agree to pay the further instalments due on the said shares as provided by the said Prospectus, and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the register of the Company as holder(s) of the said shares.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME (IN FULL) .....
(Block Letters.)

ADDRESS .....

.....

PROFESSION or OCCUPATION .....
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Married Woman or Widow.)

DATE ..... 1930.
(Please write distinctly.)

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer," and crossed "No. Negotiable." If altered from "Order" to "Bearer," the alteration should be signed by the Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN

REDUCTION IN COTTON DIVIDENDS

On the heels of the Japanese loan comes an invitation to investors to subscribe to a new issue of stock of the London County Council. The issue consists of £3,000,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. London County Consolidated stock, 1945-85, for payment in cash at the price of 95, and an offer of £1,055,000 of the same stock in exchange for holdings of London County Five-and-Three-Quarter per Cent. Bonds, which fall due for repayment on October 31 next. The cash issue was underwritten yesterday, and is offered for public subscription to-day. The conversion offer is also open to-day, and may remain open until May 28, but the list for cash applications will be closed on or before Friday next. Five per cent. of the amount is payable on application, 15 per cent. on May 29, a similar amount on August 22, while the balance of 60 per cent. will be payable on September 26. A first payment of interest at the rate of 10s. per cent. will be made on October 5. Of the total amount of £4,055,000 of new stock, £1,960,000 is required for repayment of maturing bonds, £1,500,000 for new capital expenditure on housing, £270,000 for education, £200,000 for tramways, and £63,000 for other purposes, after allowing for the costs of issue, which will amount to about £62,000. The Five-and-Three-Quarter per Cent. Bonds were first issued in April, 1920, when £7,000,000 was placed at 95 per cent.; £1,500,000 was sold privately in the autumn of that year at 97¼. The amount now outstanding is £2,622,800, the greater part of the original issue having been converted in 1921 into Five per Cent. stock, but the Council is only prepared to convert £1,000,000 of these bonds. Holders may exchange their bonds cum the dividend due on October 31 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock at the rate of £105 10s. of new stock for each £100 bond. A full six months' interest on the new stock will be paid on October 5. The stock, of course, is a trustee security.

The Council's Debt

On March 31 last the London County Council's debt in the form of consolidated stock and bonds was £103,003,000. In addition there were various other liabilities amounting to about £17,618,000, making a total of £120,621,000. As against this debt the Council owned assets applicable to the redemption of debt comprising balances of loans advanced to and secured on the rates of other Metropolitan bodies, investments in Government securities, and other moneys amounting to about £43,091,000. Thus the net debt of the Council on the date mentioned was approximately £77,530,000. This includes £31,896,000 incurred in respect of housing and £8,364,000 sunk in tramways. The annual assessable value of the County of London now amounts to about £54,659,000, and the product of a penny rate is about £227,700. The new stock is offered at a price only very slightly cheaper than the old, which was dealt in yesterday at between 95½ and 96½, including about one month's accrued interest. The last cash issue of this stock—£5,000,000—was made in May, 1928, at 94½; in the previous year £6,000,000 was issued at 93½.

Japanese Loan Over-subscribed

There was a keen demand for the £12,500,000 Japanese Government Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, and owing to heavy over-subscription the lists, which were opened yesterday, were closed for cash applications at 10.45 a.m. Applications received from the country by the first post this morning will, however, receive consideration in the allotment. The lists for conversion applications still remain open. The prompt success of the Japanese loan was due not only to the excellent credit enjoyed by the country, but also to the fixing of an attractive price. The issue of 120,000 shares of £5 each of the C.L.R.P. Investment Trust has been fully subscribed, and the lists for applications from the general public are now closed. Applications from shareholders in the promoting company, the City of London Real Property Company, will, however, be received until the first post this morning.

Floating Debt Reduction

Last week's revenue amounted to £11,047,163 and exceeded expenditure by £3,250,045. Receipts in respect of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, amounted to £4,750,000, and sales of Treasury Bills in excess of repayments yielded £1,700,000. The Treasury reduced by £7,800,000 Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments and cancelled its indebtedness to the Bank of England (£1,500,000) on account of similar advances. Thus the floating debt was reduced on the week by £7,600,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	May 10, 1930	May 3, 1930	May 11, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways & Means advances:			
By Bank of England ..	—	1,500	—
By Public Departments	45,130	52,930	40,610
Treasury Bills outstanding	575,400	573,700	702,210
Totals	£620,530	£628,130	£742,820

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £122,290,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a decrease of £16,885,000.

Reduced Fine Spinners' Dividend

There was issued yesterday the annual statement of the Fine Spinners' and Doublers' Association and like that published a few days ago by J. and P. Coats, it shows a heavy reduction in revenue, thereby plainly reflecting the recent depressed conditions prevailing in the cotton industry. The profit is shown at £517,518, against £632,618 for the previous year, but it is arrived at after charging £180,000 (against £200,000) for depreciation, and includes a transfer of unstated amount from reserve in respect of reparations. The directors are taking £50,000, as compared with £100,000, from reserve for equalization of dividends, and declare a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. For the 12 months ended March 31, 1929, the dividend was 9 per cent. A sum of £183,134 remains to be carried forward, against £214,166 a year ago.

Antofagasta Railway Dividend

A final dividend of 4 per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, was announced yesterday on the Ordinary stock of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway. While nominally the same as for 1928, the dividend actually works out at fully 1 per cent. more upon the old capital, the company a year ago having distributed a free capital bonus of 15 per cent. This bonus added £836,800 to the amount of Ordinary stock outstanding, and means an additional distribution of about £59,000. The directors are writing off out of current revenue the cost of stamp duty and expenses connected with the issue of stock referred to, and after repeating last year's allocation of £100,000 to reserve are raising the "carry forward" from £241,600 to £265,000. These figures indicate that the past year was a still more favourable one than its predecessor, a position that was to be expected in view of the previously published traffic returns, which at £1,988,000 showed an increase of £146,000.

Forestal Land's Smaller Profits

Profits on trading for 1929 of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company amounted to £684,409, a decrease of £153,292, and in their report the directors state that the sale of the company's products was on a smaller scale. As already announced, the dividend is lowered from 7½ to 6½ per cent. While trading profits were smaller; the net earnings were also affected by the fact that the 6 per cent. 10-year notes issued last May ranked for a seven months' interest payment; moreover, the directors wisely decided to write off the whole of the discount and expenses of the note issue, amounting to £51,717. During the year the company's holding of shares in subsidiary companies increased from £1,561,257 to £1,614,706, and it is stated that 97.68 per cent. of the aggregate profits of subsidiaries has been declared as dividends and that any losses of subsidiaries have been provided for partly out of their reserves and partly out of reserves made in previous years by the parent company. No indication is provided by the accounts, however, of the actual amount of either the profits or losses of subsidiaries. Mainly as a result of the issue of 10-year notes, the balance-sheet total has risen from £10,670,867 to £11,368,532. Doubtless owing partly to the funds provided by that issue, the amount due to trade creditors, &c., has fallen from £930,108 to £528,454. Expansion among the assets, apart from the shareholdings in subsidiaries, is chiefly shown in the advances to subsidiaries, which have risen from £798,027 to £1,140,566, and in stocks and cash, which have increased from £1,222,102 to £1,343,062 and from £417,081 to £555,616 respectively. At £3,387,000 the floating assets are about £2,589,000 in excess of the current liabilities.

Tea Share Weakness

Indian tea shares have shown distinct weakness during the past few days, in spite of the fact that the course of tea statistics has been more favourable in recent months than for a long time past and that prospects for producers for the current year have been improved by the agreement for reducing output in India, Ceylon, and Sumatra. The present weakness is therefore not due to conditions in the industry itself, and authorities in the market attribute it to fears inspired by the recent political disturbances in India and the anti-British campaign conducted by Gandhi and his followers. Support for Indian tea shares is lacking for the moment, and nervous holders have attempted to sell shares. There are, fortunately, no grounds for thinking that the Indian tea plantation industry is in any way jeopardized by recent events in India, and shareholders should not permit themselves to be frightened out of their holdings. The Indian tea gardens are situated far from the scenes of disturbance, and there are no signs of unrest among the labour forces on the tea estates. In spite of the lower prices for tea last year, estates producing good-class teas have generally obtained satisfactory results. Common-tea producers were certainly prejudiced by the lower prices, but they should benefit most from the reduction in output.

Confidence of the Commercial Union

The address of Sir Percy Newson as chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Company was delivered yesterday in the handsome new building which has lately been completed for it in Cornhill as a direct result of the collapse of a portion of the old structure in 1927, and it is a sign of progress that the company is able to put to effective use the greater office space which modern design has permitted. The company is now gaining a good deal of experience of rebuilding, since a new building is being erected in St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, to house the parent company and the allied enterprises now quartered in different offices in that city, and the rebuilding is being undertaken of the present offices in Cape Town and Buenos Aires, which have been found to be quite inadequate for the company's present needs. These signs of development may well be gratifying to the proprietors in these days of strenuous competition. This factor and conditions which do not favour any insurance institutions were referred to by the chairman yesterday. The adverse influences are, he declared, now more numerous than they were 12 months ago. "The sources from which prosperous business of every kind springs are less fertile, and confidence, which is the foundation of enterprise, is badly shaken throughout the world." Nevertheless, as was pointed out, the strength and popularity of British insurance companies are based on the careful husbanding of resources in the past, and although yesterday there was held out no hope of repeating some existing records of expansion, it was intimated that the company could depend on doing a growing business on the sound lines which had been followed during its long and honourable history.

Yorkshire Insurance Experience

Sir James Hamilton at the meeting of the Yorkshire Insurance Company at York recalled that insurance was built on an average of good and bad results, and, although 1929 had been exceedingly difficult for some companies, yet last year the premium income of the company's fire, accident, and marine departments had been increased and also the funds. It was true, he pointed out, that the margin of profit in the general account was lower than for the previous year, but in this reduction the increase in the reserves required for the larger premium income had been an influence. While the company intended to strive for better results, the directors and management would, he added, "feel exceedingly thankful" if they knew that worse would never be experienced. He also referred to buildings, saying, as the result of recent personal inspections in the Dominions, that those erected by the company had added to the beauty and utility of cities.

HUNGARIAN LOAN POSTPONED

SHORT-TERM SUBSTITUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, MAY 13

In view of the pending German Reparations loan the Hungarian Government has decided to postpone for the time being the issue of the State loan which was projected at 500,000,000 pengoe (about £18,000,000).

Instead, a short-term credit of 320,000,000 will be raised until the situation is ripe for the issue of the loan.

STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES MOSTLY EASIER

BASE METAL SHARES FIRM

With one or two exceptions, notably Tin and Copper shares, which responded to higher metal prices, movements in Stock Exchange values yesterday were of an unfavourable character. Individually, however, the falls were unimportant, and in some directions a rather better tone prevailed in the closing hour. Railway stocks declined, the fall in the Argentine group being due both to fears of a continuance of poor traffic returns and to the decline in the Buenos Aires exchange. Foreign bonds were steady, sentiment in that market being brightened by the good reception given to the Japanese Conversion Loan. The reduction made in the Fine Spinners dividend caused a further decline in Textile shares, and the tendency for standard Industrials generally was easier. There was selling from Glasgow of shares in the Finlay Tea group, and after hours lower dividends were announced by several of these companies, while other Indian tea shares were again a dull market. The fluctuations in Shell Transport were also looked upon as a barometer of market views about the coming dividend; these shares recovered an early fall, and the Oil market as a whole closed firm.

Apart from the Five per Cent. War Loan, BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks showed a declining tendency, a fresh damper being applied by the news of a coming new loan for the London County Council. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ lower at 77¼, and declines of ¼ were marked in Five per Cent. Conversion (102¾), Four per Cent. Funding (89¾), and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (55½). Agricultural Bank scrip rallied to ¼ discount. India stocks were slightly easier, showing falls of ¼ to ½. New Zealand scrip weakened to 3-16 discount, and the discount on the Queensland loan widened to 1¼. The HOME RAILWAY market was idle. In view of the Board of Trade returns dealers were not disposed to expect much early improvement in "Traffics." Prices of the group stocks were quoted fractionally lower, L.M.S. again falling below 80.

In the FOREIGN market the tone was steady, prices hardly moving all day. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY stocks remained out of favour, the market having to prepare itself for another batch of poor traffic returns. Prices of Great Southern, B.A. Western, Central Argentine, and Pacific were all lowered 1 per cent.

In the RUBBER market the tone was heavy though movements in prices were small. Anglo-Dutch declined to 31s. 6d., and Rubber Trust were easier at 35s. The TEA market was again weak, largely as a result of nervousness regarding the political position in India. Glasgow was a seller of Amalgamated and Consolidated Tea and Lands, as well as of James Finlay, and this was regarded as reflecting views upon the coming dividends. Tea and Lands fell 2 to 21¼, and James Finlay dropped 2s. 3d. to 81s. 3d.

The OIL market was dominated by the course of Shell. These shares were offered in the morning below 4 9-16, and market opinion was canvassed as to whether the movement was looked upon as foreshadowing a reduction in the dividend. Fears on this score were lessened later, when Shell recovered to the previous night's price of 4¼. This stimulated the market as a whole, which closed at the best points, small gains being shown on balance in Royal Dutch, Anglo-Persian, and Burmah.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

As a rule INDUSTRIAL shares showed small falls. The Textile group was influenced by the reduction made in the Fine Spinners' dividend. Courtaulds weakened to 42s. and lower prices were quoted for Bradford Dyers (23s. 9d.), British Celanese (15s. 9d.), and Imperial Chemical Ordinary (25s.) and Deferred (7s. 7½d.). Associated Electrical fell to 27s., General Electric to 51s., Babcock and Wilcox to 54s. 6d., and small losses were marked in a number of other electrical and general engineering shares. Wm. Cory hardened to 52s. 6d. In the Motor group Dennis were firmer at 45s. 6d., but Leyland (71s. 9d.), Ford (77s. 6d.), Austin (32s.), and several others declined. American shares, although showing mild rallying symptoms, were lower on the day, Nickel falling to 34½, Hydro Electric to 46½, and Brazilian Traction to 51. Gramophone and Graphophone were each quoted 1-32 lower at 5 25-32 and 5 respectively. Unilever fell 1-16 to 3 1-16, and the new shares were quoted at about 2s. 9d. discount. Furness Withy were easier at 32s. 10½d., and there were small declines in Molasses, Dunlop Rubber, Swedish Match, and Carreras. A number of INSURANCE shares weakened to a fractional extent.

The rise of £4 15s. per ton in tin and the further rally of £2 6s. 3d. in copper had a stimulating effect upon base metal shares. Rises of 6d. to 9d. occurred in Kampar Malaya (16s. 9d.), Malayan (24s. 9d.), Southern Malaya (25s.), Hong Kong (18s. 9d.), and Ayer Hitam (14s. 6d.), and there were numerous other small gains. Rio Tinto hardened slightly to 41½, and there were rises in Burma Corporation, Mount Lyell, Mount Isa, and Zinc Corporation. Base Metals and Mining rose sharply to 12s. 6d. Ashanti Goldfields were strong at 32s. The RHODESIAN group was irregular. N'Changa were raised ¼ to 3 9-16, and Loangwa advanced to 5s. 9d. On the other hand, small declines were shown in B'wana, Chartered, Tanganyika, and Congo Border; the last-named shares closed at 18½, after being 19½ bid. In the Kaffir market rises occurred in the Anglo-American group, but there were few other movements. Mining Trust rose to 10s. 6d.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

R.M.C. TEXTILES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Subscriptions are invited at par to-day for 100,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each in R.M.C. TEXTILES (1928), LIMITED. The authorized capital of the company is £100,000 in Preference shares and £300,000 in 5s. Ordinary shares, and all have been or are to be issued with the exception of 200,000 Ordinary shares. The company carries on the business of manufacturers of suiting, trousering, and overcoating fabrics for gentlemen, and dress and mantle cloths for ladies. This increased capital is required for the reduction of bank loans (now amounting to £64,000) by an amount not exceeding £35,000, for the taking of the output of a Scottish factory making Cheviot and Saxony fabrics, and the initial cost of the erection of a building in Golden-square, London, where the activities of the company will be centralized, thereby providing more efficient and economical administration. After provision has been made for these items there will remain a balance of over £40,000 (subject to payment of brokerage) as additional working capital. Profits for the 13 months to December 31, 1928, are certified at £28,861 (on a capital of £150,000), and for the year 1929 at £40,005 (on a capital of £150,000 for four months and £250,000 for eight months). These profits are struck after charging all working and administrative expenses and depreciation but before charging bankers' and other interest and directors' fees, and for 1929 cover the amount required to provide the dividend on the shares now offered five times over.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Assam - Bengal (12 days to April 12)	Rs.6,74,000	+1,371	—
Bengal Dooars .. (April 19)	Rs.37,097	−12,183	−21,634 (April 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£29,861	+930	+49,021
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£7,502	+853	+19,889
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£3,709	−852	+1,018
Do., Wstn. Extn.	£3,781	−385	−7,811
Cordoba Central ..	—	−£16,000	—
Gt. W. of Brazil	£11,300	−2,000	−46,900
Mexican (May 7)..	$229,300	−25,500	(Jan. 1) +78,400 (Jan. 1)
San Paulo ..	£51,570	−675	−71,393 Jan. 1
	TRAMWAYS		
Calcutta	Rs.1,00,447‡	−25,007	−2,17,408 (Jan. 1)
Kalgoorlie (Feb.)..	£1,437	—	—
Do., (net) ..	£98	—	—

* Unless otherwise shown.
‡ Decrease is due to holiday hartal, unsettled conditions, &c.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

	PAGE
Cawnpore Electric Supply ..	25
Commercial Union Assurance ..	24
Nitrate Railways	24
Oriental Telephone and Electric	25
Wiggins Teape (1919)	25
Yorkshire Insurance	25

£4 10s. PER CENT.
LONDON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 1945-1985.

(Authorised by Act 2 & 3 Geo. 5, Ch. cv. and the Acts extending or amending the same, and Act 19 & 20 Geo. 5, Ch. lviii.

ISSUE OF
£3,000,000 STOCK
FOR PAYMENT IN CASH AND
OFFER OF
£1,055,000 STOCK

IN EXCHANGE FOR HOLDINGS OF LONDON COUNTY £5½ PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 31ST OCTOBER, 1930.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock (subject as reg

MONEY MARKET

LOANS IN KEENER DEMAND

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

Some of the leading foreign exchanges, including the French, were more favourable to sterling yesterday, and though the Paris rate closed much below the highest point of the day the final quotation, 123.90¼f., should preclude gold withdrawals from the Bank. At one time francs were offered at 123.94f., a fact which may explain the ability of German buyers to secure the bulk of the £434,000 of bar gold in the bullion market. The more favourable tendency of the foreign exchanges has doubtless been assisted by the firmer tone of the short loan market, where rates again advanced yesterday. During the morning borrowers frequently found it necessary to pay 2½ per cent. for fresh advances for the night, the rate subsequently declining to 2 per cent. For renewing old day to day advances 2 per cent. was the general rate. The demand for bills was again very restricted, and rates hardened further in the afternoon, brokers obtaining three months fine bank bills at 2 5-32 per cent. and at 2 3-16 per cent. There were a few sellers of "hot" Treasury Bills at 2½ per cent., and a small buyer of three months bank bills from the market at 2½ per cent., while one of the clearing institutions was reported to have bought June bills forward at 2 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2–2½	½	2⅛–2⅛	2 3/32–2 5/32	2⅛–2⅛	2⅛–2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills):					
(Fine Trade Bills)					
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.
⅞–1	2⅛–2⅛	2 9–2 11	2 11–3 1	3 1–3 3	3 1–3 3

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	May 7	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Francs.	Francs.
Gold holdings	578,788,795	+ 19,990
Gold exchanges	371,388,980	– 19,645,788
Domestic bills	36,295,807	– 1,293,442
Advances against securities	46,788,907	+ 1,475,315
Security holding	47,115,342	+ 24,903,091
Due from banks	27,629,454	– 8,663,754
Other assets	21,078,886	– 1,361,858
LIABILITIES		
Capital	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	877,586,550	– 38,717,980
Other sight liabilities	189,949,350	+ 36,005,190
Other liabilities	29,153,593	– 543,406

—Courier.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There was a further rise in the New York exchange to $4.85⅜, but on subsequent reaction left the final quotation at $4.85⅜, against $4.85⅞ on Monday. Similarly the highest level reached by the Paris rate, 123.94f., was not maintained, the closing rate being 123.90¼f., a rise of 3c. on balance. While the Belgian rate moved against London, closing at 34.81¼b., several other leading Continental rates moved in favour of sterling, notably the Swiss (25.12f.), Dutch (12.08¼f.), and Swedish (18.12kr.) exchanges. The Berlin rate remained at 20.36¼m. A recovery occurred in Spanish currency, which was bid for on Spanish account, the Madrid rate closing at 39.74p. Eastern silver exchanges were rather weaker, the Hong-kong rate being 1s. 5⅛d. and the Shanghai 1s. 10½d. Argentine dollars were again weak, the Buenos Aires rate further receding to 42⅜d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting exchange	Par of exchange	May 13	May 12
New York	$ to £	4.867	4.85⅞–31/32	4.85 15/16–29/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.867	4.86 1/16–4.87	4.86 9/16–4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.87–123.94	123.85–80½
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81–34.82	34.81½–82¼
Milan	Live to £	92.46	92.65–92.66	92.65–92.66
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11–25.12½	25.09⅞–11½
Athens	Dr. to £	3747–3753	3747–3753	3747–3753
Stockholm	M. to £	18.12	1927/8–1931/2	1929/8–19/32
Madrid	Pts. to £	39.52	39.45–39.57	39.80–39.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	1081/2–1083/4	1081/2–1083/4
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½–08¾	12.07½–12.08
Prague	Kr. to £	39.43	39.36–39.38½	39.36–39.38½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.43–34.47	34.43–34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78–27.82	27.78–27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	1184.25	1637/8–1641/2	1637/8–1641/2
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.31–43.36	43.31½–43.36
Riga	Lat to £	25.2215	25.17–25.22	25.17–25.22
Bucharest	Lei to £	818.6	817–818½	817–818½
Const'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.925†	1.925†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–275¼	274½–275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	46.66	463/4–467/8	463/4–467/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21–18.27	18.21–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15½–16¼	18.15½–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15–18.15½	18.15–18.15½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.16½	18.16½–16¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1s6.	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s6.	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32
Madras	Per rup.	1s6.	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32	1/5 29/32–1/5 31/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/5 9/32–1/5 5/16	1/5 9/32–1/5 5/16
Kobe	Per yen	2s.5d.	2/01 1/2–2/01 3/8	2/01 1/2–2/01 3/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10 1/4–1/10 1/2	1/10 1/4–1/10 1/2
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–3/4	2/3 31/32–3/4
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¾–07½	12.08¾–07½
Manilla	Per dol.	24.0666	2/09½	2/09½
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.809d.	5s.5 5/8d.	5s.5 5/8d.
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42s.2½–42s.3½	42s.4½
Valpo'lso†	8 to £	40	39.86	39.90
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45¼–45¾	45¼–45¾
Brazil	Milreis to £	12.166	12.79–12.82	12.79–12.82
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.00 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 9	90 19 3
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 5 6	92 15	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 2 7	98 17 6	98 12 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 15 0	99 7 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 0

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £3,760 in BAR GOLD, and the purchase of £2,965 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,715,335, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
May 8	Nil	May 8—	
		Bar gold	1,188,477
		Sovs.	25,000
May 9	Nil	May 9—	
		Bar gold	202,419
May 10	Nil	May 10—	
		Bar gold	274,248
May 12—			
Sovs.	560,000	Bar gold	524,418
May 13—		May 13—	
Foreign gold coin	2,965	Bar gold	3,760
Net efflux	1,715,335		
Total	£2,218,320	Total	£2,218,320

Net influx for 1930 to date, £15,451,896; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £6,228,489.

In the bullion market £434,000 of African bar gold came up for disposal and was sold at 84s. 11½d. per oz. compared with 84s. 11½d. on May 6. Germany purchased £400,000 of the amount, India £16,000 and the home and Continental trades £18,000.

Silver further declined 1 9/16d. to 19 3/16d. per oz. for cash and 19¼d. for forward delivery, China being again a seller.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on May 8 to midday on May 12, amounted to £52,867, while exports amounted to £3,047,263, of which £2,742,407 went to France and £213,735 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £180,495, and exports to £411,365.

AUSTRIAN BANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MAY 13

The Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, the greatest of Austria's banks, which recently absorbed the Boden Credit Anstalt, to-day issued its annual report. Like all the rest of the Austrian banks the Credit Anstalt has found it expedient to reduce its dividend. In this case it is from 10 per cent. to 8½ per cent. Net earnings were £775,000, as against £310,000 in 1928.

The Credit Anstalt's gross turnover was greater than in 1928, but with the markets almost wholly idle and no new companies forming during the entire past year, and, moreover, with taxes and working expenses absorbing four-fifths of gross gains, banking was necessarily only moderately profitable.

The Revenue Returns will be found on page 24

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRMER TONE

NEW YORK, May 13.—Despite a further shrinkage in business to-day, the sales being returned at only 2,681,000 shares, the market maintained a firm undertone, the quietness being taken as a sign of underlying strength.

The opening was steady, but with trading quiet and narrow, increasing the belief that the market is entering a period of dullness pending the development of definite industrial trends. Rather more activity developed later in the morning, though it was practically confined to stocks of companies which are in the best position to resist unfavourable developments. One of the most prominent features was the active buying of Columbia Gas and Electric on expectations of an early expansion in the company's eastern natural gas activities. Accumulation of American Can was also noticeable, based on prospects of increasing earnings resulting from the recent organization of the British Can Company to operate in England. Oil stocks responded to "bear" covering and reports that a further curtailment of crude oil production was contemplated in sections of the country. Business tapered off again towards noon, but the earlier gains were fairly well maintained.

Activity reappeared in various sections during the afternoon, a renewed demand for oil stocks following reports that a seasonal rise in consumption was under way, encouraging support for leading industrial and merchandizing issues. Reports were current that Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward were contemplating cooperative internal reforms, and among farm implement concerns Case Threshing Machine and International Harvester were both bought on outside account on reports of continued expansion in sales of farm machinery both on foreign and domestic account. Realizing was readily absorbed and the close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 13	May 12
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.863	4.85⅝	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86 2/5	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 11/16	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1/16	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92¼	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅜	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.16¾	40.18¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.86½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.34½	19.35
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.22	12.19½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11	14.11
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48½	17.48½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.26	38.42
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.92	11.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	May 13	May 12		May 13	May 12
Atchison	225½	224½	Int.C.Amer	27½	27½
Atl. Coast	166½	165½	KansasCity	74	74
B. & O.	114	115½	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	85	85¼	Minn. St.P.	25	25
Brooklyn M.T.	71	71½	Miss. Pac.	79	80
Can. Pac.	204½	206	Do., Pref.	129½	129½
Cent. N.J.	243¼	243¼	Do., 2 Pf.	7⅞	7⅞
Ches. & O.	217	213	N.Y. Cent.	173½	173½
Ch. G.W.	14½	15¾	Nfk. & W.	240	235
Do., Pref.	46¼	46	N. Pacific	84	82¼
Ch. N.W.	81	80½	Pennsylv'a	77½	77½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	20⅝	20¼	Reading	110	111
Ch.Rock Is.	112¼	112	S.L. & S.F.	114½	114¾
Del.& Hud.	170½	169	S.L.& S.W.	65¼	64
Del., Lack.	126½	125½	S. Pacific	121¼	121
Erie	47	47	Southern	111½	111
Do.,1stPf.	65	62¼	Do., Pref.	98¾	98⅝
G.N., Pref.	92¼	93	U. Pacific	225	224
Ill. Cent.	128½	127	Do., Pref.	86	85½
Interboro'			Wabash	49	49½
Rapid Tr.	32½	32¾	Do., Pf. A	84	84½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	145¾	143	Int. Nickel	33¼	33⅞
AlliedChem	317	310	Int. Paper	28¾	27½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	32	30½	Int. Tele.	63½	63¾
Am. Can	143	140¾	Kennecott	48¼	48¾
Am. Loco.	66¼	66	Kresge S.S.	30⅝	30⅝
Am.Rolling			Kroger G.S.	33	33⅜
mills	75	73½	Liggett&M.	109	109½
Am. Smelt.	71½	70	Lorillard	24	24
Am.Sug.R.	61	61½	Mack Truck	68¼	68⅜
Am. Tel.	247	246⅝	Monty'g'W.	43⅝	42¾
Am. Tob.	278	275	Nash Mtrs.	43¾	43¾
Am.Wool'n	12⅜	13	Nat. Biscuit	85½	85½
Anaconda	63¾	62⅜	Nat. Dairy	59¼	57⅞
Armour D.	—	—	N. Amer.	119	118¾
At.Ref.Old	43	42¾	Packard	18¼	18¼
At'tic Ref.	43¾	42⅞	Pan. A.Pet.	56¾	56
Baldwins	28⅜	28⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	115½	113⅞
BarnsdallA	28	26¼	Pullman	78¼	78¼
Beth. Steel	96¼	96¼	RadioCorp.	50¾	46
Can. Pacific	58	57½	Remington	36	36½
Chile Copp.	32	32	Rep. I. & S.	92¾	92¾
Chrysler	85¾	84	Sears R'b'k	84	81½
Col. Fuel	57	58	Shell Trans	44	42
Colum. Gas	85	80¾	Shell Un.	22¼	22⅜
Consol. Oil	28¾	28¼	Stone & Sti.	51	51
Corn Prod.	105¼	104⅞	Std. Brands	23¼	23⅛
Crucible	77	77	Std. Gas	115⅜	115¾
DavisonCh.	36½	35⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	72	69⅞
Drug Inc.	82⅞	82	Do., N.J.	80¾	76⅝
Du Pont	131½	129	Do., N.Y.	37⅜	36½
EastmanK.	247¾	243½	Studebaker	37	37⅜
Elec.P.&L.	90⅜	88	Tidewater	15⅜	15⅛
Electric Storage	70	69¾	Tri-ContCp	15¼	15⅛
Fox Films	53	52½	Un.Carbide	88½	87¾
Gen. Elec.	92¾	91	Un. Fruit	90¾	92⅛
Gen. Foods	59¼	58¼	United Cig.	46½	46⅝
Gen.Motors	49¼	48¼	U.S. Ind'ier	71	71¼
Gillette	86	84	U.S. Rbr.	29⅜	29½
Goodrich	41¾	41⅜	U.S. Steel	175½	171⅜
Goodyear	66	65¾	Do., Pref.	145¼	145¼
Hud. Mtr.	44¾	44¾	W. Un. Tel.	181	180
Ind. Rayon	101	101	Westh. Air	176½	174¾
Int. Harv'r	107⅞	104⅝	Woolworth	63½	63
Int. Match	82½	83	Worth'n Pump	132	129
			Youngst'n Sheet	120	120

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am.Oil	18¼	18⅜	Mid. West		
Assoc. Gas	39¼	39½	Utilities	35⅛	35
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27	27⅜	Prudential	18¾	18¾
Celanese	22⅜	22	Silica Gel.	23	23
Elec. Bond	103	101½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	55½	54⅓
Gulf Oil	153	150	Swift Int.	37¾	35½
Hydro Elec	46	46	VacuumOil	89¾	88½
Int. Pet.	21¼	21			

BONDS

Libty. La., 3½%	100⅝	100⅜	Fla., 6% 1945	97	96
Do., 4½%	101⅛	101⅛	Fren., 7½% 1941	122¼	122¾
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102	102	Do., 7.49	117¾	118
U.K., 5½% 1937	104⅜	104½	Ger. 7% 1949	108⅜	108⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	88⅛	88⅛	Greek 7% 1964	101	100
Arg., 6% 1959	98¼	98¼	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	95½	95¾
Aust., 7% 1957	90⅝	90⅝	Hungary 7½% 1951	99	99
Austr'n 7% 1945	104⅞	104⅞	Ital. 7% 1951	102	102
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅛	102½	Jap., 6½% 1954	102½	102¼
Do., 7% 1955	113	112¾	Nord Rly., 6½%, '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103½	Norway 6% 1952	102	101½
Brazil, 7½% 1952	99¾	99¼	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103	103
Bulg., 7, '67	82¾	82¾	Do., 7% 1958	104½	104½
Canada 5% 1931	100⅜	100⅜	Poland, 7% 1947	84⅜	84⅜
Chile, 7, '42	101⅛	101	Do., 8% 1950	95	94½
Do., 6, '60	91	91	Rhodo Sid., 6% 1949	98	99
Czech., 8% 1951	110¼	110	Saar, 7, '65	99	99
Denm. 6% 1945	105¼	105	San P., 8% 1950	97	97¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101¼	101¼	Seine, 7% 1942	107¼	107⅛
Do., 5½% 1953	102½	102½	Swed. 5½% 1954	104⅛	104⅛
Est. Rly., 7% '54	106	105½	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90	90

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	May 13	May 12
Atchison, Pref.	106½	106
Lehigh Valley	72⅝	73½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	57⅝	56¼
New York, Ontario and Western	12¾	12
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	130	125†
National Lead	147½	148

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued easy, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout the session.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day Bank bills, and 2¾ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange remained steady at 4.85⅜ for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 41¼c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

Regular quarterly dividends have been declared of $1.25 by the Chicago and North Western Railway, and of $1 by the United Fruit Company.

Commercial paper was quoted 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,595,100 barrels against 2,893,200 barrels in the previous week, and 2,624,800 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS.—The market was slightly more active but irregular with an easier tendency for Government issues. Sales reached $8,741,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 13.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed irregular at ¼c. advance to ¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 123¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110¾c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 116¼c. MAIZE barely steady at ¼c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 88¾c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and unaltered. White clipped, 50¾c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady at ¼c. loss. No. 2 Western, 73¼c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady. Spring Clears unchanged at $5.60; Kansas straights 5c. lower at $5.30; Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $5.70 and $5.00 respectively. Rye flour quoted $4.70 to $5.10.

LARD was steady and 10c. dearer. Prime Western steam, $10.95; Middle West, spot, $10.35 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady at 5 to 4 points advance, and further improved afterwards on buying chiefly by outside operators. The close was firm and 10 to 15 points higher. May, 8.75c.; July, 8.58c.; Sept., 8.36c.; Dec., 8.15c.; Jan., 8.08c.; March, 8.01c. Sales, 7,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 2 to 21 points up. May, 13.37c.; July, 12.85c.; Sept., 12.44c.; Dec., 12.19c.; Jan., 12.10c.; March, 12.00c. Sales, 26,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Santos No. 4, 13¾c. to 14¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady, unchanged to two points lower. May, 7.49c.; July, 7.72c.; Sept., 7.98c.; Dec., 7.98c.; Jan., 8.10c.; March, 8.28c. Sales, 38,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy and 2 to 4 points lower. May, 1.30c.; July, 1.40c.; Sept., 1.47c.; Dec., 1.37c.; Jan., 1.39c.; March, 1.65c. No. 2 contract, duty free:—May, 3.11c.; July, 3.30c.; Sept., 3.40c. Dec., 3.51c. Sales, 55,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.17c. per lb. Sales of Cuba comprised 50,000 bags at 1 15-32c. per lb. c. and f., and 116,000 bags at 1 7-16c. per lb. c. and f., both for prompt shipment. Other business included 41,000 bags of Philippine, in port, at 3.19c. per lb. c.i.f., and 18,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, at 3.17c. per lb. c.i.f.

COTTON was steady, closing 5 points higher at 16.55c. The futures market opened irregular with quotations 23 points higher to 2 points lower, near months responding to covering, and distant months easing on showers in the Eastern States. A steadier tone developed afterwards on reports of heavy unfavourable rains in Texas, but poor support caused further recessions in distant months, though near positions were upheld by trade buying. The session ended steady at values ranging from 29 points advance to 22 points decline. New Orleans spot middling advanced 29 points to 15.68c., and the futures market closed with prices 29 points higher to 6 points lower.

NEW YORK	Closing Range			
Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
May	16.36	16.36	16.12	16.12
June	16.36	16.36	16.12	16.12
July	16.45	16.44	16.19	16.15
August	15.60	15.60	15.50	15.50
September	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
October	15.24	15.24	15.34	15.30
November	15.17	15.17	15.33	15.35
December	15.31	15.29	15.42	15.38
January	15.30	15.30	15.38	15.38
NEW CONTRACT				
October	14.95	14.95	15.05	15.00
November	14.88	14.88	15.10	15.10
December	15.04	15.03	15.10	15.09
January	15.02	15.02	15.06	15.06
February	15.11	15.11	15.12	15.12
March	15.20	15.20	15.19	15.19

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at Ports	21,000	43,000	8,279,000	9,138,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	5,000	1,213,000	1,776,000
Exports Cont., &c.	1,000	9,000	4,181,000	5,766,000

COFFEE was steady without change for electrolytic domestic spot and export, spot and June delivery at 13c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 12.50c.; July, 12.50c.; Sept., 12.75c. Sales, nil. TIN firm at ¼c. advance. Straits metal, spot and June delivery, quoted 33c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 32.65c.; July, 32.80c.; Sept., 33.00c. SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and June delivery, 4.60c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot quoted 10 points higher at 5.60c. per lb. PIG IRON steady and unaltered. No. 2 foundry quoted on Eastern Pennsylvania markets $19 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. dearer. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. up. Spot and May, 14¼c., and May-June 15c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 points higher. May, 14.20c.; July, 14.50c.; Sept., 14.90c.; Dec., 15.40c.; March, 16.00c. Sales, 28 contracts.

COTTON OIL.—Futures closed steady and 3 points lower to 2 points higher. Crude, spot, nominal at 7.37½c.; yellow, spot, 8.75c. bid. Futures—May, 8.85c.; July, 8.92c.; Sept., 9.11c.; Dec., 9.03c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unaltered at $2.50 to $2.55 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was barely steady and ¼c. lower at 49c. to 50c.

JACKSONVILLE, May 13.—TURPENTINE was barely steady at 43½c. to 43¾c.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—TURPENTINE was firm and ¼c. lower at 44c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $6.00; grade K., $6.20; grade W.W., $7.10.

DULUTH, May 13.—LINSEED futures closed easy and 3½c. to 2½c. lower. May, 208½c.; July, 267c.

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—WHEAT closed easy, ¼c. down. May, unquoted; July, 96½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13.—WHEAT futures closed easy at 1c. decline. May, 101c.; July, 103¾c.

TOLEDO, May 13.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—WHEAT opened firm and 1c. to ¼c. higher on an accumulation of buying orders, influenced by reports of a good export demand for Manitoba yesterday and a "bullish" construction of the official crop report issued overnight. After a further advance the market reacted, commission houses selling on further beneficial rains and reports that the crop was making favourable progress. The reaction was also helped by a disappointing cash demand and reports that the pool was selling. The close was barely steady at a rise of ¼c. to ⅜c. May, 106¾c.; July, 108¾c.; Oct., 111¾c. OATS closed steady, ¼c. higher to unchanged. May, 50½c.; July, 50¾c.; Oct., 47¾c. BARLEY futures closed barely steady at ¼c. to ⅜c. decline. July, 47¼c.; Oct., 50¾c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows a decrease of 3,957,000 bushels on the week at 89,542,000 bushels, which compares with 76,688,000 bushels last year, while the visible supply of oats is 218,000 bushels lower at 5,520,000 bushels, against 8,793,000 bushels.

LINSEED closed steady and unchanged to ¼c. higher. May, 212c.; July, 213c.

CHICAGO, May 13.—WHEAT.—After opening irregular at ¼c. advance to ¼c. decline the market eased on realising and news of further beneficial rains in the North-West, but subsequently rallied owing to the firmness of Winnipeg, talk of increased foreign requirements as a result of the light weight of Argentine grain, reports that warmer weather was needed over much of Europe, and rumours that exporters were buying. Covering was also influenced by less favourable crop advices from the South-West, hailstorm damage being reported in Oklahoma, and excessive rains in Kansas. The smallness of the outside demand caused selling later in the session, and the close was easy at a fall of ¼c. to 1¼c. May, 102¾c.; July, 103¾c.; Sept., 106¾c.; Dec., 111¾c.

MAIZE closed barely steady at ¼c. decline to ⅛c. advance. May, 78¾c.; July, 79¾c.; Sept., 80¼c.; Dec., 75¾c. OATS closed steady and unchanged. May, 42c.; July, 41¼c.; Sept., 40¼c.; Dec., 43c. RYE.—No. 2 cash, nominal. Futures easy and ¼c. to ⅜c. lower. July, 63¾c.; Sept., 67¼c.; Dec., 71¼c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 2½ to 5 points higher and pork 2½ points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Lard.—May, 10.30c.; July, 10.35c.; Sept., 10.57½c. Ribs, unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.97½c.; July, 13.85c.; Sept., 13.62½c.

BACON was steady and unaltered. HOGS steady with light descriptions 5 points lower to unchanged and heavy sorts unaltered. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1, total 5,352,000, against 5,380,000 for the same time last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 15-14lb.	Hogs: Light	Hogs: Heavy
To-day	10.00	9.85 to 10.35	9.75 to 10.25
Previous day	10.00	9.90 to 10.35	9.75 to 10.25
Last year	11.00	10.25 to 11.35	10.40 to 11.15
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		160,000	54,000
Previous day		112,000	50,000
Last year		91 000	17,000

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, May 13.—WHEAT closed steady and 5c. to 4c. dearer.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, June delivery	9.84	9.79
July delivery	9.91	9.87
Maize, June delivery	6.97	6.91
July delivery	7.05	5.99
Oats, June delivery	4.70	4.70
Linseed, May delivery	12.60	12.50
June delivery	12.60	12.62
July delivery	12.60	12.75
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, June delivery	9.83	9.75
Maize, June delivery	5.95	5.90
Linseed, June delivery	10.55	10.45

(Prices in paper currency per 180 kilos delivery Buenos Aires.) (PESO=about 1s. 6¾d.)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 13.—WHEAT.—"Bullish" Canadian official crop advices were counterbalanced by optimistic reports from Australia, and while North American descriptions were occasionally the turn dearer, La Plata was rather easier on the Argentine Exchange rate. For 2,178 lots South Australian, per Farell (Sailer), due end May, 40s. was paid. Pacific, May-June 15, was held for 39s., and choice white Karachi, June, for 39s. 6d. For Australian, afloat, 40s. 6d. was required; and 41s. for West Australian shipping-shipped. Roads, 63½lb.

COMPANY MEETINGS

NITRATE RAILWAYS COMPANY

INCREASED PROFITS

COMPLETION OF THE STATE LINE

THE NITRATE SITUATION

MR. A. W. BOLDEN'S REVIEW

The FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nitrate Railways Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. W. BOLDEN (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. L. H. Axworthy) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before going on I would like to say a word, as you have probably noticed the absence of Mr. Theunis and Capt. Sir David Wilson Barker, two of our directors. Mr. Theunis, as you know, lives in Brussels; he is a gentleman of very wide business activity, and he has sent me a message to say how very sorry indeed he is not to be here to-day, but it was quite impossible for him to come. Capt. Sir David Wilson Barker takes a very great interest in what I may term the engineering side of the affairs of this company, and he is at the present time one of the two delegates we have at the International Railway Congress at Madrid. Mr. Buttle, our ex-manager, is the other representative. You will therefore see that Sir David is looking after your interests, although he is not here to-day.

You will, I assume, take as read the minutes of last year's general meeting and the directors' report and accounts, which latter document has been in your possession for some days. (Agreed.)

AN APPRECIATION OF THE LATE CHAIRMAN

Before dealing with the accounts which we present to you to-day, I would ask you to allow me for a moment to refer to two recent sad events, the deaths of Sir Robert Harvey, our late chairman, and of our solicitor, Mr. A. S. Jecks.

Sir Robert Harvey severed his active connexion with the company some four years ago, when he retired from the board. His valuable services covered a period of more than 37 years, for the last 30 years of which he occupied the position of chairman. Sir Robert Harvey's name is, therefore, very closely linked with the past history of the company, and he was, of course, one of the pioneers of the nitrate industry. It is in the nature of things that these links one by one must be broken, but when the loss takes place it is none the less keenly felt. This was particularly so in the case of Sir Robert Harvey, our old colleague and friend; our association with him will always remain a happy memory.

Mr. A. S. Jecks, who was very well known in the City, passed away after a short illness in March. His firm have advised us in legal matters practically from the inception of the company, a period in which many intricate questions have arisen. We shall miss this gentleman's help and his personality, but we are fortunate that the legal matters in connexion with the company's business will now be in the hands of Mr. G. D. Colclough, one of our old solicitor's partners, who is also well acquainted with the company's business.

I am glad to be able to submit to you to-day a statement of accounts which shows an increase in our profits as compared with the year 1928, notwithstanding a reduction in the volume of traffic carried, and consequently in our gross receipts.

TRAFFIC DETAILS

You will have seen from the statement of weight carried that our total traffic in 1929 amounted to 11,874,166 metric quintals, against 12,728,524 metric quintals in 1928. If you wish to visualize that in tons, divide the figure by 10 and you will get the tonnage figure. Down traffic fell from 9,976,316 metric quintals in 1928 to 9,090,867 metric quintals last year. On the other hand, cargo carried to the interior increased slightly from 2,752,208 metric quintals to 2,783,299 metric quintals, the net result being a reduction in our traffic of 854,358 metric quintals (85,435 metric tons), or 6.80 per cent. There are two reasons for this lower traffic, the first being an increase in the quantity of nitrate of soda exported from the southern ports, principally Tocopilla. In illustration of this, I may say that the quantity of nitrate exported from the ports of Iquique and Pisagua last year amounted to 935,745 tons, or 32.27 per cent. of the total export from the whole of Chile, as compared with 975,072 tons in 1928, or 34.96 per cent. of the total exports. In the second place, our traffic has been affected somewhat by the opening up and working of the branch of the Longitudinal Railway into Iquique, mentioned in the directors' report, and to which I will refer in more detail later.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

I will now deal with the accounts for the year, stating comparisons in round figures. In statement No. 1, "Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account," in order to comply with the terms of the new Companies Act, 1929, the assets represented by the capital expenditure of £3,757,515 have been described as expenditure charged to capital account on railways, including permanent way, works, buildings, rolling stock, moles, &c., less cost of certain sidings removed, &c.

With regard to this figure of capital expenditure, the amount shown in the accounts now before you is £258,300 less than the figure which appeared in the accounts for 1928—namely, £4,015,815. The difference is accounted for by writing off, after consultation with our auditors, the discount on mortgage bonds issued in 1883 and 1888, the amount of £258,300 having until now been included in our capital expenditure account. This adjustment is in the nature of a book entry only, as the Mortgage Bonds in question have long since been redeemed. Accordingly, on the debit side of the account, capital expenditure has been reduced by the above amount, and on the credit side, a corresponding reduction has been made from Mortgage Bonds redemption account. The balance over-expended on capital account—namely, £119,215—remains unaltered, and is, as you know, covered by a like sum standing to the credit of depreciation reserve account.

Capital expenditure during the year 1929 on new sidings and buildings amounted to £13,918, and this has been debited, as usual, to net revenue account.

THE GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

In statement No. 2, "Revenue Account," the railways total gross receipts for all classes of traffic amounted to £828,211; in 1928, total receipts were £879,160, so that, as a consequence of the lower traffic carried, gross earnings for 1929 show a reduction, as compared with the previous year, of £50,958, or 5.80 per cent. Dealing with the various heads of traffic receipts, those for Nitrate traffic decreased from £511,807 to £464,459, general cargo and luggage from £50,595 to £42,584, passengers from £31,911 to £49,311, sundry receipts from £14,964 to £14,572; but on the other hand, receipts from coal and oil traffic to the interior increased somewhat from £249,891 to £257,384.

You see, gentlemen, that as an effect of a less export of nitrate from the port of Iquique, compared with other ports, there was undoubtedly a general all-round slight decrease.

INCREASED NUMBER OF PASSENGERS

As regards passengers, although we have to record a small decrease in receipts of £2,700, the traffic in question was steadily maintained during the year, the number of passengers having increased by 51,112—that is to say, from 467,972 in 1928 to 519,084 in 1929. The apparent anomaly of a decrease in receipts, against an increase in the number of passengers carried, is explained by the fact that the number of passengers utilizing the Sentinel-Cammell service for short journeys increased; this service is carried on in the interior, in the neighbourhood of the oficinas. That, you will see, is a form of meeting competition by motor traffic.

On the debit side of the revenue account, total expenditure amounted to £356,829 in 1929, against £343,889 in 1928, a decrease of £87,060. With reference to this decrease, I should, however, say that in the 1928 accounts the sum of £56,800 was debited in working expenses to maintenance of way and works, to cover the cost of renovations to permanent way between Central and Gallinazos. If, therefore, we allow for this special charge in the 1928 revenue account, the net decrease in working expenses in 1929, as compared with 1928, was £30,260.

SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIES EFFECTED

Comparing the abstracts of expenditure for the two years, decreases are shown in abstracts A, maintenance of way and works, C, maintenance of carriages, &c., D, maintenance of wagons, &c., E., locomotive running expenses, F, vehicle running expenses, and G, traffic expenses, which total together £102,661. This decrease is accounted for by lower expenditure in the permanent way department, amounting to £68,971, due largely to the non-recurrence of the heavy charge last year for permanent way renewals, to which I have referred, and to a saving in the cost of petroleum and water consumed by the locomotives, amounting to £26,448. This gratifying result is chiefly due to the effect of the water softening plants we have introduced, and we look forward with confidence to a continuance of good results from these installations. On abstracts B, maintenance of locomotives, H, moles and lighters, I, general expenses, and J, expenditure in London, the increase under these headings amounts in the aggregate to £15,601.

In explanation of this, I may say that there was an increase of £9,969 in 1929, as compared with 1928, in the cost of locomotive repairs, due to an extensive programme which was carried out, resulting in a considerable improvement in our locomotive position at the end of last year. As you will see, gentlemen, when traffic got a little slack towards the end of the year it was very much more easy to have an intensive programme of locomotive repairs to keep your engines up to really first-class pitch—much more easy than it would have been if traffic had been going on all the time very heavily.

TAXATION IN CHILE

General expenses show an increase of £4,729, attributable entirely to increased taxation in Chile. The tendency in Chile unfortunately seems towards higher taxes; in our case, a recent valuation of the company's properties by the local authorities has practically doubled our assessable value. Again, with regard to Chilean income-tax, we have in hand claims against what we consider excessive assessments. It is disappointing to record that the possibility of a reduction in taxation, to which I referred last year, has not materialized. The result of our economies is that we are able to set against the decrease of £50,958 in gross receipts a lower expenditure on operation of £102,661, and this has enabled us to show a percentage of total working expenses to gross receipts in 1929 of 67.23 per cent., against 73.23 per cent. in 1928, a reduction of 6 per cent.

THE NET PROFIT

The net result of the year's working is a profit of £271,381, which has been carried to the credit of net revenue account, statement No. 3. Adding to this amount the balance brought forward from 1928, £82,385, balance of interest, &c., exchange and transfer fees, amounting together to £43,770, we have a total to the credit of net revenue account of £397,536.

Against this sum has been charged, as customary, the balance of income-tax, and expenditure on new sidings and buildings, totalling together £35,462, while in continuation of the policy of strengthening the company's reserves, approved by the members in recent years, your directors have set aside sums of £50,000 to reserve account and £50,000 to amortization account, thus increasing the credit balances of these accounts to £350,000 and £245,000 respectively.

After charging these items, there remains a balance of £262,074, out of which an interim dividend of 2 per cent., amounting to £57,960, was paid in November last, leaving a disposable balance of £204,114, and your directors now recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. for the year 1929, payable on the Ordinary shares and the Preferred Converted Ordinary shares, making a total for the year of 6 per cent. This dividend will require £115,920, leaving a balance of £88,194 to be carried forward to the accounts of the year 1930.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

As regards the balance-sheet, it has been found necessary to alter only slightly the form in which this statement has been presented to you in past years, in order to bring it into line with the terms of the new Companies Act. For example, the descriptions "sundry creditors and credit account" and "sundry debtors and debit accounts" have been amended to "sundry creditors" and "sundry debtors." On the debit side of the account, this has necessitated the transfer from the old sundry creditors and credit accounts of the sum of £10,000, which had been held in reserve for income-tax. Insurance reserve account has been credited with this amount. Of the other items on the debit side of the balance-sheet, the increases in the reserve and amortization accounts have just been mentioned, and I need, therefore, only refer to the renewals and new works account, the balance of which has been increased by £26,343, compared with the figure standing to the credit of that account at the end of 1928. This is the net result, after crediting the account with the £50,000, which you will see has been debited to revenue account during the year, in the abstracts, and writing off the balance of the cost of the three Garratt locomotives sent to Chile towards the end of 1928, and other expenditure on rolling stock.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet, two new items are shown, namely, payments in advance, &c., amounting to £9,475, representing mainly fire insurance premium on our property in Chile; and accrued interest, amounting to £10,684.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OPENED

As you will have seen from the directors' report and accounts, the Pintados-Iquique branch of the Longitudinal Railway was completed early in 1929 and opened for public traffic; the first passengers were carried on January 23, and nitrate brought down to Iquique on March 23. You will remember that, since the Government's decision to construct this branch to the sea, we have frequently referred to the matter at our annual general meetings, and kept you informed of the progress of construction. As you probably remember, such construction took considerably longer than was anticipated, and on more than one occasion work was suspended. The line is now, however, an accomplished fact, and the potential competition with our undertaking has become actual; the Government branch traverses part of the region served by the Nitrate Railways Company, and there now exists for some oficinas a choice of route to the sea. You will understand that the grounds of many of the older oficinas, whose nitrate we have carried for many years, may be exhausted before very long, and we consider that this company, which works under definite concessions, would in the ordinary way receive the traffic from new grounds acquired by those oficinas, just as it would receive traffic from any other developments. A railway looks with confidence for expansion of traffic by reason of natural development of the territory it serves.

As I mentioned last year, however, the contract for sales of new grounds, prepared by the Government, includes a clause giving preferential treatment to the State Line, that is to say, a buyer of any new grounds undertakes to confine his traffic to the Longitudinal Branch at equal rates. We quite understand that the Government, having spent very large sums on the construction of the new branch, are anxious to attract all the traffic they can, but we think the insertion of this clause is not equitable, and in fact we have been advised that it is not strictly constitutional. We do not wish, however, to examine the question on that basis, but rather from a strictly friendly point of view.

TRAFFIC CEDED TO STATE LINE

On the completion of the State Line you will understand that sufficient traffic from new grounds was not forthcoming, and we, therefore, at the Government's request, have ceded a certain amount of traffic to them, from established oficinas which had bought new grounds and consequently subscribed to the preferential clause. This has been done in the hope of an understanding with the Government Line, so that we shall have our share in the traffic of the new grounds.

We have, through our representatives in Santiago, had discussions on this subject, and I am pleased to tell you the Chilean Government have agreed to meet our general manager in Santiago towards the end of this month with a view to reaching some mutually satisfactory and equitable arrangement. With the object of discussing this and other important matters with the board, Colonel Le Fevre, our general manager, came to London in February of this year, and at various meetings with your directors the whole position was exhaustively examined.

I do not think you would like me to say more—or to try to say more—to-day, gentlemen. The matter is *sub judice* at the moment because Colonel Le Fevre is almost due at Santiago now.

BRITISH CAPITAL AND CHILEAN DEVELOPMENT

It is a long time ago now since our railway first commenced to operate in the important nitrate pampa of Tarapaca, and I think we may fairly claim that we have done a great deal over that time for the benefit of the nitrate industry. The Government and the people of Chile have recognized by their traditional friendship with the British that British capital has materially assisted in the development of their country, and we feel sure that the same friendly spirit will continue to be shown to us, not only in this question but in others upon which we might at any time have to make representations to the Chilean Government, and it is the necessity of giving you information as to all sides of your business which prompts me to bring the matter to your notice to-day.

In the directors' report and accounts you will have seen a reference to the concessions the company holds from the Chilean Government, by which it operates the various sections of the railway. As you are aware, with the exception of the Lagunas extension, the concession for which is in perpetuity, the others terminate at varying dates, as given in the report now before you, the section which we work under the first concession reverting to the Government in 1936. Our auditors desired us to make specific reference thereto in our report to the members, although the directors have at various times mentioned this important question at general meetings, and you will probably remember that on two occasions long negotiations were carried on with the Chilean Government with the object of extending the date of the first concession—namely, the line from Iquique to La Noria—or synchronizing the expiry dates of all the concessions. I will explain that. The first one is 1936, the next 1957, and the next 1974, and we have one in perpetuity. What we had in mind at one time was that from a certain date—it might be to-day or it might be to-morrow—we would hand over all these lines, in 50, 60, or 70 years, to the Government. Unfortunately no understanding was reached on those occasions, but the matter continues to receive the earnest attention of your directors.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE NITRATE INDUSTRY

The year 1929 has not been a particularly good one for the nitrate industry, our published gross receipts showing a decrease of, say, £50,000 at the end of last year compared with the gross receipts of the preceding year, and in view of the large accumulated stocks the outlook for 1930 is not too encouraging. You will remember that in July, 1927, at the request of the Government, and in order to assist the nitrate industry, your directors agreed to temporary rebates on our rates for the carriage of nitrate, petroleum, and coal to the end of that year; also that our agreement, after much consideration, was also forthcoming in respect of the years 1928 and 1929. The situation and outlook for nitrate not having improved, your directors, after prolonged discussion with the Government, consented once more to continue the rebates to the end of 1930. We regret this was necessary, but, in common with other nitrate-carrying railways, we realized that the support of the industry was vital to us, and that all interested therein—namely, the Government, the producers, and the nitrate-carrying railways—should help. Nevertheless, we have represented to the Government that we should receive some set-off against the large sacrifices we have made since the rebates were first put into force in July, 1927, and we hope that in some form or other the Chilean Government will assist us thereon.

I should mention that we are not legally bound to reduce our freights, as the maximum was definitely fixed by the Government many years ago, but the question as to how much or how little we earn is entirely beside the point. We have the right to charge up to a certain figure. The consent to the rebates by us is a question of expediency and policy, and the board are convinced that by agreeing to the Government's request we are safeguarding the interests of the members, working in harmony with the Chilean Government, and very materially assisting the nitrate industry.

THE CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

With regard to the current year's prospects, our traffics show a decrease of £135,545 at April 30 compared with the corresponding period of last year, when nitrate traffic was particularly good. This position calls for the most watchful care with regard to operating costs, and you may be sure that we are taking all steps accordingly; nevertheless, I have every hope of an improvement in the situation before very long.

You will have seen from the newspapers references to the energetic action of the Chilean Government to restore prosperity to the nitrate industry. Recently the Chilean Nitrate Producers' Association has taken steps to form its own sales organization, and it is to be hoped that with more intensive propaganda, which will no doubt be introduced, Chilean nitrate of soda will be brought more into prominence and favour, so that we shall see sales again increasing. It has been freely stated by many authorities that the world's requirements of nitrogen for fertilizing must increase considerably, sooner than later, and as I have said on previous occasions I see no reason why Chilean nitrate of soda should not participate in that increased demand. It has fertilizing characteristics peculiar to itself, that are not present in the synthetic fertilizer. Again, as I have said on other occasions, there seems to me every opportunity for an understanding between the natural and the synthetic producers with regard to the world's requirements, which should enable greater stability, not only in consumption but in prices—not higher prices but reasonable prices which can be looked upon as more or less stable by the consumer.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A CHILEAN NATIONAL COMPANY

Regarding the position of the Chilean industry and its reorganization, the latest idea, of which I expect you have read in last week's newspapers, is the formation of a national company, which shall embrace all the existing companies and have allocated to it the reserve nitrate grounds belonging to the Government.

The Government are to participate in the profits of the company by becoming shareholders, and that participation would replace the existing duties on the export of nitrate now collected by the Government, although for the first three years certain payments are to be made to the Chilean Government as minimum participation in profits. I have no doubt that a fair and equitable scheme will be worked out eventually, and, I hope, to the advantage of the industry generally, because, with a prosperous industry, capital can always be found on reasonable terms to develop it, and in this instance we should have a Government closely concerned in a practical way with the carrying on of the industry. For our own part we have a railway fully equipped for dealing expeditiously and capably with all probable traffic, the result of taking steps to keep our property in first-class condition. We have not hesitated to spend large sums of money in doing so, because we realize our obligations to our clients, and although we have a really difficult line to operate I am pleased to be able to tell you that we are giving every satisfaction by our service.

STAFF RETIREMENT FUND ESTABLISHED

There is a matter which I wish to deal with—that is, the initiation of a retirement fund for members of the British staff in London and Chile. The company has now been in existence since 1882—a period of about 48 years—and while in the cases of retirement of officials of long service suitable financial recognition has been made no particular reserve has been set aside nor any fund formed. We have considered this question and submitted data for actuarial examination, and your directors propose to transfer £15,000 from the contingencies reserve to staff retirement reserve as an opening balance, and to make regular annual transfers which for the next nine years, we are advised, would not require more than £7,000 per annum, and thereafter £2,500 per annum. These contributions would be invested in suitable securities, and I hope you will readily agree with the directors on not only the desirability but the necessity of forming such a fund for the benefit hereafter of members of our staff both at home and abroad who have given us long service. (Hear, hear.) No one would qualify for benefit under 10 years' service, which seems to me to imply good service. There is a pension fund established under the Chilean Law which benefits the Chilean staff, and some of the British staff also participate, but in their case it will be taken into account in connexion with the new fund. I hope, gentlemen, you will support warmly the idea of the board on that. (Hear, hear.)

I desire most warmly to record the board's appreciation of the excellent services of our general manager, Colonel Le Fevre, who, I assure you, does not spare himself in his efforts to make the conduct of our business and the results satisfactory. Equally we can speak most favourably of the chiefs of department and their assistants, and I am glad to mention this, because last year was not an easy year by any means, by reason of the reduced traffics; it is always more pleasant and comfortable to run a business in good times, but naturally so very much more anxious when those times are not present. In the London office also Mr. Axworthy and his staff have most conscientiously and ably fulfilled their duties. (Hear, hear.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now propose the formal resolution: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and are hereby received and adopted, and that the following dividends be paid:—A final dividend of 4 per cent., or 8s. per share, less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, making a total dividend for the year of 6 per cent., and a final dividend of 4 per cent., or 8s. per share, less income-tax, on the Preferred Converted Ordinary shares, making a total dividend for the year of 6 per cent."

Mr. ALFRED DE WANDRE.—I beg to second this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to questions, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. WELCH next proposed that Mr. A. W. Bolden should be re-elected as a director of the company.

Mr. W. S. EYRE seconded, and the motion was carried.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. C. MACDONALD, D.S.O., proposed the re-election of Mr. W. S. Eyre as a director.

Mr. W. J. WELCH seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. FLOWER, seconded by Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the staff.

BRITISH FILMCRAFT PRODUCTIONS

FUSION SCHEME NOT PASSED

The adjourned meeting of British Filmcraft Productions, Limited, for the purpose of considering a scheme of amalgamation with British Screen Productions, Limited, International Talking Screen Productions, Limited, and the Argosy Film Company, was held yesterday.

Mr. George W. Pearson, who presided, explained that the committee of shareholders appointed on April 30 were not unanimous in their findings.

Mr. Botibol said that he and Major Garrett were not in a position to recommend the adoption of the scheme in view of the fact that the figures of the various companies promised to them had not been furnished.

Alderman Cummings said that Mr. Tickner and himself, having gone into the position very carefully and having considered Mr. Botibol's scheme for the issue of Debentures instead of the present assessment of 1s. 6d. on the shares, were of opinion that the amalgamation scheme was one which should be supported.

Mr. Botibol, explaining his scheme, said that he suggested that the present Debenture should be taken over and a further issue of Debentures made to the shareholders at a discount of 4 per cent. By that means they would raise £25,000, which, after meeting the obligations of the company, would leave £4,000 working capital.

The Chairman said that at the previous meeting the resolutions were not passed by the requisite majority. Mr. Sutton, who opposed the scheme on that occasion, still opposed it, and, as he controlled 72,000 shares, the board would not be in a position to carry the necessary resolutions by the requisite majority on a poll. It was, therefore, really a question of stalemate. However, the other companies concerned had approved the scheme practically unanimously, and further meetings of those companies had been called to consider a new scheme leaving out the Filmcraft Company.

On a poll being taken the resolutions were not carried by the requisite majority.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the week to Saturday last, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

REVENUE	Week to May 10	April 1 to May 10	April 1 to May 10, Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
INLAND REVENUE:			
Income-tax	1,582,000	17,818,000	+ 995,000
Surtax, including arrears of super-tax	950,000	6,300,000	+ 770,000
Estate, &c., Duties	1,020,000	9,450,000	— 390,000
Stamps	160,000	1,510,000	— 770,000
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	4,312,000	35,148,000	+ 585,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:			
Customs	2,354,000	13,183,000	— 256,000
Excise	936,000	11,000,000	— 800,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	3,290,000	24,183,000	— 1,056,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	857,000	1,519,000	— 394,000
Post Office (net receipts)	1,300,000	4,450,000	+ 550,000
Receipts from Sundry Lns.	83,849	4,401,825	— 878,207
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	204,314	2,392,866	— 1,107,094
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	10,047,163	72,234,691	— 2,300,301
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE.			
Post Office	1,000,000	4,200,000	— 400,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	—	2,149,000	+ 150,000
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	1,000,000	6,349,000	— 250,000
OTHER RECEIPTS.			
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1929	470,000	2,210,000	+ 1,580,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	43,878,000	265,551,000	— 101,013,000
By 4½% Conv. Loan, 1940-44	4,750,000	29,791,883	+ 29,791,883
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	500,000	4,950,000	+ 150,000
Ways and Means Advances	8,540,000	63,660,000	— 50,030,000
EXPENDITURE			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
NAT. DEBT SERVICES:—			
Interest, &c.	1,214,202	37,245,412	+ 1,501,880
Pyts. to N. Ireland Exch.	202,916	391,540	+ 45,077
Supply Services (exclude. P.O.)	4,750,000	45,928,150	+ 9,859,290
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	6,167,118	83,857,325	+ 11,271,741
Sinking Fund	630,000	4,105,881	— 469,186
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE			
Post Office	1,000,000	4,200,000	— 400,000
Road Fund	—	2,149,000	+ 150,000
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	1,000,000	6,349,000	— 250,000
OTHER ISSUES			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930	470,000	2,210,000	+ 1,580,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills	42,165,000	279,020,000	— 85,605,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	750,000	4,350,000	— 600,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	17,840,000	87,030,000	— 43,070,000

The total INCOME for the week was £69,485,163, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £69,022,118. Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by £463,045 to £2,918,162.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, May 13.—The market opened barely steady at ¼ to ½ decline, further receded during the day, and finished easy with all positions ½ lower. Quotations: Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—July, 41¼ (41¾); Sept., 40¾ (40¾); Dec., 39¼ (39¾); March, 38½ (39). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE

TOTAL ASSETS OVER £61,447,000

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

FIRE, MARINE, AND ACCIDENT RESULTS

MORE THAN 7,400 NEW LIFE POLICIES ISSUED

NET SUM ASSURED £3,975,000

THE INSURANCE OUTLOOK

SIR PERCY NEWSON'S SPEECH

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, 24, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Sir PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John Dewhirst) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—You have had the report and accounts before you for some time and I will, with your permission, take them as read. (Agreed.)

THE NEW CORNHILL BUILDING

Before going into the accounts I desire to refer to the subject of this new and handsome building which has arisen out of the ruins of the old, and in which you, as shareholders, assemble at your annual general meeting for the first time to-day.

Out of evil has come good, and, unfortunate as were the circumstances in which the old building collapsed, I cannot help thinking that in its replacement by the present offices we have found some compensation for the loss of our old building in 1927.

What we set out to attain in rebuilding was a structure which, while externally forming a worthy contribution to the architecture of the City of London, should, at the same time, internally meet all our requirements, and that in the most up-to-date way.

This, we think, we have achieved in the present building, and I hope that those of you who can find the time to do so will make a point of going over the various floors before you leave and judging for yourselves as to the success of our endeavours.

The problem of necessity involved a blending of a classic style with modern methods of building, and, in particular, an abundance of daylight, as well as plenty of room for extension when needed. We, ourselves, are well satisfied with the result.

Thanks to the willing cooperation of our neighbours, and of the City authorities, initial difficulties that arose in connexion with light and air were overcome without delay, and, as a result, the site, slightly increased in size and improved in shape, was cleared and made ready by Messrs. Holland, Hannen and Cubitts for the superstructure on November 19, 1928. One year from then, to the very day, Messrs. Trollope and Colls handed over the building of 13 floors to us complete in all respects, a truly remarkable performance, having regard to all the circumstances, and one for which they are entitled to the greatest credit. (Hear, hear.)

EMPIRE MATERIALS

As far as possible, everything in the building has come from the British Empire, and, in order not to add still further to the smoke of London, all the heating and cooking arrangements are electric throughout.

Much of the board's share of the work in connexion with the rebuilding was done by Mr. Holland-Hibbert, the chairman of the Building Sub-Committee, and to him and the other directors on that committee we tender our warm thanks. (Hear, hear.)

To Mr. Maurice Webb, the architect, we offer our congratulations on his gifts of imagination and technical skill, while to Messrs. Trollope and Colls, the builders, our thanks are also due for the thoroughness and promptitude exhibited by them in carrying out their work. (Hear, hear.)

While on the subject of buildings, I may add that in Glasgow, where we and our allied companies now occupy several separate offices, we are erecting on one of our sites in St. Vincent-street a building which will provide us and them with ample and up-to-date accommodation. We have also found it necessary to take in hand the rebuilding of our present offices in Cape Town and Buenos Aires. Our buildings in those cities, where we have important branches, were built many years ago, and are now quite inadequate to meet our requirements.

I am glad to say that I have only one change to report in the *personnel* of the board since we last met. Mr. Joseph Powell, having completed over 58 years of service in the insurance world, comprising important appointments with several leading companies and ending up as general manager of this company, expressed a desire to retire from active work as from December 31 last, a request to which the directors acceded.

I desire to place on record the board's high appreciation of the very great services that Mr. Powell has rendered to the company, to mark their sense of which the directors have elected Mr. Powell to a seat on the board as from January 1, 1930, a step which you will be asked to confirm by re-electing him to-day. (Cheers.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT

I will now deal with the consolidated revenue accounts, taking first the fire department.

The premium income of this department amounted to £7,640,967, an increase of £142,430 upon that of the previous year. It will be remembered that in 1927 and 1928 there were considerable reductions in the income occasioned by the revision of our business in the United States of America. This revision is now completed and the revenue from that country showed an increase last year.

Notwithstanding the adverse economic and political conditions in various countries, our general overseas business has also increased.

Last year your chairman referred to the difficulty of maintaining the home income owing to the fall in rates of premium. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to state that in spite of this fall and the depressed condition of trade in many districts where the company has large interests, the volume of business derived from this country has been maintained. It should be borne in mind, however, that this reduction of rates is likely to continue, unless, indeed, it be checked by a recurrence of heavy losses such as those which were experienced last year.

The loss experience has been generally good, but, as I have indicated, the home losses were unusually heavy. Probably the severe winter and the dry summer were responsible to some extent for this state of affairs, but I am inclined to think that the condition of trade was not without its influence.

I could have wished that the account showed a greater reduction in the expense ratio. This is a matter which receives the constant attention of your directors and the management, but it is not perhaps generally recognized that insurance stands almost, if not quite, alone in providing a service which costs no more now than in the old days.

After providing the additional reserve for unexpired liability due to the increased income, there is an underwriting profit of £306,822, of which £275,000 has been transferred to profit and loss account, leaving the fire insurance fund at £7,831,577.

MARINE BUSINESS

The net premiums amounted to £684,887, an increase of £47,961 compared with 1928; £200,000 was transferred to profit and loss account, leaving the marine insurance fund at £1,155,412 at the end of the year, being 168.7 per cent. of the premium income.

As regards the general course of business, the agreement in respect of hulls continues to work well, and the losses under this head have not been in any way such as can be taken exception to.

The same remarks cannot, however, be applied to cargo business, which has been most unsatisfactory, and in which there has been no improvement as compared with 12 months ago. This part of the marine insurance business goes from bad to worse.

The outstanding feature of the year was the heavy claims on the North German Lloyd liner Europa, which was very badly damaged by fire while in course of construction, the resultant claim on the marine insurance market amounting to nearly £1,000,000.

The immediate outlook for marine insurance business is not favourable, as in addition to the fierce competition for nearly all the various sections of the business, we are faced with the fact that owing to the depression in trade many steamers are laid up unemployed, and those that are trading are receiving freights which are in many cases hardly paying expenses.

We tender our congratulations to Mr. Page for his successful underwriting during the year. (Hear, hear.)

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

The premiums of this department amounted to £8,785,582, an increase of £26,236 on the previous year. The continuance of the policy of revising our accident business in the United States has resulted in a diminished income from that country, but elsewhere there has been satisfactory development.

The use of motor traction at home and abroad increases rapidly, and our operations being world wide in extent, it is natural that our income from motor-car insurance should have grown to very considerable dimensions. The increase in the number and amount of the claims has, however, also been considerable, and great care is necessary to ensure that the business shall be conducted at a reasonable profit.

MOTOR-VEHICLE INSURANCE

A new factor is about to be introduced into the home business. In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Transport, the Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament contains provisions requiring the owners of motor vehicles to insure against their liability for personal injuries to third parties or to provide other approved security. The usual method of meeting this requirement will be by means of a policy of insurance, and although in our experience the number of motorists who are uninsured is comparatively few, so that the accession of new business is likely to be small, it seems probable that the new provisions will result in a further increase in the number and amount of claims.

The income from workmen's compensation business tends to diminish, but that from personal accident, fidelity guarantee, burglary, boiler and engineering, public liability, and the many other forms of insurance transacted in the accident department continues to increase with, I am glad to say, satisfactory results.

After adjusting the reserve, the accident business for the year resulted in an underwriting profit of £242,922, of which £200,000 was transferred to profit and loss account, leaving the accident insurance fund at £5,951,028.

We thank Mr. Gates for the very efficient manner in which this department has been managed by him during the year. (Hear, hear.)

Summarizing the three underwriting departments with which I have just dealt in detail—fire, marine, accident—the total premiums amounted to £17,111,436, the losses £9,348,292, and commission and expenses £7,094,015. After adjusting the reserves set aside for unexpired risks, the underwriting profit amounted to £752,496, as against £951,415 in 1928, while the trading surplus was £869,129, against £701,654.

LIFE ASSURANCE FIGURES

In the life department we issued 7,440 policies assuring over £4,290,000 gross, or, after deducting reassurances, over £3,975,000 net. These figures are slightly below those of 1928, but they exceed those for 1927, which, being a bonus year, showed a substantial increase. The declaration of exceptional bonuses in May, 1928, gave a special impetus to new business in that year which could not in the nature of things recur. The premium income increased by over £35,000 and the life fund by over £1,100,000, while the expenses and commission, both absolutely and relatively to the premium income, showed a reduction—the rate falling from 12.82 per cent. to 12.23 per cent. of the premiums.

You will have noticed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has included provisions in the Finance Bill of this year designed to prevent the issue of policies accompanied by loans with the intention of avoiding the full incidence of surtax. This will not greatly affect this company, as we have never laid ourselves out to obtain this class of business. Last year, for instance, the net sums assured were under £170,000.

REDUCED PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE-LIFE NON-PROFIT POLICIES

In the year under review we concluded a further investigation into the mortality we have experienced in recent years, and as a distinct improvement was shown at the more advanced ages we have reduced the premiums for whole-life non-profit policies where the sum assured is at least £300. We hope this may do something to restore the popularity of whole-life assurances. Endowment assurances are doubtless a convenient and profitable means of saving, but they only partially meet the main object of life assurance, the protection of the family in the event of the premature death of the bread-winner. For this purpose the largest possible cover for a given premium is required, so for most people the advantage of a whole-life contract over an endowment assurance is obvious. As a matter of fact, I find that the average endowment assurance with this company assures only £380, while the average whole-life policy with premiums payable throughout the contract amounts to the more reasonable figure of £829.

We offer our congratulations to the actuaries, Mr. Allen and Mr. Brown, for their successful working of this department. (Hear, hear.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND BALANCE-SHEET

You will observe that in addition to consolidated revenue accounts, profit and loss account and balance-sheet in the customary form showing the financial position of your company and its subsidiary companies we have issued this year, in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, a balance-sheet comprising the assets and liabilities of the "Commercial Union" only, excluding those figures of the subsidiary companies.

Turning to the profit and loss account on page 9, the balance brought forward from last year amounting to £1,544,852 included the accumulations of profits of preceding years in the profit and loss accounts of

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING

CONTINUED PROGRESS AT VARIOUS CENTRES

POSITION OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG DEVELOPMENTS

SIR HENRY McMAHON'S ADDRESS

The THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

SIR A. HENRY MCMAHON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. K. Brown) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have been duly circulated for your perusal, I assume that I may take them as read. (Agreed.)

Since our last annual general meeting a new company law has come into operation, and in order to comply with its provisions some slight modifications have been necessitated in the form of our accounts, which I will touch upon as we come to them.

The net result of the year's working is that, after charging £27,142 for depreciation and renewals, as against £23,453 for 1928, adding the amount of £34,425 2s. 11d. brought forward from that year, and deducting the interim dividends paid in November last on the Ordinary and Preference shares amounting to £29,415 12s. 10d., there remains a balance for disposal of £104,530 12s. 1d., as compared with £91,028 12s. 1d. for last year, a result which I think may be considered very satisfactory, especially when the somewhat difficult conditions prevailing at all our centres during that period are taken into account.

DIVIDENDS AND ALLOCATIONS

Out of this available balance we recommend:—

1. The payment of final dividends of 3½ per cent., less tax, and 8 per cent., free of tax, on the Preference and Ordinary shares respectively—the latter requiring some £17,000 more for this last year on account of the increase in Ordinary share capital;
2. A special allocation of £12,500 to depreciation, in place of £15,680 transferred to general reserve last year; and
3. A carry forward of the balance, £39,807 0s. 1d., as against last year's £34,425 2s. 11d.,

which recommendations will, I trust, meet with your approval.

The balance-sheet shows on the debit side an increase in the Ordinary share capital of 141,258 shares, representing the amount of the new issue made on January 1, 1929, and which was taken up. The Debenture stock account calls for no comment, showing as it does the usual reduction in the company's indebtedness. But there is a new item, "Subsidiary Company, amount due on Current Account," which formerly would have been included under the heading "Sundry Creditors," but has now to be shown separately as required by the new Act. The item "Sundry Creditors" itself presents nothing abnormal, some £25,500 representing trade accounts for materials, &c., £15,900 for income-tax, and a few small items bringing the total up to the figure shown. The reserve for depreciation has been depleted to the extent of £8,120, due chiefly to the change from manual to automatic working at Singapore, and it is with the object of replenishing and further strengthening this fund that we recommend in the appropriation account a transfer to it of £12,500.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SINGAPORE

On the credit side the addition to plant account is again accounted for mainly by the change of system at Singapore; while the increase under the heading of land and buildings is due to the acquisition of sites, both for new sub-exchanges and for a staff housing scheme, which the board have found it essential to take in hand in order to cope with the very serious and growing difficulty of finding suitable living accommodation for the European staff at Singapore.

Shares in subsidiary and associated companies have been set out in a different form so as to comply with the new Act, which now requires a distinction to be made between the two; and it has not been thought necessary to continue to specify the details as hitherto, as your holdings in these companies are well known to you all, and beyond a slight increase in the number of shares in the Madras Company during the year, which I will refer to later, there has been no alteration in the list as shown for the last two years. I have only to add that, as in former years, the valuation placed upon these holdings in the balance-sheet has been made on a very conservative basis.

The items "Sundry Debtors" and "Subsidiary Companies—for material supplied, &c." show a considerable variation from last year, but this variation is one of form more than of substance, and again has been made necessary so as to conform to the new Act.

Last year amounts owing by associated and subsidiary companies were included under the one heading, "Associated Companies," whereas this year subsidiary companies have to be shown separately, while associated companies are included under "Sundry Debtors."

DIVIDENDS FROM ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

With regard to the profit and loss account, I think there is but little that calls for comment. Depreciation charges are somewhat higher this year than last, but this is due mainly to the change-over at Singapore, to which I have already referred. Dividends from subsidiary and associated companies are up by £11,225, which arises from an increase of 1 per cent. in the Bengal Telephone Corporation's Ordinary dividend for 1928-29, the dividend on the new shares of the Madras Company which we took up during the year, and an increase of 2 per cent. in the Bombay Company's dividend. We also benefit by the extra 2 per cent. from the Bombay Company for 1928, which, as I mentioned at the time, was declared too late to be included in our accounts for that year.

That, I think, is all I need say about the accounts, unless there are any questions which shareholders may like to ask later on.

You doubtless wish to know something of the working of our branches and of the subsidiary and associated companies during the year. I will first deal with our own two branches at Singapore and Mauritius.

NEW AUTOMATIC SYSTEM AT SINGAPORE

The rate of development at Singapore has not quite been maintained at last year's level, but this is accounted for by the general depression in trade, especially in the staple industries of the Colony—namely, tin and rubber. Nevertheless the profits show an increase of upwards of £2,000 for the year, and we may look to our share in the prosperity which any revival in these industries will bring.

As you will have seen from our report, the new automatic system was brought into operation on April 18, the first day of the Easter holiday, so as to cause the least possible inconvenience to our subscribers. The change-over was effected without hitch or dislocation of the service, and the successful completion of this work reflects great credit both on our own staff and on that of the contractors, the General Electric Company, of London. You will be pleased to hear that the new system is working satisfactorily and has already earned the approval both of the Press and the public. We anticipate that the change will result in appreciable economies in working, from which our subscribers will also stand to benefit.

POSITION IN MAURITIUS

The position in Mauritius, I am afraid, is still far from satisfactory. There has been a small increase in the number of exchange lines connected up during the year, but, although the equity of the new rates is now recognized and the opposition to their introduction has died down, the financial position of the Colony is such that we cannot look forward with confidence to any substantial improvement in the immediate future.

The affairs and prospects of Mauritius, as well as the West Indies, have been given considerable prominence in the Press of late, and as you have no doubt all seen what has appeared on the subject it is needless for me to enlarge upon it. It is sufficient, therefore, to say that, unless and until steps are taken to place their principal industry—that of sugar production—upon a remunerative basis, the outlook for the future cannot be regarded as encouraging in that island.

PROGRESS OF BOMBAY AND BENGAL COMPANIES

I come now to our associated companies. The Bombay Telephone Company shows steady and continuous progress in spite of adverse conditions, both political and industrial, and pays a dividend of 6 per cent. for last year as against 4 per cent. for 1928. The Debenture stock which you hold in that company is convertible into Ordinary shares as from July 1 next, and your board has decided to exercise that option, since those shares will then rank *pari passu* with the rest of the Ordinary shares already issued, and participate in any higher dividends declared upon them, instead of earning a fixed interest of only 6½ per cent. after January, 1931, as would be the case if retained in their present form of Debenture stock.

The Bengal Telephone Corporation also records progress both in the number of new connexions and in its dividend, which has been increased from 7½ per cent. to 8 per cent. There also trade conditions have been none too favourable, so that in the circumstances these results may be regarded as satisfactory.

During the year the Madras Telephone Company made an issue of shares to the existing shareholders, of which your company is the largest. Your company thus increased its holding by 25,754 shares. It being considered a matter of policy, however, to endeavour to stimulate local interest in the undertaking, your board subsequently placed upon the market a certain number of these new shares, and 4,325 were taken up at an average price of between Rs.13 and Rs.14 per share.

The Madras company has also been able to offer certain concessions to its subscribers in the form of a reduction in rates, which they confidently anticipate will encourage development by attracting numbers of small traders and residents to the system.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN RANGOON

Trade conditions in Rangoon also have been very bad during the year, worse, perhaps, than at any other centre except Mauritius, and the result is that the Rangoon Telephone Company has no improvement to record. There is, in fact, a slight set-back, though the company has been able to maintain its dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax. With regard to a possible revision of rates, to which I referred last year, further investigation goes to show that under present conditions it is extremely doubtful whether the development which normally follows from a reduction in rates would be realized in the case of Rangoon, and it has, therefore, been decided with some reluctance to defer this question until a more favourable opportunity presents itself.

The Hong-kong Telephone Company shows good progress with an addition of 464 exchange lines, and we may look for still better results when the new automatic system is in full operation, and able to meet all demands made upon it in the way of providing accommodation for new subscribers, which the old equipment was barely able to do. We have since learned that the change-over took place last Saturday week, *i.e.*, May 3, and that all is working well.

A further call of $2.50 has been announced on the partly paid shares, and is payable on June 30 next. This will make these $10 shares $5 paid; and, as showing the confidepce of local investors in this undertaking, I may say that these shares with only $2.50 paid have been quoted recently at no less than $13½.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

As I indicated in my address to you last year, our consulting engineers, Messrs. Cook and Partners, retired from business in September last. We have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Prance, formerly of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India, and since 1921 chief engineer of the Bengal Telephone Corporation, to advise the company on technical matters. Mr. Prance is retiring after 26 years' service in India, during which time he has acquired a unique and intimate experience of telephone work in the East, of the conditions prevailing there, and the requirements to be met. Before returning home Mr. Prance visited Hong-kong, Singapore, Madras, and Rangoon, and has thus had an opportunity of personal inspection and consultation with the officials at all those places.

The new staff provident fund is in a healthy condition. At December 31 last the accumulated fund stood at £23,505, while the income for the year amounted to £3,288, which figure will, of course, be augmented as increased interests are derived from new investments acquired from time to time.

VISITS FROM LOCAL DIRECTORS

During the past year we have had the pleasure of visits from Messrs. Weall and Mackie, our nominated directors on the board of the Hongkong Telephone Company, and from Mr. Taggart, the managing director of that company. Also from Mr. Turner, director of the Rangoon Telephone Company; Mr. Wright, director of the Madras Telephone Company; and Mr. Dilley, a member of our local advisory committee in Singapore. Mr. Bunbury, chairman of the Bombay Telephone Company, has recently arrived in England, and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing him also in the near future.

We are always very glad to welcome these gentlemen and other members of the local boards and advisory committees, as the local information they are able to afford us of their centres is invariably valuable and helpful.

I must not conclude my remarks without again expressing our appreciation of and thanks for the loyal services rendered by our staffs both at home and abroad, and also those of the directors and officials of the undertakings in which we are interested. For many it has been a strenuous year, and for all a somewhat anxious one, for from one and all of our branches overseas we hear the same story of slackness and depression in trade and commerce, added to which, in many cases, have been anxieties resulting from political disturbance. I trust, however, that by the time I have the pleasure of addressing you again the air will have cleared, and that we shall be able to look forward to a period of renewed prosperity and development.

RATE OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

There is just one other matter which I would like to mention. Hitherto it has been our practice to declare an interim dividend of 4 per cent. and a final dividend of 8 per cent. It has been suggested, however, that shareholders might prefer a more even distribution of, say, 5 per cent. and 7 per cent., in which case the interim dividend payable in November next could be increased to 5 per cent. I particularly wish to make it clear, however, that if this is done it must not be taken as an indication that a higher rate than 12 per cent. for the year is to be expected, as the final dividend would then be one of only 7 per cent. instead of 8 per cent. as hitherto.

I will now move and ask Mr. Hubbard to second:—"That the directors' report with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1929, presented to the meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted," but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be very pleased to reply to any questions which you may wish to ask.

The HON. EVELYN HUBBARD seconded the motion.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD INGLEFIELD, K.B.E., congratulated the directors on the results of the year's working and the continued and steady progress of the company.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed: "That the following dividends be paid:—A final dividend of 3½ per cent. (less income-tax) for the year ended December 31, 1929, on the Preference shares issued; a final dividend of 8 per cent. for the year 1929 (free of income-tax) on the Ordinary shares issued, and that the disposal of the balance as recommended in the report be confirmed."

Mr. H. J. GREWINO seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bt., C.B.E., and Mr. H. J. Grewing) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE DIVIDENDS ON THE REARRANGED CAPITAL

SATISFACTORY ACCOUNTS

THE BUSINESS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

SIR JAMES HAMILTON'S ADDRESS

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Station Hotel, York.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Harrower) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before submitting to you the 106th report and accounts I have with great regret to refer to the losses the company has sustained since we last met through the death of Mr. Gray, our late chairman, Sir Edmund Turton, and Mr. Strutt, all of whom were so well known to you, and to whom our company owes so much. Mr. Gray and Sir Edmund Turton were, you will recollect, seriously ill at the time of our previous meeting, and Mr. Strutt passed away recently, just when there seemed every hope of his recovery. You will also regret to hear that Sir Arthur Lawley has been ill for some weeks, but we all sincerely trust he will soon be restored to health.

I have also to report, with regret, the death of Sir Maurice Dockrell, the chairman of the "Celtic" Company's board, and of Mr. J. M. Cox and Mr. R. W. Booth, directors of the "Commercial of Ireland" Company, all of whom have rendered valuable service for many years.

LOSS OF NEW YORK UNDERWRITING MANAGER

Since the close of the year we have also lost by death our very popular and energetic underwriting manager in New York, Mr. Ernest B. Boyd, of the firm of Frank and DuBois. It was in 1910 that, with the late Lord Wenlock, I visited New York, and after full investigation we appointed this firm, and it greatly influenced our choice that Mr. Boyd was part of their establishment and would be the underwriter. Since then we have had close intercourse with Mr. Boyd, and never have had occasion to regret the choice then made. They have been most loyal to the "Yorkshire," and under his and their direction we have secured a fine business in the United States and a very important asset to our company. To the executive I know that Mr. Boyd became more than a business colleague, and they also regret that they have lost a good friend.

We have elected, since our last meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Murrough J. Wilson, K.B.E., to a seat on the board, and his appointment will come before you for confirmation. We are glad to have the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

The following additional appointments have also been made:—

"London and Provincial" Company and also to the "Yorkshire" West End board, Captain Sir Edward S. Ward, Bart.; Scottish board, Mr. S. C. Hogarth; Melbourne board, Mr. R. G. R. Ball, in place of Mr. Theodore Fink, resigned; Perth board, Mr. E. R. Woolcott; "Celtic" board, Messrs. H. M. Dockrell, A. Brady and Captain E. R. Shaw; "Ulster Marine" board, Mr. Thomas Somerset.

INCREASED BUSINESS IN A DIFFICULT PERIOD

There is just one further matter to which I would like to refer. The year just closed has been a somewhat hard one for most business organizations throughout the world, and insurance has not been exempt. As the "Handmaid of Commerce" it generally has a close relationship to its experience. But we have had difficult periods, and have had also some very satisfactory periods. Insurance is built on an average of good and bad results, and although 1929 has been exceedingly difficult for some concerns, yet, speaking for ourselves, we have increased our premium income in the fire, accident, and marine departments by £175,000, we have raised the funds of these departments by £83,000, and have added £10,000 to the general reserve out of trading, thus augmenting our future interest earnings. The life fund is also increased by £283,000.

It is true the margin of profit on our general account, following the common trend, is lower than for the previous year, but this is partly due to the substantial increase in the reserves following the enhanced volume of premiums; nevertheless, it contributed £61,900 to the profit and loss account, an amount not to be despised.

I think, therefore, there is no occasion for us to be other than thankful that our results are so good, and, while we intend to strive for better years, we should feel exceedingly relieved if we could know that we should never experience a worse.

BALANCE-SHEET ALTERATIONS

Let me now briefly refer to the accounts submitted, but before doing so I would mention that the new Companies Act has necessitated certain alterations in the form of our balance-sheet. The principal change, and the only one to which I need direct your attention, is that the liabilities and assets of the "Yorkshire" alone are shown in the first column and the liabilities and assets of the "Yorkshire" combined with those of certain of its subsidiary companies in the second column, which latter is practically the form of balance-sheet to which you are accustomed, and to which my present *résumé* will refer. I doubt whether the new Companies Act was originally intended to apply to insurance companies, as the terms of a new Insurance Undertakings Bill had been decided upon, although not actually passed, previous to the passing of the Companies Act. Until, therefore, that Bill has become law, we are conforming with the provisions of the Companies Act.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

The new life sums assured, after deduction of reassurances, amounted to £1,570,160, being less by £160,000 than the net sums assured in 1928, the figures for which constituted a record. The decrease is largely due to diminution in the amount of single premium assurances effected in 1929, as compared with the previous year. This is a class of business never sought by us, and consequently it has not in any year been of large amount. Whilst such policies are perfectly legitimate in themselves, and serve various useful purposes, arrangements are possible in connexion with them which have been considered to affect unduly the Inland Revenue. As you are aware, to deal with such arrangements, legislative alterations are forecast in the Budget; it is to be hoped, however, that care will be taken not to discourage any genuine form of life assurance; particularly those assurances necessitated by the finance of large family estates and businesses of this country, or those effected as collateral in connexion with loans on property—a desirable form of repayment and thrift. Whilst making these remarks, I notice in the report of the debate in the House of Commons that the Chancellor stated that when the Finance Bill is presented it will be found that legitimate life assurance would be fully protected. The number of policies issued was actually greater than in 1928, 2,737, as against 2,534. It will be noticed that following the last quinquennial valuation the one-fifth of the shareholders' proportion of the profits taken into profit and loss account now yields £9,610.

The claims by death, £182,000, are higher by £32,000, but are well within the mortality expectation according to the tables used in the calculation of the reserves. The consideration received for annuities, at £81,000 is slightly more than last year, and the life and annuity fund has risen from £6,192,000 to £6,475,000.

In the sinking fund and capital redemption insurance account, the premiums are £36,000, a slight increase, and the fund is raised to £302,000.

FIRE PREMIUM AND LOSS RATIO

The fire account shows a small increase of premium at £1,068,000. In view of the fall in the values of commodities, the present bad state of trade, the lowering of rates of premium, which has been quite considerable in this country especially, and the increase in all world-wide competition we have good reason to be satisfied that we have not only maintained our income but are able to report a slight improvement. The loss ratio is 52.9 per cent., as compared with 47.5 per cent. in the previous year, and reflects the experience of many of the companies, the year having been noticeable for an abnormal number of fires at home and in certain sections of the foreign field. This is illustrative of the fluctuations incidental to insurance business and emphasizes the necessity to which reference has so often been made at these meetings of strengthening the reserves in favourable years to meet the possible strain of those less fortunate. Taking everything into consideration, including the fact that to-day a specified volume of premium carries with it a greater volume of liability than ever before, which must inevitably have its effect upon the loss ratio, it is satisfactory that we have been enabled to transfer £107,700 to the profit and loss and also strengthen the reserve.

THE ACCIDENT AND MARINE ACCOUNTS

In the accident and general account, the premiums again show a substantial advance, £138,000, and now stand at £1,382,000. This is mainly attributable to motor insurance, which entails increasingly anxious attention in view of the ever-growing number of vehicles on the road, and, unfortunately, an increased number of accidents, entailing not only heavy claims for material damage but also the payment of large sums in respect of serious personal injuries and loss of life. It remains to be seen whether the removal of the speed limit and the introduction of more stringent regulations as to dangerous driving will improve matters. The loss ratio in this general account corresponds very closely with that of the previous year, and, after increasing the reserves for unexpired liability and balance carried forward from £754,000 to £810,000, £61,900 is carried to the profit and loss account.

In the marine account the premiums have increased from £484,000 to £517,000—due in great measure, I am glad to say, to increased rates on certain sections of the business—while the losses are less. There is still much to be done in the direction of improving other sections of the marine business, but it can at least be said that something has been achieved. However, the position does not justify any departure from our conservative policy, and the transfer to profit and loss of £20,000 represents the interest credited to the account, the profit on the trading being allowed to remain in the fund, the balance carried forward being increased to £581,000. The 1927 account, now more or less closed, is satisfactory.

The departmental sums brought into the profit and loss account, including profit on reversions, £5,000, representing interest on the moneys invested in this class of security, and £9,600 from the life department, total £204,000, while interest is £44,500, £9,000 in excess of last year. After payment of the dividend and other charges, including £41,000 Colonial and Foreign State taxes, and providing £37,500 for home income-tax, £10,000 has been added to the superannuation fund, £10,000 to general reserve, and £140,000 is carried forward.

GENERAL RESERVE ABOVE THE £1,000,000 MARK

The general reserve fund, after crediting the balance of purchase of business account and the premium on the new issue of shares (less expenses), has been increased by £214,000, and now stands at £1,068,000. To bring this fund above the million mark has long been one of our aims, and it is satisfactory that this has now been achieved. It will be a great help to the "Yorkshire" in the competitive world when we can also show our departmental reserves in seven figures.

The gross rate of interest earned on the funds is £5 4s. 8d. per cent., and the net rate £4 9s. 5d. per cent.

These rates are slightly less than those for 1928, but there has been no actual falling off in the average return from investments. The small decrease is mainly attributable to the receipt in 1928 of accumulated arrears of enemy debt interest and to a certain extent to the fact that less than six months' interest was earned on the additional funds going to capital and general reserve funds.

It will no doubt again be noticed that the free interest—excluding that in the life and sinking fund departments—covers the payment of dividend, and incidentally confirms the wise increase of reserves in the past.

THE DIVIDENDS

Bearing in mind all the circumstances I have referred to, I think you will regard the accounts as satisfactory. The directors recommend the dividend be 9s. 6d. on the fully paid shares and 4s. 9d. on the partly paid shares, which, on the rearranged capital, is the same as for the previous year. The dividend is paid free of tax, and therefore the increase in the rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound raises the corresponding gross dividend. It is to be regretted that it has been deemed necessary, so long after the conclusion of peace, to increase the income-tax and other particular taxes, the effect of which is to deplete those sources upon which industry relies for its development.

The staff share scheme has not been fully arranged, largely owing to the fact of my prolonged absence visiting certain of our Colonial branches, but is under way.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

The directors asked me to visit Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and I had the pleasure of long conferences there with our managers and local directors. Notwithstanding the financial difficulties attaching more or less to these countries—some of which I fear are not yet nearly out of the wood—I found that similar care is taken of our interests there as at home—the same loyalty and watchfulness, and the same efforts to develop the business of the company, with the development of the country concerned. It was with great pleasure that I heard from the authorities how gratefully they recognized that the really fine buildings we have erected in various of their cities added to the beauty and utility of such cities and showed to a great extent our interest in the future welfare of their country; they are stakes in these countries of no mean value. At the same time, it is of importance to state that commercially they are proving good investments, as well as giving us excellent offices for our business. Towering as they do up to 10 storeys, these "Yorkshire House" buildings offer good advertisement as well as "a habitation and a name."

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MANAGER AND OFFICIALS

I am also glad to say that those companies affiliated to us—the subsidiary companies according to the term used in the Act—have proved thoroughly helpful, and we appreciate very fully the services of their directors in the careful administration of each company in the interest of the "Yorkshire." I cannot close without again testifying to the wonderfully loyal services of all concerned with the "Yorkshire" and its associated companies—the general manager, managers, secretaries, and all other colleagues. To them all it is due that we continue to keep such a good place in the insurance community all over the world.

I will now move the adoption of the report and accounts, and shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to put to me.

Mr. R. DE NEUFVILLE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. F. B. EASTWOOD, seconded by Mr. A. PROCTER, the election of Sir Murrough J. Wilson to a seat on the board was confirmed, and the retiring directors (Mr. G. Grinnell-Milne, the Hon. G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, and Mr. D. S. Mackay) were re-elected. Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. were reappointed auditors.

VOTES OF THANKS

Unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to the directors and members of the local boards at home and abroad and allied companies, and to the general manager and officials at home and abroad, and to the agents and other connexions of the company.

Mr. D. S. MACKAY, who moved the resolution relating to the officials and agents, said that when it was known that the "Yorkshire" had put up offices in Cape Town, Durban, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Auckland, and Montreal it would be realized how extensive the work of the company was.

Mr. W. T. MAUDSLEY, the general manager, replied.

SIR HUGH BELL moved and Mr. J. OSCAR M. CLARK seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

CAWNPORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

REDUCED GENERATING COSTS

LARGER OUTPUT IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

CHEAP POWER FOR INDUSTRIALISTS

MR. JOHN STONE ON THE PROPOSED NEW PLANT

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cawnpore Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHN G. B. STONE, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. W. H. WILKS, representing the Secretaries (Messrs. Kilburn, Brown, and Co.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission we will take the report and accounts as read, and we will turn our attention first to the accounts.

On the debit side of the revenue account the first item is the cost of generating and distributing electricity, £56,143. This item in the 1928 accounts was £57,214. There is a reduction, therefore, of over £1,000. If you look at the bottom of this page you will see that in 1928 we generated just under 32,000,000 units and in 1929 we generated just over 37,000,000 units. This shows, therefore, a satisfactory reduction in our generating costs per unit.

MARKED INCREASE IN PUBLIC LIGHTING SUPPLY

The units so generated were distributed in the manner shown on the statement to which I have referred, and you will note the marked increase in the supply for public lighting, and a still greater percentage increase in the supply by special contracts—that is, largely the supply to mills—and while there is an increase in the supply to consumers for lighting and fans (the smaller power consumers did not take so much as in 1928. The total units sold exceeded the 1928 figure by nearly 20 per cent., and there is a saving in the units used at the works and those not accounted for. The maximum demand increased by 7 per cent. over the 1928 figure.

Most of the other items on the revenue account show but little change from the 1928 figures. Traction expenses are practically the same, while receipts are down by £400. Income-tax and supertax, however, have gone up by £1,400. The loss in the sales department has been reduced from nearly £400 to £50. With regard to the next item, management and general charges, I must explain that this year, in accordance with the new Companies Act, we have charged £1,000 to profit and loss account, whereas in 1928 this amount was included in the revenue account, and therefore the total for the year is practically the same. Debenture interest shows a slight reduction, due to the operation of the sinking fund.

We turn now to the credit side. Receipts for the sale of current are practically the same as the 1928 figure, which was £165,891, our greater output having been sold at a lower price, due to the reduction in our charges, which I mentioned at last year's meeting. We have received some £4,220 more for interest, discount, and exchange, and, going back to the debit side of the account, we transfer to profit and loss £79,944, against £75,063 in the year 1928. The capital expenditure in India calls for little comment. It was £10,818, out of which £6,853 was on account of mains extensions.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Let us go on to the balance-sheet. On the credit side we have our capital expenditure amounting to £629,308, and after deducting the provision for depreciation and renewals there remains £491,308, against £507,998 in the 1928 balance-sheet.

The value of stores in hand is some £2,200 more than in the previous year. Sundry debtors show a reduction of just over £1,000 and investments are practically unchanged. Cash at bankers amounted to £70,412, against £44,304 in 1928.

On the debit side of the balance-sheet there is no change in the share capital, but the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures have been reduced by £60 through a further small purchase, and the Five per Cent. Debentures have been reduced by £5,060 through the operation of the sinking fund. The reserves at £52,293 have increased by £10,369 during the year. The outstanding interest and dividends are practically the same as in 1928, and sundry creditors amount to some £1,800 more than in the previous year.

The remaining item is the balance from profit and loss, to which I will now turn. From 1928 we brought in £18,524, and, after paying the final dividend for that year and the directors' commission thereon, there remained a balance of £3,824 to be added to the balance brought down from the revenue account, making a total of £83,768, out of which we have paid the interim dividend, two half-yearly Preference dividends, the directors' commission thereon, and, as stated in the report, we have transferred to the depreciation and renewals account £27,500, to the general reserve £2,500, to the income-tax account £4,000, and to the Debenture sinking fund £7,827, leaving a balance of £20,941 5s. 11d., and, as stated in the report, we recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent., which will leave £6,241 5s. 11d. to be carried forward.

I have, on past occasions, pointed out to our shareholders that a considerable part of our business lies in the supply of power to the mills and other industries in Cawnpore. The year under review was not a good one from an industrial point of view, but in spite of that we have increased our output, and it has brought with it an increase in the maximum demand upon our plant. There are signs of an improvement in trade, and we have received and are discussing further contracts for the supply of power.

POWER STATION EXTENSION

The board have thought it desirable, therefore, to make arrangements for extending the Riverside power station. Two of the existing turbines are to be replaced with others of greater output, and a new turbine and alternator is to be added. This addition necessitates the extension of our buildings, but not any addition to our boiler plant at present. A further alteration and improvement is that owing to the increased generating capacity of the power station we find it advisable to put in larger and more modern switchgear.

The construction of this plant is well in hand, the first shipment is now being made, and we hope that by about the end of this year we shall have the use of the new machinery, with which we will be able to handle a greater demand, and we hope to obtain still further economy in the cost of production.

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts as presented for the year 1929 be and are hereby adopted, and the dividends of 7 per cent. for the year on the Preference shares and the interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares paid on November 22, 1929, be confirmed, and that a final dividend of 7 per cent. be paid on the Ordinary shares to shareholders now standing on the register, making 10 per cent. for the year, the dividend warrants to be posted on the 14th inst."

Mr. K. A. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. There is little to add to what our chairman has said as to the position of the company. I would, however, like to stress this point, that we owe a great debt of gratitude to our agents and our staff in India. There is no doubt that they are working under conditions much more difficult and arduous than those at home, and our extension of business is due very largely to the business acumen of our agents and to the staff, whose unremitting care has enabled us to keep our costs well below last year's. I look forward to still better results when the new plant has been installed.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. A. P. Simpson, was re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

Mr. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF proposed a vote of thanks to the agents and staff in Cawnpore,

(Continued at foot of next column)

which was seconded by the CHAIRMAN and unanimously accorded.

FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK

Mr. S. H. TAYLOR, representing the agents in Cawnpore, expressed his thanks on behalf both of the agents and the staff for the vote of thanks. He added that the company's business had been extending steadily for some years. Cawnpore, owing to its geographical situation and the excellent manner in which it was served by railways, was a growing industrial centre, and in the last 10 years the number of mills and factories which had been built there had grown considerably and would, he thought, tend to grow, not only because of the conditions which he had just mentioned, but also because in the Cawnpore Electric Supply Corporation they had a company which could give, and did give, power at very reasonable rates to large consumers. That, he thought, was an added attraction for industrialists to place their plants in Cawnpore. So far as he could see, there was no reason to think that Cawnpore would not continue to expand in the next 10 or 20 years on the same scale as it had done in the last 20 years.

The proceedings then terminated.

WIGGINS, TEAPE & CO.

PROGRESS DURING 1929

INCREASED OUTPUT AND SALES

MR. LESLIE FARROW'S STATEMENT

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. LESLIE W. FARROW (deputy chairman of the company), after referring to the lamented death of Mr. Keith Barlow, the late chairman of the company, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I propose, with your permission, to take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for the requisite period, as read. Your board are pleased to be able to present for your consideration, and I hope approval, a balance-sheet which shows an improvement on that for 1928.

MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME

I am glad to be able to report progress both as regards output and sales. You will be interested to know that the mills of this company had an output for 1929 of 4 per cent. more than that of 1928, the output for which year, you will remember, showed a considerable increase on the output for 1927. The Stoneywood Mills of Alex. Pirie and Sons, Limited, had an increased output of 23 per cent. compared with that for 1928. It is a source of satisfaction to your board to be in a position again to inform you that with the exception of the necessary shuts for alterations to the plant and machinery, we have been able to keep all our mills running full time.

You will remember the late chairman referring last year to increased sales both at home and abroad during 1928 compared with 1927. I am glad to be able to report that in 1929 both the home and export sales showed a further increase of 8 per cent. compared with the sales for 1928.

NEW PAPERMAKING MACHINE

You will remember that at last year's meeting the late chairman referred to the new papermaking machine at the Stoneywood Mills of Alex. Pirie and Sons, Limited, and to the fact that the machine was turning out exactly the class of paper at which we aimed. I am pleased to inform you that this new project has turned out to be an unqualified success. The productions from this machine have found a ready sale and are now firmly established among the comprehensive range of papers which your group of companies produce.

ESPARTO PAPERS

As you are no doubt aware, a certain proportion of the papers manufactured at the Stoneywood Mills include esparto grass as the principal raw material. The position of the esparto paper trade during the year 1929 has proved a most difficult one. Not only have the manufacturers of esparto papers been faced with an advance of over 50 per cent. in the cost of raw material, but also with the extremely difficult position created by a considerable over-production in that trade. Though we have suffered in common with all the manufacturers by reason of the increased cost of raw material, I am glad to inform you that we have been able to obtain sufficient orders throughout the year under review to keep our esparto plant running full time. This I consider is a great tribute to the sales organization of your company.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MILL

It has been the practice for the last few years to refer to the photographic branch of your company's business carried on at the Glory Paper Mills. It is very gratifying to record that the production and sales of photographic papers show an increase during the year under review. This has also been accompanied by an increase in the profits. The products of the Glory Mills have unquestionably attained a quality of perfection second to none.

ACQUISITIONS IN 1930

On March 3 last an extraordinary general meeting of this company was held for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions to increase the capital of the company. This increase was mainly for the purpose of providing the necessary additional shares to enable your company to acquire the whole of the Ordinary share capitals of Portals (John Allen and Sons), Limited, W. Howard and Sons, Limited, and the Roughway Paper Mills, Limited, all of these companies being engaged in the manufacture of similar papers to those made by your company. We were subsequently able to acquire, either by exchange of shares or for cash, the whole of the share capital of the Basted Paper Mills Company, Limited, whose mills are also engaged in the production of high-grade papers. Your board consider that in these acquisitions a most important step has been taken in the rationalization of the high grade paper industry in this country. A position has now been reached in which your company controls a very large proportion of the number of papermaking machines in this country engaged on the production of high-grade tub-sized papers.

If rationalization is to be successful its aim, in my opinion, should be to obtain the utmost economy in production and the provision of the best possible service to customers. Those of you who have followed the various steps which have been taken by your board in the last ten years will have discerned that these are the aims which have actuated them in the development of your company's business.

WRAPPING PAPERS

You will no doubt have read that it is the intention of the present Government not to continue the safeguarding duty which expires next year, imposed on the importations of wrapping papers. Though your company fortunately does not look to this branch of the trade for anything but a very small portion of its revenue, we carry on through certain of the subsidiary companies a considerable trade in the merchanting of these papers, and, in addition, have a small mill engaged in the manufacture of wrapping papers. Quite recently the Amalgamated Society of Paper Makers, which is one of the trade unions attached to the paper trade, addressed a letter on the subject of the withdrawal of the duty to the President of the Board of Trade and to the Minister of Labour, from which the following is an extract:—

"The safeguarding duties have certainly improved employment at home and stopped what was a serious decline in the number of establishments carrying on this particular industry. There has been far less unemployment among the workers, many of whom prior to the imposition of the duty were periodically drawing State unemployment benefit as well as benefit from their trade union. The price of paper has been cheapened and the trade has already made big improvements both in machinery and plant. It has not re-acted on trade using paper as a raw material."

THANKS TO STAFF AND EMPLOYERS

Reference has been made in past years, and rightly so, to the work of the staffs and employees of the companies comprising the Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie group of companies. Ladies and gentlemen, your companies have a most loyal and efficient band of workers, and it is to their efforts very largely that the past year has been, what I believe I am justified in describing, as a very successful one. My colleagues and I wish to take this opportunity of publicly thanking them for their excellent and loyal service.

DIVIDEND

The recommendations of the directors with regard to the disposal of the balance of profits are shown on the face of the directors' report. You will see that we suggest that a sum of £50,000 be transferred to the general reserve account, raising that account to £282,856, and that we are able to recommend a dividend of 10 per c

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES			
Ticket ..	May 20	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	May 22	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	55	55¼	–⅛
88 13/16	81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87½	87¾	..
103¼	99 15/16	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅛	101⅜	..
103¼	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101¼	101⅜	..
91⅛	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89⅜	89⅝	–⅛
95½	90	Victory 4% ..	93⅝	93⅞	+⅛
95⅜	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93⅝	93⅞	+⅛
80¼	72 11/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	77¼	77½	–¼
100	95	Do., 4½% ..	98⅛	98¾	..
—	—	Do., 5% ..	102¼	102½	–⅛
101⅝	97¾	Treas. 5% '33-35	102⅛	102⅝	..
100	96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	100⅜	100⅞	..
98 18/32	94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	101⅛	101⅜	..
97⅛	93½	Do. 4% '31-33	99⅛	100¼	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼	59¼	..
66	60¼	Do., 3%	63½	64½	..
65 15/16	60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅞	64⅜	..
84¾	80	Metropolitan, 3%	82⅞	83⅛	..
266	239	Bank of England	249	251	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81	85	..
71¾	60	India, 3½% ..	61¼	62¼	–¼
61¼	50½	Do., 3% ..	52	53	–½
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	44	46	..
101⅞	96	Do., 4% ..	101⅛	101⅝	..
109	103	Do., 5% ..	108⅝	109¼	..
93¾	80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	82¼	83¼	–¼
109	103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106½	107½	..
66⅝	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½	64½	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	76	77	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	101	102	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104	105	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B" ..	65½	66½	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	65¼	66¼	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86	87	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70	71	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	64	66	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¾	81¾	+¼
100¾	93	Do., 4½% ..	96¼	97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅛	99⅝	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	91	91½	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½	91	..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	83¾	84¼	..
95¼	91 16	Cape, 4% ..	94	94½	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82½	83	+¼
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82	82½	..
113¾	108½	G. Cst., 6% '45-70	109½	110	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	101½	102	..
85⅞	81⅜	N. Z., 5% '44-64	85	85½	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	85	85½	–¼
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	69¾	70¼	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% '1933	94	94½	–½
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89¼	89¾	..
102	92	Do., 5½ '47-57	93¼	94	–¼
104	98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101½	102	..
97⅝	91⅜	Do., 4½% '45	95¼	95¾	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	85½	86	..
88¾	84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89	89½	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '29-49	79½	80	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½	103	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	87	87½	–½
84	75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	74¾	75¾	–¼
104¼	98⅛	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101	101½	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½	86	..
99⅜	89	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	88¾	89¼	–¼
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¾	101¼	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% '1940	82	82½	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88¾	89¼	–¼
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70	70½	..
99⅜	91	W.A's., 5% '45-75	88¾	89¼	–¼
90½	86	Do., 3½% '30-35	87½	88	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	73½	74	–¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 5		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88		Arg., 4% Resciusion ..	87	88	..
83¾		Do., 4% 1900 ..	83	84	..
93¾		Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	93	94	..
103		Austrian, 6% ..	103	104	..
109		Belgian, 7% ..	109	110	..
94¾		Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94	95	..
52		Brazil, 4% .. 1889	51	52	..
61½		Do., 4% Rescission ..	60½	61½	..
65		Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½	64½	..
79		Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76½	77½	–¼
86⅛		Do., 5½% 1927 ..	85½	86½	..
60		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59	60	..
83½		Bulgaria, 7% ..	83	85	..
96¼		Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95¾	96½	..
91		Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92	..
107¾		Do., 5% 1922 ..	107	109	..
98		Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97½	98½	..
85		Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82	83	..
47¼		Do., 5% 1912 ..	45½	46½	..
64¼		Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½	64½	..
65		Do., Shanghai-N.-K.5%	62	64	..
27		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29	..
30½		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29	32	..
110¼		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½	110½	..
77½		Egyptian Unified ..	77	78	..
20¾		French, 5% ..	21	21	..
20⅜		Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
103¼		Midl. 6% ..	102½	103½	..
103¼		Nord, 6% ..	102½	103½	..
104		Orleans, 6% ..	103½	104½	..
104½		P.L.M., 6% ..	104	105	..
109½		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108¾	109¾	..
104½		German, 7% ..	106	107	..
63		Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
78		Do., 5%, 1914 ..	78	80	..
101		Do., 7% Refugee ..	101	102	..
92¼		Do., 6% Stabilization	91¾	92¾	–¼
102½		Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103	..
18		Italian, 3½% ..	18	19	..
103		Do., Cst. Consert "B"	102	103	..
76¼		Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74¾	75¾	..
90¾		Do., 5% 1907 ..	88½	89½	..
102		Do., 6% 1924 ..	100¼	101¼	+¼
95¼		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92	93	–½
19½		Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
85		Peru, 6% 1928 ..	83	85	..
89		Polish, 7% ..	87½	88½	..
47		Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	46½	47½	..
47¼		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½	..
2¾		Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	3	..
2¾		Do., 4% 1906 ..	1	3	..
102¼		Siamese 6% 1924 ..	101½	102½	..
13¼		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12½	13½	..
67		Uruguay, 5½% ..	67	68	..
104		Peruvian Corp. ..	9¾	10¼	..
52⅜		Do., Pref. ..	51¼	52¼	..
103½		German Potash, 7% ..	103¾	104¾	..
92¼		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	90	91	–½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

86		Great Western ..	85¼	86	–¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½	83½	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	96	97	..
50		L. Mid. and Scottish ..	49¾	50¼	–¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¼	80¼	–½
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77½	78½	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	70	71	–¼
9¼		L. and N. East., Def...	9¼	10	..
29¾		Do., Pref. ..	29¼	30	..
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	57½	58⅜	–¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	73½	74½	–¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	66½	67½	–¼
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	54	55	–¼
67		Metropolitan ..	66	67	..
77½		Met. Dist. ..	77	78	..
31		Southern, Defd. ..	30½	31⅛	–⅛
72½		Do., Prefd. ..	71½	72½	–½
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¼	80¼	–½
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼	99½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼	93¼	–¼
23 41/64		Underground, £1 ..	22 71/2	23 1/16	–14d
111		Do., Income ..	107½	109½	–2

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	83½	85½	+½
—		Argentine Gt. West...	79½	81½	..
—		Argentine N. Eastern	30	32	–2
94		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	91	93	–1
84½		B.A. and Pacific ..	81	83	–1
76		B.A. Western ..	72	74	–1
204		Canadian Pacific ..	210½	211½	–1½
80½		Central Argentine ..	78½	77½	–1
83½		Central Uruguay ..	81½	83½	..
16½		Cordoba Central ..	16	18	–½
27		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24	26	..
32½		Costa Rica ..	32	33	..
61		Entre Rios ..	61½	63½	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	26½	28½	..
56½		Leopoldina ..	52½	54½	..
8½		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½	..
5¾		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5	5¼	..
195		San Paulo ..	187	191*	+1
18½		United of Havana ..	16	18	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/0	..
Alexanders ..	3 1/16	..	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅞	..
Bk. of Aust.	11	..	Midland, £1	75/3	..
Bk. Ld. & S.A.	9	..	Do., £12	—	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	63½*	–½	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	–⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	36*	–¼	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Dist., B	9 1/16	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Egypt	31	..
Do., B	56/9	..	Nat. India ..	45	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/9	..	Nat. Prov. £4	15¾	..
B. Overseas	5⅛	–⅛	Ryl. of Can.	62*	–½
Can. Con. ..	53*	..	Stand., S.A.	147	–⅛
Char. India	17½	..	Un. of Aust.	9¾	–⅛
Chartered	3	–⅛	Un. Discount	9 1/16	..
Eng. S. & A.	6 15/16	..	Westminster	78/9	–3d
Hambros ..	9⅛	..	Do., £1	51/0	..
Hongkong ..	112½	..	Wms.Dens.A	40/0	–3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	155*	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅞	–⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	13⅞	..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	22¼	..
Com. Un. ..	2¾	–¼	Do. "B" ..	37/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅞	..	Royal ..	71⅜	–⅛
Empl'rs Liab.	72/0	..	Sc. Exchange	6*	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½*	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅜	–⅛
Guardian ..	10⅜	+⅛	Sea ..	73/0	..
Lds. and L. ..	27	–½	Sun Insur. ..	37	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9½	–⅛	Sun Life ..	53	..
N. Brit. & M.	33½	–¼	Y'sh'e(50/-)	61⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7½d	..	Engl. Cotton	11 5/16	..
Bleachers ..	19/6	..	Fine Spinners	21/9	..
Borax, Def.	15/0	..	Imperial Ch.	23/9	..
Brad. Dyers	23/9	–6d	Impl. Chem.	25/0*	–3d
Brit.Celanese	15/9	–6d	Do., Defd.	7/7½*	–1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/0	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	..	Lancs Thread	1 11/32	..
Brit. Enka	3⅜	..	Lister ..	13/6	..
Calico Print.	11/9	..	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can.Celanese	3¼	..	Rylands ..	20/3	..
Cm'n'w Amer.	4½	..	Salt Union ..	13 1/32	..
Crosts ..	60/2	–3d	Salts (S'th'rs)	1/9	..
Cr'sbt, Son ..	7/3	..	Sthn Viscose	13/6	–3d
Courtaulds ..	2¼	–1/32	Wardle&Dav.	12 1/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27/0*	–1/3	Hydro Elec. ..	46¾*	–1¼
Atlas ..	28/1½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/0*	..
BarcelonaTr.	15/9	–½	Metro. Elec.	40.7½	–3d
B'mouth&Pl.	58/0	–1/0	Mex.L.Co.Com.	63½	+½
Bras. Tract.	51	–1	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insuld.	75/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	128	..	N'we'n Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's	72/6	–6d	Norsk River	11/0	..
City of Lond.	54/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	–6d
CountyLond.	49/0	..	Teleg. Const.	21¼	..
English Elec.	9⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	3 5/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	51/0	–1/3	Whitehall.Pf.	24/0	..
Henley's Tel.	6 7/16	–1/8	Yorkshire ..	55/6	–3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/0	..	Imperial Tob.	43 1/32	..
Am.Dent.Df.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	41/6	..
Apollinaris	8/3	..	Int. Nickel ..	34⅞	–⅛
Assd. Cement	26/3	–3d	Krueger & T.	32¼	–¼
Bovril, Def.	40/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3 5/16	..
Brit. Alum.	44/9	..	Do.Delaware	8¼	–¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅝	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	24/0	+1½d
Brit.& S.Pac.	11/6	..	LiverpoolNit.	9/0	..
Brit. Match	26/10½	..	LondonBrick	42/3	–3d
Brit. Oil Cake	32/3	..	Manbré G. Dt.	17/6	..
Brit.Port.Cm	2 3/16	..	Marconi Mar.	2 1/16	+1/16
Brit. Ropes	4/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅜	–1/16
Cah.&W."B"	24	+½	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do.,7½%'A'	51	..	Nairn, M.&G.	2¼	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	95	..	New Tam'g'l	19/0	..
Carreras, "A"	99 1/16	–1/16	P. & O., Def.	46/0*	..
Col. Graph.	52/32*	–1/32	Phillips (G.)	1 1/32	..
Crittall	25/0	–3d	Pinchin J'son	45/9	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	13/10½	–1½d	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cunard St'm	20/6	..	Royal Mail	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13/9	–1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	1 1/32	..
E.Readyg.B.	18/6	–7½d	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	81/3	–2/3	Spillers ..	19/3	–3d
Furness, W.	52/10½	–7½d	Swed.Mtch.B	16 15/16	–1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	TarapacaNit.	8/0*	..
Gaumont Br.	16/0	..	Turner & N.	3¾	..
Globe Tel.	20½	..	Utd. Dairies	51/3	..
Gramophone	5	–1/32	Un. Molasses	3 5/8	..
Harrison&C.	6 11/16	..	Unilever ..	3 1/16	–1/8
Imp. Con.Gas	59/0	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4 3/16	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/9	+3d	Wallpaper D.	46/0	–6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/10½	–3d	Howard & B.	5/8	–1/16
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..	35/0	..
Babcock&W.	54/6*	–2/0	Pease & Ptns.	2 7½	–1½d
Baldwins ..	2/9	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal ..	9/0	..	Powell, Duff	9/6	–1½d
B.S.A.	10/1½	–1½d	Richds, West	4/3	..
Bolsover ..	14/3	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown(John)	2 4½	..	S. Speakman	13/0	..
Cammell Ld.	11/9	–1½d	Staveley ..	19/7½	..
Consett ..	7/3	–6d	Stew.&L.Def.	25/6	–1½d
Cory (Wm.)	62/6	+9d	S. Durham	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4 4½	+1½d	Swan,Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale	1 0⅜d	..	Tata, Deb.	99	..
Guest, Keen	34/6	–3d	Thomas, R.	21⅛	–1/0
Hadfields ..	7/9	..	Vickers ..	7 1/32	–1½d
Harld.&W.P.	11/6	..	Weardale,Dt.	18/0	..
Hopkinson	33/9*	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	8/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	52/0	–1/0	National Bus	25/0	..
Dennis Bros.	45/6*	+6d	Rolls-Royce	43/6	–3d
Ford ..	77/6	–1/0	Rover ..	9/0	–3d
Guy Motors	16/6	–6d	Singer ..	10/6	–6d
Humber ..	18/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/3	–6d
Imp.Airways	26/0	..	Smith. S. Dt.	4/9	..
Leyland ..	71/9	–1/3	Thornycroft	70/0	..
Lucas, J. ..	76/6	..	Till. & Brit.	38/9	..
Morris P'n.	22/0	..	Till. Stevens	12/6	–3d
Napier, D...	12 7½	–3d	Tilling, T. ..	4 19 32	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/6	–3d	Ind. Coope ..	67/3	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	67/6	..	Mann's ..	37/3	..
Benskin's ..	38/0	..	Mitch's & B.	56/0	..
C.of Lon.,Def	12/6	..	S. African ..	62/0	+3d
Courage ..	65/6	..	Taylor,Wikr.	34/0	..
Distillers ..	67/6	+3d	Threlfalls ..	54/0	..
Guinness ..	108/3	–6d	Walker's &C.	118/9	+3d
Hoare ..	68/6	..	Watney, Def.	62/3	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	19/9	..	Lewis, Pld.	47/6	..
Army & N.	41/0	..	Lipton ..	4/6	..
Barker ..	65/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4¾	–1/16
Boots PureD.	6/3	..	Maple ..	34/0	–1/0
Carlton ..	54/0	..	Map.& Webb	11/3	+3d
Debenhams ..	9/9	..	Maypole,Def.	5/11½	..
Fredk.Hotels	11/6	–1½d	Savoy Hotel	34/0	..
Gordon Hths.	13/4½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	27/0	..
Harrods ..	68/0	..	Smart Bros.	1⅜	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/9	..	Spiers&P10/0	18/6	..
House &C.4/0	17/6	..	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	24/3	..	Whiteley ..	53/9	–1/3

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety ..	10¾*	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal ..	15/6	–6d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	4 1/16	..
Brit. N.Born.	7/0	..	Kassala Cot.	7/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/9	..	N.Z.L. & M.	99	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Sudan Plants	3	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/4½	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
An.-Dutch ..	31/6	–3d	Lanut ..	1⅞	..
An.-Java ..	2/6	..	Malacca ..	1 5/16	–1/16
An.-Malay ..	1 1/16	..	Malayalam..	24/6	–3d
Bah Lias ..	23/9	..	Mendaris ..	3¾	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜	..	Merlimau ..	2/3	..
Bath Tiga ..	1 3/32*	–1/16	Pataling ..	1 3/32	..
Bertam Cons.	3/10½	–1½d	Perak ..	2/10½	..
Bukit Mert'm	2 7/32	..	Rembau Jelei	23/1*	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/0	–3d
Cons. Malay	4/6*	..	Sarawak ..	1 11/16	..
Duff Devt. ..	9 32	..	Selangor Un.	2/1½	+1½d
E. Asiatic ..	1/10½	..	Sennah ..	1⅜	..
Grand Cent.	1 1/16	..	Sialang ..	1¼	..
Guia Kaiump	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	3*	..
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	2/10½	..
Java Invest.	1⅛	..	Tandjong ..	1/2	..
Java United	1 5/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugra&Carey	13/3*	–3d	Telogoredjo	1 5/16	–1/16
Kapar Para	1 3/16*	..	U. Serdang	3/6	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	–1/16	U. Sua B't'g	2 7/32	..
Labu ..	1⅛	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/10½	..
Lanadron ..	1 13/32	..	U. Temiang	2/0	..
Lingei ..	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa	10/6	–1½d

TEA

Amal. Est...	20	–⅛	East'n Prod.	4*	..
An.-Ceylon..	1¾	..	Empire ..	1 31/32	..
Assam Co. ..	1 17/32	..	Galaha ..	27/6	..
Assam Front.	20/0	..	Imperial Tea	1 15/16	..
Dogar'tawa	67/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2 5/16	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	Jokai ..	3 9/16	..
Brit. Indian	2⅜	–⅛	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	..
Budia Beta	3 5/16	..	Lanka Plant.	42/0	..
Carolina ..	3	..	Lebong ..	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5 1/16*	..	Lungla ..	12/6	–1/0
Chargola ..	9/16	–9d	Makum ..	1 11/16	..
Chubwa ..	3 5/16	..	Nedeem ..	1 31/32	..
Cons. T. & L.	2 11/32	–2	NewDimbula	6⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	2 15/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5 5/16*	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3½	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞	–⅛
Deundi ..	1 5/16	..	Scot. Tea&L.	3*	..
Dooars ..	2 7/16	–1/16	Singlo ..	2 5/16	..
DoonaDooma	3 3/16	..	Travancore	2½	..
East'nAssam	3½	..	Upper Assam	1⅞	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	27 32	–1 32	Lobitos ..	27 32	+1 32
A.-Egypt., B	2 13 32	..	Mex. Eagle.	12/10½	–3d
A.-Persian ..	4 5 32	+1 16	Do. 7% Pf.	4 5 32	..
Apex Trin. ..	1 5 32	..	Phœnix Eish.	11/4½	–¼
Attock ..	11¼	–⅛	R. Dutch ..	3 31 32	+1 16
Brit. Borneo	10/9	–6d	Shell ..	4 3 32	..
Brit Burmah	5/6	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	..
Brit.Contl.Pf	7/4½	..	Steaua Rom.	8/6	–3d
Burmah ..	4¼	+⅛	Trinidad C.	4/0	..
Canad. Eagle	12/0	–3d	Trinidad L.	3 31 32	–1 32
Do.,7% Pf.	12/6*	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/1½	–3d
Creole ..	1¼	–1 32	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/0	–1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2¾	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/0	..	Modder. Deep	1 9 32	..
Anglo-Amer.	11 32	+1 16	Modder. East	1 3 32	..
An.-French ..	7 8	..	Mozambique	11/0	..
Brakpan ..	2 13 32	..	Natal N. Col.	3 4	..
C.Mining, Br.	18	–⅛	New Jagers.	1⅞	..
City Deep ..	6/0	..	New Modder.	4 1 8	–1 32
Cons. Diesh.	10/4½	+4d	New State A.	1/6	..
Cons. G. Flds	2 1 32	–1/0	Nourse ..	9/0	..
Cons. M.R. ..	14/9	–6d	Randfn'n E.	5/10½	..
Cons. M. Sel.	15/0	+3d	Rand Mines	3 1/16	..
Crown ..	3 11 32	..	Rand Selec.	11/6	+3d
Daggafontein	1 5 32	..	Rob. Deep,B.	8/11½	..
De Beers, D.	9	..	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 13 32	–1 32
Durban Deep	10/6	..	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	S.W. Africa	17/0	+6d
East Rand..	10/0	–3d	Springs ..	3 9 32	..
Geduld ..	3 7 16	..	South Nigel ..	2 1 32	..
Gen. Mining	2 5 32	..	T.Cons. Lds.	1 9/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 13 32	..	Union Corp.	3 3 32	..
J'b'g C'nsInv.	40/9	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 11 32	..
Knights ..	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 15 16	–1 32
Langlaagte..	23/6	..	Village Deep	2/9*	..
Meyer & C...	1 7 32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	5/10½	+1½d
Modder. B...	14/3	..	West Springs	14/3	+3d

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'k'b.	17/1½	–4½d	Rhod.Cong.B	18 7 8	–1⅛
Can & Motor	1 1 16	..	Rhod.N't'ns	1 1 4	..
Chartered ..	37/6	–4½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	2¼	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Roan Antel.	1 9 32	..
Loangwa ..	5/9	+6d	Selukwe ..	4/0	..
Lonely Reef	1 5 16	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N'Changa ..	3 5 16	+

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Barcelona Tract., 33½
Bournemouth and Poole, 58/- 8/-
Calcutta, 47/-††
Do., 5% Pref. (1921), 90/7½ -/7½
Charing Cross, 27/6††
Do., 6% Deb., 79
Cons. Cities Light, 5% Rds., 85½ ⅞ 8
Co. of Lond. Supply, 47/9 8/3 8/- -/1½ 7/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9 -/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 101½ -/+ 2
Lond. Elec. Supply, 29/3 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 25½ -/+ 10½
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 100¾ 100 ½ 100
Metrop. Supply, 41/11½ -/+ -/1½ 40/6 -/6
Mexican Light and Power, 83 2½
Do., 7% Pref., 75 ¾
Do., 4% Pref., 21
Do., 5% 1st Mort. Rds., 79½
Midl. Counties Supply, 58/-
Nth. Met. Supply, 48/3½
Northampton, 45/9†† -/9 6/3
Power Corp. of Canada, 45††
River Plate, 6% Pref., 102½
São Paulo, 5% Bds., 99½
Scottish, 28/- 9/- 9/- 8/6
Shawinigan, 78 ⅝
Shrops., Worcs. and Staffords., 6% Pref., 22/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¾ 4 4
South London Supply, 28/-
Tokyo, 6% Edn. 93 ½
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 96½
Vancouver Power, 4½% Deb., 83¼ ¼
Victoria Falls, 63/- -/9
Do., Pref., 34/3
West Gloucestershire, 51½% Deb., 97⅞†† 8¼
Westminster, 27/3 -/6
Whitehall Investmts., 71½% Pref., 25/-†† 4/7½
Yorkshire, 33/7½ -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Dutch Utilities, 6% Deb., 97¼†† 9 8
Bath Power and Light, 14/4½
Chiswick, 23/6
County of Lond., New (Is. 36/-, 16/- pd.), 25/-†† 5/
Do., 4% Deb., 44/6 -/9
Hendon, 5% Deb., 98⅞
North American, 122½††
Southall-Ealing, -/9 -/10½ -/9¾ -/10½ 1/1½ pm
Do., fully pd., 28/-

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French Expl., 16/3
Anglo-Scottish Amalg., 14/9†
Do., Def., 1/-
Assd. Lond. Prop., 18/6 -/9
Austrian, Land, Inv. & Prop., 45½ Deb., 72
Brit. N. Borneo, 9% Deb., 83½
Brit. Shareholders, 32/9
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 37/4½ -/6 -/6
Charterhall, 22/9 -/3
City of Lond. Real, 19/- 19/- 19/- -/1½ -/1½ -/1½
Cordova, 1/6
Do., Inc. 8s., 84 2¼ -/3
Covent Gdn. Prop., 6% Prefd., 10/6
Crown Estate, 4½ -/-
Forestal, 13/9 -/9 -/9
Grosvenor Hse., 6½% Deb., 91½ 2
Hudson's Bay, 81/6
Land Inv. Trn. of Canada, 5% Pref., 16/-
Law Land, 4½% Pref., 16/- 16/-
Lloyd (Ed.), 5½% Deb. 88 ¾ ½ 8 ½
London and S. Amer., 18/-
Mexican Cent. Rly Sec., 4% A Deb., 7
Nelson Financial, 12½%, 177†
Do., Def., 135/ 5
Rent, 8% 3
Do., Def., 1/9 -/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 5/3
Peruvian Corp., 10
Do., 5% Pref., 52 2
Do., 6% Deb., 96¼
Power Securities, 5% Pfd., Pref., 25/9
River Plate, 10%††
Do., 6% Deb., 79¼ 8¼
Rubber Plantns., 35/3 -/3 -/4½ -/1½
S. African Gold, 26/3
Staveley, 17/-
Sutton Plantns., 60/- 60/- 60/- 59/4½
Town, 51/-
Trust and Agency Assets, Mort. Deb., -/6
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 4% Deb., 72
Wembley Park Est., 23/9 4/3 -/3

Stock Exchange, 1953, 6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Second Stock, 5% Deb., 44½
Aberdeen, Ceylon and East., 13/9 -/8¼ 14/11¼ -/11¼
American Assd., 4/6
Do., "B" Deb., 33
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 76/3
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 5/9½
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 14/-
Brazil Land, Cattle, ⅛††† 1½
Do., Inc. Debs., 58
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 84½†† 8¼ 3 1¼ 3 3¼ 3
Brit. Dom. Land, Pref., 85
Brit. Estate, 37/6¼ -/3
Brit. Guiana Dvpt., 1/-
Brit. North Borneo, Certs. of Indebtedness, 80 80
Brit. Overseas and Gen., 147
Calgary and Edmon., 43
City of San Paulo Impts. and Freehold, 12/-‡
Do., 5% Pref., 78 7
Colonial Investment Co. of Canada, 5% Pref'd., 16½
Daily Mail, 63/6 -/4½ 2/9 -/8‡ 2 1½
Dyer Meakin Trust and Fin., 11/11½ 10/9 11/11½
Ecuador Land, Inv. and Agency, 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Fanti Consol. Invest., 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Freehold Assets, 29/3 8/6
Do., 4% Deb., 60
G. Racine Assets, 5% Pfd. Pref., 11/- -/4½ -/3
Hydro-Electric Secur. Corp., 84† 6½ -/9 9/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 7 ½ 7 ½ 7 7 6¾ 15/16
Inchcape & Co., 37/6
Internat. Holding and Invest. Pref., 96½ 2½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½
Inv. Trust de Guadalquivir, S.A., 15/- 16/3 15/-
Kasuali Cotton, 2/6
Lond. Prudential Invest., 17/- -/3
Metro. Housing Corp., 20/- 19/11¼ -/10½
Metropolitan Country Ests., 12/-
Midland, 20/4½ -/+
Parana Plantns., 11/10½ 12/-
Pinchin, Johnson & Co., 20/7½ 30/- 20/- -/3 30/-
Theatre Securities, 12/-
Ud. Motor Finance, 7% Pfd. Pref., 13/3

GAS

Cape Town and Dist., 8½††
Commercial, 91⅞ 2†† 1½
Croydon, Sliding Scale, 106 5½
Do., 5% Pref., 111
Gas Light and Coke, 19/- 19/- 19/- -/1½ -/1½ -/1½
Do., 3½% Max., 65 5 4
Do., 4% Pref., 78½
Do., 5% Deb., 103½ 1¼ ¼ 60¼
Do., 5% Deb., 101
Imp. Continental, 390 90 90 88 87 9 9
S. Met., 102¾ ¼ 3½ 2¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ascot Dist., Addtl. (7% Max.), 9¼
Croydon, 5% Deb., 98½ 2 ½
Liverpool, 5%, 91

INSURANCE

Alliance, 18½ ½
Do., New, 19½ 19/19/0
Caledonian, 19¾ ¼
Commercial Union, 23½ ⅞ ½ ⅞ 11½ ½
Eagle, Star, Daily Pol., 12
Employers' Liability, 7½
General Accdnt., Fire, and Life, 14⅞
Greenock Fire and Accdnt., 10/9
Guardian, 10¼ ¼ -/-
Legal and General, 15¼
Do., Brit. and Mercantile, 33½ ½ £33/13/0 39¼
Northern, 12¼ ¼ -/-
Do., 5% Deb., 98½
Pearl, 6% (free of tax) Pref., 27/3 8/-††
Phœnix, Fire, Pfd., 12½
Prudential, 13⅞ ¼ 14
Do., 4% Law Life Deb., 78½
Prudential "A," 22½½
Royal Exchange, 51½
Royal: 7½% Pref., 10/-
Scottish Union and Nat., "A," 15¼ ¾
World Auxiliary, 20/6 1/-
Yorkshire, Fully Pd., 12⅞

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Genl. Accident, Fire and Life, New, 14½‡
Prudential, New "A," 21⅝ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 15/16 ¾

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Allsopp, 6% Deb., 100½††
Amer. and Gen., 5% Pref., 91¼‡
Do., Def., 233½
Anglo-American Deb., 4% Deb., 73½
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 28/11½† 8/- 8/- 8/- 7/9 -/10½
Do., 9% Pref., 23/-
Do., 5% Deb., 93
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 76/3
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 5/9½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 14/-
Brazil Land, Cattle, ⅛††† 1½
Do., Inc. Debs., 58
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 84½†† 8¼ 3 1¼ 3 3¼ 3
Brit. Dom. Land, Pref., 85
Brit. Estate, 37/6¼ -/3
Brit. Guiana Dvpt., 1/-
Brit. North Borneo, Certs. of Indebtedness, 80 80
Brit. Overseas and Gen., 147
Calgary and Edmon., 43
City of San Paulo Impts. and Freehold, 12/-‡
Do., 5% Pref., 78 7
Colonial Investment Co. of Canada, 5% Pref'd., 16½
Daily Mail, 63/6 -/4½ 2/9 -/8‡ 2 1½
Dyer Meakin Trust and Fin., 11/11½ 10/9 11/11½
Ecuador Land, Inv. and Agency, 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Fanti Consol. Invest., 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Freehold Assets, 29/3 8/6
Do., 4% Deb., 60
G. Racine Assets, 5% Pfg. Pref., 11/- -/4½ -/3
Hydro-Electric Secur. Corp., 84† 6½ -/9 9/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 7 ½ 7 ½ 7 7 6¾ 15/16
Inchcape & Co., 37/6
Internat. Holding and Invest. Pref., 96½ 2½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½
Inv. Trust de Guadalquivir, S.A., 15/- 16/3 15/-
Kasuali Cotton, 2/6
Lond. Prudential Invest., 17/- -/3
Metro. Housing Corp., 20/- 19/11¼ -/10½
Metropolitan Country Ests., 12/-
Midland, 20/4½ -/+
Parana Plantns., 11/10½ 12/-
Pinchin, Johnson & Co., 20/7½ 30/- 20/- -/3 30/-
Theatre Securities, 12/-
Ud. Motor Finance, 7% Pfd. Pref., 13/3

GAS

Cape Town and Dist., 8½††
Commercial, 91⅞ 2†† 1½
Croydon, Sliding Scale, 106 5½
Do., 5% Pref., 111
Gas Light and Coke, 19/- 19/- 19/- -/1½ -/1½ -/1½
Do., 3½% Max., 65 5 4
Do., 4% Pref., 78½
Do., 5% Deb., 103½ 1¼ ¼ 60¼
Do., 5% Deb., 101
Imp. Continental, 390 90 90 88 87 9 9
S. Met., 102¾ ¼ 3½ 2¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ascot Dist., Addtl. (7% Max.), 9¼
Croydon, 5% Deb., 98½ 2 ½
Liverpool, 5%, 91

INSURANCE

Alliance, 18½ ½
Do., New, 19½ 19/19/0
Caledonian, 19¾ ¼
Commercial Union, 23½ ⅞ ½ ⅞ 11½ ½
Eagle, Star, Daily Pol., 12
Employers' Liability, 7½
General Accdnt., Fire, and Life, 14⅞
Greenock Fire and Accdnt., 10/9
Guardian, 10¼ ¼ -/-
Legal and General, 15¼
Do., Brit. and Mercantile, 33½ ½ £33/13/0 39¼
Northern, 12¼ ¼ -/-
Do., 5% Deb., 98½
Pearl, 6% (free of tax) Pref., 27/3 8/-††
Phœnix, Fire, Pfd., 12½
Prudential, 13⅞ ¼ 14
Do., 4% Law Life Deb., 78½
Prudential "A," 22½½
Royal Exchange, 51½
Royal: 7½% Pref., 10/-
Scottish Union and Nat., "A," 15¼ ¾
World Auxiliary, 20/6 1/-
Yorkshire, Fully Pd., 12⅞

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Genl. Accident, Fire and Life, New, 14½‡
Prudential, New "A," 21⅝ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 15/16 ¾

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Allsopp, 6% Deb., 100½††
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Do., Def., 233½
Anglo-American Deb., 4% Deb., 73½
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Do., 9% Pref., 23/-
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Brit. Estate, 37/6¼ -/3
Brit. Guiana Dvpt., 1/-
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Brit. Overseas and Gen., 147
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Dyer Meakin Trust and Fin., 11/11½ 10/9 11/11½
Ecuador Land, Inv. and Agency, 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Fanti Consol. Invest., 12/10½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼ 12/10½
Freehold Assets, 29/3 8/6
Do., 4% Deb., 60
G. Racine Assets, 5% Pfg. Pref., 11/- -/4½ -/3
Hydro-Electric Secur. Corp., 84† 6½ -/9 9/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 7 ½ 7 ½ 7 7 6¾ 15/16
Inchcape & Co., 37/6
Internat. Holding and Invest. Pref., 96½ 2½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½
Inv. Trust de Guadalquivir, S.A., 15/- 16/3 15/-
Kasuali Cotton, 2/6
Lond. Prudential Invest., 17/- -/3
Metro. Housing Corp., 20/- 19/11¼ -/10½
Metropolitan Country Ests., 12/-
Midland, 20/4½ -/+
Parana Plantns., 11/10½ 12/-
Pinchin, Johnson & Co., 20/7½ 30/- 20/- -/3 30/-
Theatre Securities, 12/-
Ud. Motor Finance, 7% Pfg

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, May 13.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.55 (previous closing, 86.80); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.20 (101.60); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.95 (101.90); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.95 (99.95); 5% Rentes, 1920, 130.95 (131.45); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.25 (104.35); 6% Rentes, 1927, 104.65 (104.65); 5% Credit National, 1919, 621.50 (622); 5% Credit National, 1920, 560 (559); 6% Credit National, 1921, 552 (554); 6% Credit National, 1922 (14), 529.50 (528); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 554 (555); 6% Credit National, 1924, 558 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 384 (385.80); 3½% Italian Rentes, 92.60 (92.60); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 379 (375.20); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.30 (7.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 5.80 (5.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 62.90 (64.60); Banque de France, 23,945 (24,050); Banque de Paris, 2,975 (3,000); Banque Parisienne, 2,030 (2,065); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,945 (1,945); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 5,760 (5,770); Credit Lyonnais, 3,145 (3,150); Banque d'Athenes, 218 (—); Banque d'Orient, 543 (542); Banque Ottomane, 1,115 (1,118); Suez Canal Shares, 18,355 (18,300); Chargeurs Reunis, 709 (708); Messageries Maritimes, 222 (222); Transatlantique, 945 (946); Raffinerie Say, 945 (1,930); Phosphates d'Egypte, 860 (878); Wagons-Lits, 622 (627); Thomson-Houston, 1,029 (1,038); Lautaro Nitrate, 457 (441); Ford of France, 317 (306); Rio Tinto, 5,110 (5,080); Tharsis, 572 (568); De Beers, Preferred, 1,116 (1,111); De Beers, Deferred, 1,153 (1,155); Transfontein Estate, 235 (235); Central Mining, 2,215 (2,235); Chartered, 232 (233); Brakpan, 394 (396); Crown Mines, 415 (414); East Rand, 64 (66); Geduld, 425 (424); General Mining, 91 (92); Consolidated Goldfields, 255 (256); Johannesburg Consolidated, 253 (254); Randfontein Estate, 37 (37); Rand Mines, 382 (383); Tanganyika, 325 (324); Transvaal Consolidated, 192 (196); Union Corporation, 452 (455); Mozambique, 73 (74); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 58 (59); Canstruction, 198 (202); Eastern International, 141 (141); Gula Kalumpong, 182 (182); Kuala Lumpur, 242 (245); Malacca, 240 (239); Mexican Eagle, 156 (160); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 40.850 (40.905); Shell Transport, 573 (582); Platine, 1,935 (1,956); Oceana Consolidated, 14.50 (16); exchange on New York, 25.50¼ (25.50); exchange on London, official average, 123.92 (123.89); cheques, closing market rate, 123.92 (123.89); private discount rate, 2¼% (2⅜%); short money, 2¼% (2⅜%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 102⅝ (previous 102⅝); 5% Dutch, 1923, 102⅛ (102⅛); 2½% Dutch, 63¾ (63⅝); 5% Dutch, 1931, 78 (78⅜); 3% Dutch, 1937, 50⅛ (50⅛); 4% Peruvian Cum. Pref., 52¼ (52¼); New York Ontario, 14 (14⅛); United States Steel, 169¾ (172⅛); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 400¼ (402¾); Anaconda, 15⅛ (15⅜); Deli Batavia Rubber, 94½ (95¼); Deli Tobacco, 353 (353½); American Rubber, 140 (140¾); Margarine Unie, 292 (297½); Philips Lamps, 431 (435½); exchange on Berlin, 59.34 (59.32¼); London, 12.08⅝ (12.07¾); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.75 (9.75).

BERLIN, May 13.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 102.50 (previous, 102.75); Dynamit Nobel, 88.30 (88); Kali Industrie, 203 (203½); Schadeltuth, 397.25 (402); Rheinbraunkohlen, 230.75 (231.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 183.50 (182.50).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 11.90 (previous 11.90); Reichsbank, 301.50 (302.75); Hamburg Gesellschaft, 178.75 (180.50); Commers and Privat Bank, 153.37 (153.62); Darmstadter and National Bank, 251.50 (252.75); Deutsche Bank Disconto, 145.10 (145.30); Dresdner Bank, 144 (144.30); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 140.50 (140.50); Harpener, 127.50 (127); Allgemine Elekt., 171 (172.75); Farbenindustrie, 184.60 (184.30); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 111.75 (111.37); Hamburg-Amerika, 114.50 (116); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 115.10 (116.10); A.K.U., 107 (111); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 97.50 (97.50); Svenska Tandstick, 346 (346); Polyphon, 289 (290.50); Siemens and Halske, 245.50 (247.25); Schuckert, 192.50 (194); exchange on London, 20.36¼ (20.36¼); Paris, 16.44 (16.44); Amsterdam, 168.58 (168.57); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19⅛); short term (30-55 days), 5⅞% (5⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 5⅞% (5⅞%); call money, 2½-5% (2½-5%).

FRANKFURT, May 13.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 143 (previous, 143½); Darmstadter Bank, 223 (223½); Frankfurter Hypothekan Bank, 145¾ (—); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 115 (115); Farbenindustrie, 184 (184½); Harpener Bergban, 126¾ (126); Mannesmann, 105¾ (105); Phonix Bergbau, 100 (100); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 140½ (140); Allgemine Elektricitats, 171¾ (172½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 170 (170); Siemens and Halske, 245½ (247); Schuckert, 192¾ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 152 (152); Philipp Holzmann, 101 (101); Zellstoff Waldhof, 181½ (—); Stddeutsche Zucker, 161 (161); Gesellschaft Liquidation Loan, 59.13 (59¼); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 95¾ (96); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅞ (4); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14½ (—); Mexican Silver 6% Loan, 10 (—).

VIENNA, May 13.—Closing quotations :—Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 14.75 (previous, 14.25); Oest. Nationalbank, 327 (324); Wiener Bank-verein, 18.50 (18.50); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 1929, 47.60 (47.50); Niederoest. Eskomptebk, 170 (170); Elektrische, 96.80 (—); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 32 (31.15); A.E.G. Union Elekt. 26.25 x.d. (27.70); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 220 (218.75); Salgotarjan Steinkohlen, 50.90 (51); Ungar. Allg. Steinkohlen, 752 (750); Oest. Alpine Montan, 30.20 (30.65); Berg und Hustenwerke, 259 (—); Feltes and Guilleaume, 60.80 (59.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.89 (4.61). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.24 (285.35); London, 34.46 (34.44¾); New York, 691 (689); Paris, 27.79½ (27.80¾).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, May 13.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.65½ (previous, 92.65¼); Consolidato 5%, 84.10 (84.22); Banca d'Italia, 2,010 (2,006); Banca Commerciale Italia, 1,421 (1,420); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 575 (580); Banco di Roma, 112½ (112½); Credito Italiano, 771 (773); Cosulich Navigazione, 90 (90); Meridionali, 1,340 (1,340); Navigazione Generale, 490½ (493); Cantoni Coats, 698½ (705); Snia Viscosa, 250 (251); Terni, 1,650 (664½); Ilva, 205 (205); Fiat, 403 (405); Adriatica, 245 (245); Edison, 765 (769½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 108½ (109); Terni, 379 (381); Consorzio Motilliare Finanziario, 825 (827); Adamello, 314½ (316).

OILFIELDS NEWS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended May 9 was 14,847 barrels (1,847 tons).

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED.—Total production for April, 1,495 tons from Fyzabad property only.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Net production for the week ended May 10 at Bolivar was 93,864 metric tons (previous week (corrected figures) 93,031 metric tons); at Maracaibo, 6,694 metric tons (7,011 metric tons). Well R.606 at La Rosa has been brought in producing 64 metric tons per day through a ½in. flow plug with 350lb. pressure. Well R.408 at La Rosa has been brought in producing 135 metric tons per day through a ½in. flow plug with 550lb. pressure.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES TRAMWAYS ELECTRIQUES et OMNIBUS de BORDEAUX.—The Dividend National (Coupons de Paris, No. 113, King William-street, E.C.4, has received instructions to PAY, on and after 15th May, 1930, the DIVIDEND on above shares as follows :—

Frs. 13.40 on bearer shares against coupon No. 43.
„ 14.70 on registered shares by endorsement on certificate.
„ 9.84 on "actions de jouissance" against coupon No. 11 for bearer shares.
„ 4.20 on "actions de jouissance" by endorsement on certificate for registered shares.

Shares drawn for repayment will receive francs 292 plus an "action de jouissance."

THE NITRATE RAILWAYS CO., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, held on the 13th day of May, 1930, a final DIVIDEND for the year ending the 31st December, 1929, was DECLARED, payable 14th May (less income-tax), as under :—

4 per cent., *i.e.*, 8s. per Share, upon the Ordinary (Unconverted) Shares, making a total Dividend for the year of 6 per cent.

4 per cent., *i.e.*, 8s. per Share, upon the Preferred Converted Ordinary Shares, making a total dividend for the year of 6 per cent.

With regard to Share Certificates to Bearer, the above Dividend will be paid to the holders of Coupons serial No. 16 attached to such Certificates, after the 13th day of May, 1930, at the Company's Bankers, the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad-street, London, E.C. ; or at the Banque Industrielle Belge, Bruxelles.

Coupons must be deposited at one of the above addresses three days before the date on which payment will be made. Income-tax will be deducted from coupons paid in London and in Brussels.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. AYWORTH, Secretary.

110, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 13th May, 1930.

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum (3s. per share, less income-tax) is declared payable on 10th June, 1930, to "A" Ordinary Shareholders in respect of the half-year ended 30th April, 1930. Transfer Books will be closed from Saturday, 24th May, 1930, to Saturday, 7th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. E. THORNE, Secretary.

33, Gracechurch-street, Lombard-court, London, E.C.3.
14th May, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

CRYSEDE, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of Crysede, Limited, will be held in the Council Chamber, Truro, Cornwall, on Thursday, the 22nd May, 1930, at 12.0 o'clock noon, for the following purposes—viz. : To receive and, if approved, adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheet. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
CARLOS E. ASQUITH, Secretary.

PRIMITIVA HOLDINGS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the Accounts, the Balance-sheet, and the Report of the Directors, sanctioning the payment of a Dividend, electing a Director and the Auditors and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given that the transfer books of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be closed from 14th to 27th May, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GRANT, Secretary.

Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
13th May, 1930.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER and RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., on Monday, the 26th May, 1930, at 12 noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to Transact the other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to attend or vote at the above Meeting must deposit their Warrants at the Registered Office of the Company at least two clear days before the said Meeting.

By order of the Board,
F. A. GAYLER, Secretary.

Registered Office : 15, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.3.
13th May, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BANK of LONDON and SOUTH AMERICA, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the above-mentioned Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 19th May, to Saturday, the 24th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. A. STARK, Secretary.

6, 7, and 8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.2.
13th May, 1930.

DUBLIN CORPORATION
5 Per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-70.
DIVIDEND due 1st JULY, 1930.

Notice is hereby given, that the BALANCES of Stock will be STRUCK at the close of business on 31st May, and that on and after 1st June the Stock will be transferable ex dividend.

GUINNESS, MAHON and Co., Registrars.
53, Cornhill, E.C.3.

IND, COOPE and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS in respect of the Ordinary Shares and 6 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares respectively will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st May, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable 2nd June next.

By Order of the Board,
E. J. WALLIS, Secretary.

Victoria House, Vernon-place, W.C.1, 12th May, 1930.

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the COMPANY'S 6 per CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK REGISTERS will be CLOSED from the 21st May to the 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interest Warrants payable on the 2nd June, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. NISBETT, Secretary.

Inveresk House, 346, Strand, W.C.
14th May, 1930.

RICHARD JOHNSON and NEPHEW, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from May 20th to June 2nd, 1930 (both dates inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
J. G. CROZIER, Secretary.

Registered Office, Bradford Iron Works, Manchester.
8th May, 1930.

SIEMENS BROTHERS and Co., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st May, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants in respect of the Ordinary Shares.

By Order,
W. WHEELER, Secretary.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) and BOLIVIA RAILWAY Co., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Consolidated Ordinary Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th May to the 10th June, 1930, both days inclusive, for payment of Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.
12th May, 1930.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER and RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of NOTE-HOLDERS and TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per Cent. Ten-Year Registered Notes of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants payable 2nd June.

By Order,
F. A. GAYLER, Secretary.

Registered Office, 15, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.
13th May, 1930.

TRIUMPH CYCLE COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 20th May, 1930, both days inclusive, preparatory to payment of a Dividend upon the Preference and Ordinary Shares of the Company for the half-year ended 28th day of February, 1930.

By order,
A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Registered Office, Priory-street, Coventry.
12th May, 1930.

THE ARGENTINE NAVIGATION COMPANY (NICOLAS MIHANOVICH), Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to the 3rd June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. GRUGEON, Secretary.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER and RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order,
F. A. GAYLER, Secretary.

Registered Office : 15, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.
13th May, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

CITY of CHRISTIANIA FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1900.

Hambros Bank, Limited, hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above-mentioned Loan were DRAWN in Oslo on the 1st May, 1930, for repayment on the 1st August, 1930, on and after which date they will be payable at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 :—

Letter A.—Nos. :

3	8	116				
3 at £1,000						£3,000
Letter B.—Nos. :						
399	572	575	632	658	692	721
731						
8 at £500						£4,000
Letter C.—Nos. :						
1090	1119	1121	1292	1341	1576	1636
1661	1667	1682	1797	1836	1890	1918
2223	2419	2781	2804	2821	3103	3106
3244	3251	3253	3297	3404	3541	3544
3561	3584	3609	3624	3692	3727	3769
3891	3937	4204	4231	4249	4250	4341
4550	4600	4699	4750	4752	4787	4799
4812	4970	5002	5005	5015	5016	5044
5063	5142	5164	5259	5283	5375	5382
5475	5507	5508	5514	5641	5695	5755
5909	5956	6254	6261	6271	6291	6339
6407	6436	6529	6536	6538	6593	6607
6735	6744	6749	6773			
88 at £100						£8,800
						£15,800

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 14th May, 1930.

NASSJO-OSCARSHAMN NEW RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

4 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the conditions enforced on the bonds, the following BONDS have been DRAWN for repayment on the 1st July, 1930, at 110 per cent.

LETTER A.—Nos.

2	97	114	129	130	137	166	219
254	275	403	474				
12 Bonds at £250 each						=	£3,000
LETTER B.—Nos.							
98	101	128	142	181	198	207	351
363	366	438	508				
12 Bonds at £100 each						=	1,200
LETTER C.—Nos.							
36	92	95	174	175	200	215	224
237							
9 Bonds at £40 each						=	360
LETTER D.—Nos.							
4	7	25	178				
4 Bonds at £5 each						=	20
							£3,580

The above Bonds may in due course be presented to Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 14th May, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at Ma's, and you will linger longer. From 3gns. weekly. Special terms for families. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s. ; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A BARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, bath, daily ; 30s. weekly ; redecorated. 25, Byngton-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men ; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water ; excellent food ; mending by arrangement ; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week ; bed, breakfast and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Five Minutes GLOUCESTER ROAD and SOUTH KENSINGTON STATIONS.—12, ROLAND-GARDENS ; recently opened ; hot and cold running water all rooms ; excellent cuisine. From 3½ guineas. Also rooms with private bath room. Kensington 6825.

A Bare minute Selfridge's.—Newly decorated and modernised house ; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

SAYES COURT,
2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service ; English meat ; constant hot water, gas fires in bed rooms ; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE of hard court tennis, bridge and dancing ; cleanliness and good catering ; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Ealing-rise, Ealing, W.5.

VICTORIA.

Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed ; other pretty rooms ; constant hot water ; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square. 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL close Hyde Park and Tube ; ideal for long or short visits ; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

NEAR MARBLE ARCH.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE. Double or single, from 32s. 6d. Use bath (geyser) ; phone, breakfast provided, or own kitchenettes.—Paddington 8445.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL,
KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration ; adjacent station, 20 min. Victoria. Own farm ; central heating ; gas cooking ; golf ; 18 links, bridge ; riding ; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens ; home produce ; moo. ; reduction families.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house ; constant hot water ; from 6gns. double, 3gns. single. Kens. 4044.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SPRING, 1930.
Before making arrangements elsewhere
PLEASE LET WEST GATE
THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A HOME of COMFORT, good cuisine and reliable attendance ; hot and cold water in bed rooms, gas fires. Terms from three guineas per week ; one minute Holland Park Tube Station.

'Phone, PARK 0264.

VICTORIA.

A Most attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright ; very quiet ; convenient for Town ; divan bed ; gas fire ; breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house ; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires ; billiards ; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A QUIET, SELECT RESIDENTIAL, facing South and pretty gardens. Personal supervision. From 2½gns.—62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8. Kelvin 8770.

A Well FURNISHED LARGE SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM ; bath ; meals as required ; excellent service and cooking.—'Phone mornings, Kelvin 9334.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

Hyde Park (Padd. 8848).

ABSOLUTELY newly decorated throughout. FURNISHED (by Hampton) and UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with running hot and cold water, latest stoves, Yale locks, valeting and mending if required. Furnished, from £1 ; Unfurnished from 25s. ; breakfast and dinners as required.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished ; fitted running hot and cold water ; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water, gas fires, bath ; comfortable, sunny rooms ; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Special terms from 2½gns. to 4gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End) ; all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private bathroom. Chinese a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING. A QUIETNESS and SERVICE. HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER all bed rooms. Luxuriously furnished. NIGHT PORTER. Inclusive terms from 13s. 6d. daily or 4gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night ; gas fires ; most comfortable lounge ; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens. Notting-hill-gate. W.11.

AN exceptionally inexpensive, well Furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, in quiet Oxford-circus. Breakfast and bath. Suitable business person.—Museum 2731.

HORNER GRANGE,
WEST-HILL, SYDENHAM. 'Phone 2701.

AN Ideal GUEST HOUSE, 20 minutes London, one mile Dulwich. Lovely grounds. Tennis. Garages.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes' two Tubes, Buses, and Hyde Park ; exceptional table ; meals well cooked and daintily served ; four reception rooms ; box-spring beds ; gas fires in all bed rooms ; constant hot water ; special Service terms, single £3 13s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d. ; double 7, 8, and 9 guineas, daily 11s. ; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

ATTRACTIVE bright large BED-SITTING, overlooking gardens ; tennis ; divan beds ; electric light, 'phone ; 25s. each with breakfast.—81, Warrington-crescent, W.9.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, double and single ; divan beds, gas cookers ; meals optional ; from 25s. to £3 3s.—12, Binagardens, Tite-st., Kens. 9058. Also other houses.

ATTRACTIVE large airy ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, Pembridge-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, close Tube. Met., buses, parks. From 25s. to 3gns. weekly ; meals optional. Park 2964.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast ; constant hot water ; manservant, valeting, 19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance ; dinner optional ; clean, quiet, select, minute Kensington Gardens ; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next de Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 26s., double 36s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths ; divan beds, gas fires.—14, Emperor's-gate, Exhibition-road, S.W.7 (Western 0266) (close Gloucester-road Tube) ; and 8, Granville-place (adjoining) (Western 1256).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, luxurious sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor, divan beds, enclosed washstands, everything new and first class. Singles 28s., doubles 28s., including service and electric light. Dining rooms.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A T. 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Self-Contained SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service ; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 35s. ; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

THE QUEENS.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden ; billiards, full-size Thurston table ; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS ; gas fires in every room ; first-class dining room, restaurant ; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS ; bridge ; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly ; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park ; spacious, most comfortable and quiet ; excellent cooking ; gas fires ; bed rooms ; passenger lift.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE ; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s. ; personal supervision ; billiards. Park 2974.

WESTBOURNE COURT.

AT 82, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1799.

AT 25, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—High-class residence ; every modern appointment ; double and single rooms ; good catering. Terms moderate.

AT LANCASTER-GATE, ONE LARGE and ONE SMALL BED-SITTING ROOM, tastefully furnished, modern conveniences ; refined house.—'Phone Padd. 2351.

BACHELORS' SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, valet, telephone ; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE ; bed room, sitting room, bath room ; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast, bath ; every convenience ; 35s. inclusive.—4, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, five minutes Victoria.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with hot and cold running water ; breakfast, baths, light, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining in exclusive residential quarter ; own 'phone ; extra room available ; meals served in own rooms as required.—'Phone, Kensington 5745.

BEAUTIFULLY sunny BED-SITTING ROOM ; breakfast optional, 4s.—48, Wavendish-street, W.1, facing Wellbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BED-SITTING ROOM ; double, also single ; every comfort ; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit clubmen ; electric heating, constant hot water, 'phone.—Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires ; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s. ; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Bakery-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated, in gentlewoman's house, five minutes Gloucester-road Station ; from 30s., including breakfast, light, baths ; dining room, Kensington.—Mrs. Merriman, 50, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

BED-SITTING ROOM, very comfortably furnished ; beautiful view Park, close Baker Tube ; bath ; gas fire.—'Phone Padd. 6750. 30s. Suit gentleman or lady.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans), single and double ; breakfast, 'phone, all conveniences.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan and concealed beds and washstands. Single 24s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, and hot baths day and night ; 14 bath rooms, showers ; lounge ; hall porter ; gas fires, rings, central heating.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900.

BROMLEY COURT, 2, CONSCROFT-ROAD, 14th-CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, 2min. station, 20min. London ; tennis, billiards ; extensive grounds. 'Phone Ravensbourne 3040 for illustrated tariff.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN-CHAMBERS.—A few ROOMS available now ; Self-contained Suite. June. Sloane 6785.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished ROOMS (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double ; every convenience ; good address ; 3-5 gns.—'Phone Flaxman 5458.

WOODCLYFFE.
CHISLEHURST.

Unique situation, high land, gravel soil ; standing in seven acres woodland ; all sports available ; two minutes station, 22 minutes London ; rural surroundings. 'Phone, 414 Chislehurst.

CLEVELAND COURT.
NO EXTRAS.

16-17, LEINSTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Beautifully equipped high-class residential. Every comfort. Running water, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone, Padd. 3976.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS.

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, g

Telephone: Regent 7600. Telegrams: "Sidlast, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

W.1.

A SPECIMEN "ADAM" HOUSE

of great charm upon which a small fortune has been expended in improvements and decorations, without in any way spoiling the old-world atmosphere.

Electric passenger lift. Central heating.
Constant hot water. Electric power.
Beautiful mantels and enriched ceilings.
Sumptuous bath rooms, and the decorations have been carried out by a master hand.
The accommodation briefly comprises some eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms, &c.
Spacious garage for about seven cars with model flat over.

LEASE OVER 900 YEARS.
AT A NOMINAL GROUND-RENT.
MODERATE PRICE.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.

DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

containing three bed rooms, bath room, panelled oak dining room, drawing room, kitchen, &c.
Roof garden. Constant hot water.
Garage for three cars, at extra rent, if required.
RENT £475 PER ANNUM.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

QUEEN'S-GATE (Park End).

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
A very fine House, suitable for private residence, conversion into flats, or as a small institute, &c.
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
Ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, complete domestic offices, and fine garage and rooms.
REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK DISPOSAL AS EXECUTORS ARE SELLING.
SOLE AGENTS:
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Favourite Square. Facing South.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

Exceptionally well-appointed House in first-class order throughout.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Four reception, 11 bed rooms, two bath.
Large garage with rooms over.
Long lease for disposal.
Recommended with utmost confidence.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Domestic Work Reduced to a Minimum.

HAMPSTEAD.

COUNTRIFIED OUTLOOK.
TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Easier to manage.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN, with room TENNIS and GARAGE.
Furniture could be purchased if desired.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

ACTUALLY ON

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

(ADJOINING.)
Non-basement. Central heating.
350ft. up on Bagshot sand.
QUIETUDE WITHOUT ISOLATION.
BRIGHT AND SUNNY THROUGHOUT.
Seven bed, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, and white-tiled domestic offices.
LARGE GARAGE.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.
Access to tennis courts.
Inspected and thoroughly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 28)

CURTIS & HENSON,

5, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1400-1401.

CLOSE TO

BERKELEY-SQUARE.

MODERN BIJOU RESIDENCE to be LET immediately, or Lease would be sold.
Passenger lift. Central heating.
Panelled hall, large reception rooms, three baths, five bed rooms, non-basement kitchen, and offices.
Choicely furnished and in perfect order.
Recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

TRUST LEASE FOR SALE.

A LOVELY "ADAMS" HOUSE

AND ITALIAN GARDEN.
Modernized, in excellent repair, facing West in a quiet and central position.

OFF PORTLAND-PLACE

Carved mahogany doors. Enriched ceilings. Handsome mantels and door furniture.
Four reception. Nine bed. Four bath.
GARAGE AND ROOMS ADJOINING.
Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BELGRAVIA.

In a favourite Square overlooking Gardens.
TO BE SOLD. RED BRICK RESIDENCE, well arranged and fitted with modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water, &c.; 11-13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and good offices; excellent garage.
LONG LEASE. MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

IN THE BEST PART OF

CHELSEA.

Occupying a favourite and exceptionally quiet position.
OVERLOOKING EXTENSIVE GARDENS.
A MEDIUM-SIZED COMPACT HOUSE of unusual planning, enjoying many attractive features; four reception, six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, all on two floors, beautifully light domestic offices.
ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE GARDEN.
The House is in good order throughout and is fitted with service lift, independent hot water, electric power, &c.
Premium for lease held at low rent.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CHARMING NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.

Three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Lavatory basins in bed rooms.
Parquet floors. Central heating.
ABSOLUTELY READY TO WALK INTO.
£7,000. PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.
An Unusual House of Character and Charm.
Recommended with utmost confidence by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.

Exceptionally bright and sunny HOUSE.
Overlooking ornamental Gardens.
Three reception. Five bed rooms. Two tiled bath rooms.
Parquet floors. Service lift.
Electric power. Redecorated.
LONG LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.
Very strongly recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

(ADJOINING.)
Non-basement. Central heating.
350ft. up on Bagshot sand.
QUIETUDE WITHOUT ISOLATION.
BRIGHT AND SUNNY THROUGHOUT.
Seven bed, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, and white-tiled domestic offices.
LARGE GARAGE.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.
Access to tennis courts.
FREEHOLD £4,850.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 28)

KENSINGTON.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25, HORNTON-STREET, CAMPDEN-HILL, W.8.
LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, dressing room, bath room, double drawing room, and two other reception rooms; usual offices.
73, WARWICK-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.14.
SEMI-DETACHED CORNER RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices; space for garage and garden.
The above Residences to be SOLD by AUCTION with vacant possession to-morrow, Thursday, at the London Auction Mart. Auctioneers,

MARSH & PARSONS,

40, and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
Western 1203.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TOWN HOUSES NOW FOR SALE.

18, PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1,

AND GARAGE.
ON THE NORTH TERRACE, FACING SOUTH.
A delightful OLD-WORLD ADAM RESIDENCE, full of Period fitments, panelling, carved cornices, polished doors, fine mantelpieces and fireplaces, &c.
Eleven bed rooms, three bath rooms, five handsome reception rooms, and ample domestic offices.
Splendid garage premises.
Electric passenger lift installed.
The long Portman LEASE of 54 years, at a moderate ground-rent, FOR SALE. Price asked £16,000; open to offer. Caretaker in charge.
Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. Tele. No., Grosvenor 2360-1.

23, MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1,

AND GARAGE.
Quite a small type of HOUSE, but having good size rooms. Modernized and ready for occupation.
Six-seven bed rooms on two floors only, two well-fitted bath rooms, double drawing room, three ground-floor reception rooms, and exceptionally light and compact basement. (Two extra bed rooms can be added.)
Garage at the back accommodating three cars, and four rooms over.
Lease 35 years at £150 per annum ground-rent. Price asked £5,000; open to offer.
This house is suitable for a small family and is one that can be easily run with a minimum number of servants. It faces due West, overlooks the Square gardens, is situated in one of the quietest residential positions in the West End of London. Caretaker in charge.
Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100 Mount-street, W.1. Tele. No., Grosvenor 2360-1.

TO THOSE SEEKING A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION

IN NORTH-WEST LONDON,

possessing the following special features:—

Parquet flooring	Two bath rooms
Oak doors	Maids' sitting room
Oak staircase	Full-size garage
Artistic wall and ceiling decorations	Well-laid-out gardens
Spacious reception suite	Excellent residential position

Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, domestic offices, cloak rooms, &c.
Five bed rooms on one floor. Full-size billiard room.
Lease 995 years. Ground-rent £3 3s.
PRICE £5,850.
Owner's Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Tele., Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

PARTICULARLY attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE at EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1, fitted throughout with every up-to-date modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING; three handsome reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices. Rent UNFURNISHED 20-25 guineas per week, according to period. LEASE 57 years unexpired term. GROUND-RENT £100 per annum. PRICE £7,500, offers invited.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

PORTMAN-SQUARE (near).—A most attractive residence for SALE.
Eight bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, and lounge; facing South.
Lease 24 years; low ground-rent.
Apply
ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. Gerr. 4361.

QUEEN ANNE-STREET, W.—For immediate SALE, ONE of the finest of the SMALLER HOUSES in this street, in perfect condition in every respect; suitable for professional or business purposes, or as a private Town house; very advantageous lease; £2,000 cash and balance can be left on mortgage.—To view, write Box G.1653, The Times, E.C.4.

SUITABLE for BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES or for CONVERSION.

142, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.

RED-BRICK RESIDENCE adjacent to Sloane-square, containing eight-nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c. Garage premises at rear.
Term, 71 years unexpired, at £50 per annum.
For SALE privately at a reasonable price or by Auction May 28th, 1930.
Auctioneers, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1. Sloane 8141

BARGAIN PRICE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

£500 will be ACCEPTED for the LEASE of about 12 years at £180 per annum of an attractive detached RESIDENCE, in favourite position, having large garden and GARAGE ACCOMMODATION for three cars. The accommodation comprises eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, (immediate offices, and kitchen. Independent boiler. Electric power.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

Charming and newly built non-basement HOUSE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.

PRICE £5,000.

Lease 88 years. Ground-rent £50.
Good Garage. Small Garden.
Apply:—

LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH,

35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Lease charming HOUSE; four bed, three reception rooms, well-stocked garden, greenhouse. Owner, Write Box A.1008, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH SIDE of HYDE PARK.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a charming little HOUSE of four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garden. Premium required for lease.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

SUMNER-PLACE (off).—Delightful little "MEWS" HOUSE with two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath, &c. Rent only £80 per annum. Premium £150.—Agents, DRIVER and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

A WILLETT-BUILT HOUSE.

SLOANE-STREET (near).—Completely modernised red-brick RESIDENCE, quiet position facing South, with garden at rear; six-seven bed rooms, two modern bath rooms, handsome double drawing room, dining room, smoking room, white-tiled offices. Ready for occupation. Long lease at moderate ground-rent.—Apply WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

OF UNUSUAL TYPE.

THREE GROUND-FLOOR RECEPTION ROOMS. DIRECT ACCESS TO GARDENS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE, quiet and favourite position, spacious but compact and easily worked accommodation, parquet floors, independent boiler; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, conservatory, and usual offices. To be SOLD by AUCTION (if not sold privately) on TUESDAY next, 20th inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the Mart, unless a reasonable price is offered privately.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 26, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Head Office, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

CAMPDEN HILL.

STUDIO RESIDENCE to be SOLD FREEHOLD; secluded garden; two reception, three-four bed rooms, bath, excellent studio. PRICE £4,250 or offer.—Agents, HASKELL and Co., 105, Church-street, Kensington, W.8

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

KNIGHT & CO.,

14, CROMWELL-PLACE, S.W.7.
Facing South Kensington Station.
Telephone: Western 3424 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

CLOSE to the Station and buses, smaller-type RESIDENCE; well fitted, independent hot water, gas points; small garden, space for garage, access from Mews; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices. Lease nearly 14 years. Ground-rent only £2 per annum. PRICE ONLY £1,750.

THURLOE-SQUARE (adjoining).

FAVOURITE position, secluded, yet close to the Station; beautifully decorated RESIDENCE for SALE; constant hot water, central heating facilities, parquet flooring practically throughout, panelling, painted walls and ceilings, tiled offices; five charming bed rooms (parquet floors), principal and secondary bath rooms, three elegant reception rooms, remodelled domestic offices. Inspected and highly recommended.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).
HIGH UP IN PICTURESQUE GROUNDS.
HAMPSTEAD, "WALDEN."—One of the most impressively attractive residential PROPERTIES in the district; DETACHED, non-basement; beautifully decorative schemes; modern appointments; nine bed, three bath, four reception; large garage and cottage. To be SOLD by AUCTION to-morrow, Thursday, May 15th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

15, KIDDERPORE-GARDENS.—An easily worked non-basement house with two garages; independent hot water system; six bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c.; near the Heath and close to Finchley-road. To be SOLD by AUCTION to-morrow, Thursday, May 15th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

PONT-STREET (adjoining).

THE 14 YEARS' LEASE of a charming little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, and small garden. Possession, August.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

LENNOX-GARDENS (Adjoining).

THE 13 YEARS' LEASE of an attractive BIJOU HOUSE for SALE for £1,150; two reception rooms (one double), two bed, bath, &c.; very low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 7345.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF MEDIUM SIZE

KENSINGTON.

(*Quiet position close to the Park.*)
Ten bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices.
TO be LET immediately, for the season of longer. Reduced rental will be accepted to careful tenants.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO ORATORY, S.W.

FACES SOUTH. MODERNIZED.
TRUST LEASE of splendid little house. READY FOR OCCUPATION.
FOUR-FIVE BED. TWO BATH. TWO-THREE RECEPTION.
Central heating; parquet floors; constant hot water; paved garden.
Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

CHELSEA.

LEASE 60 YEARS AT LOW GROUND-RENT.
UNIQUE and fascinating attractive little HOUSE, with many special features and
AMPLE SPACE FOR GARAGE.
Five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, and lobby hall; newly fitted and decorated throughout; constant hot water, electric heating. Moderate price. Or WOULD be LET.—E. A. HYDE KIREMAN, A.A.I., "Triumph House," 185-91, Regent-street, W.1.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.

For the best selection of
HOUSES AND FLATS
IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Apply.—137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3.
[Primrose 2584.]
88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.
52, Church-road, Hove.
Head Office:—Sloane-square, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK.

IN a favourite Square with South aspect.
WELL-APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Garage for three cars.
Moderate rent to careful tenant.
Sole Agents, Messrs. DUNKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

HANOVER-SQUARE, W.

19, GEORGE-STREET.—FREEHOLD in very valuable position. Present rent £300 per annum. Possession in July. NEW AUCTION, May 21.—Particulars of BROWETT, TAYLOR and Co., 3-4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

£150 PER ANNUM.—HYDE PARK (North side).—Excellent RESIDENCE conveniently situated for Hyde Park and Lancaster-gate Tube Station; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; hot water circulator, &c. PRICE ONLY £1,450 for 99 years' lease.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

STANDING HIGH AND A FEW STEPS OF HEATH.

£150 P.A.—HAMPSTEAD (between Finchley-road and Heath).—Splendid modern NON-BASEMENT HOUSE. Three reception rooms on entrance floor, seven bed rooms, bath room, light kitchen and sculleries. Large and lofty rooms. Parquet floors throughout. Five years agreement.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HYDE PARK (Close to).

£2,250 will purchase the Direct Lease of pretty bow-fronted HOUSE, held at only £8 per annum.
RED. BATH. TWO RECEPTION.
Good offices and order. Recommended.
Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

A BARGAIN CHELSEA.

£2,600 Will probably be accepted for the Long LEASE of a medium-sized RESIDENCE, with entry to gardens; seven bed, bath, four reception rooms, kitchen.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 9494.

GARAGES

HAMPSTEAD.—Long LEASE for SALE of a capital GARAGE for four cars with useful FLAT OVER. Vacant Possession.—Apply; RAPLEY and Co., 1,447, Holdenhurst Court-road, N.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—GARAGE with Unfurnished Rooms over to be Let.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 0138.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE.—Capital GARAGE for two cars. THREE ROOMS OVER (private occupation only). Rent £80 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—LOCK-UP GARAGES to be LET for year or short periods.—Particulars of DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

PICCADILLY (Just off).—Two excellent LOCK-UP GARAGES, two cars each. Heating and every convenience. Any period at reasonable inclusive rental.—Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TO be LET, GARAGE, WITH ROOMS for Chauffeur; £104 per annum inclusive.—Glendower Motor Company, Glendower-place, South Kensington. 3756 Kensington.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.

FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT,

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

The only flats permitted in Chesterfield-gardens.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste, but comfort has been sacrificed to neither. Telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms; catering and service equal best hotels; to ensure perfect running, the flats have been limited to 15 suites of sitting room, bed room, and bath room, for four persons.
Suites to be let furnished, including service, valeting, heating and light.
FROM 9 TO 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Booklet, illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER, posted free.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

WRIGHT & VERNON,

9, MARGARET-STREET W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.
KENSINGTON.—Delightful FLATS to be LET, communicating with well-known Hotel. Two bed, one reception and bath room; passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water; full service (day and night); electric light included in the rents. Managing agents,
WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

RENTS FROM £200 P.A. Including all services. NO PREMIUM.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—Delightful FLAT in mansion block; four bed, one dressing, bath, two reception, splendid offices; constant hot water; just a dark corner; small premium to include all fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

Pre-war rent £365 P.A. inclusive, worth £600 p.a.

£235 PER ANNUM. No premium. WEST MINSTER.—Charming Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; quiet position; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

3 GNS. PER WEEK. Bargain. WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, third floor; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

A Delightful Sunny FLAT on the top floor in this well-known building for DISPOSAL, unfurnished; immediate possession; luxurious furniture may be purchased if required; exquisite decorations; in perfect condition; one principal, two secondary bed rooms, two baths, two reception, and kitchen; central heating; restaurant, &c.; lease about 19 years.
RENT £1,000 PER ANNUM.
WOULD be LET FURNISHED for SEASON or LONGER.
Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FACING SOUTH AND OVERLOOKING

HYDE PARK.

A Charming well appointed MODERN FLAT, occupying a delightful central situation adjacent to Park; beautifully furnished and exquisitely appointed; hot water; basins; passenger lift, &c.
Four bed rooms, two baths, two reception, kitchen, and usual offices.
Lease over 19 years. No premium.
Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

A QUIET SERVICE SUITE of two and FURNISHED FLATLET of three, at 22, Hyde Park-gate, near Queen's-gate. Splendid cooking. Western 6470.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT, first floor, self-contained; two magnificent rooms, large bath-dressing room, kitchen; 'phone; hot water; Unfurnished £230 per annum, or Furnished 6gns. per week.—Wilson, 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ADDISON-ROAD (near).

A MODERN BASEMENT FLAT, decorated Trollope and Colls, lighting by Perzel of Paris; two reception, three bed rooms, lounge hall; garage, central heating, constant hot water; overlooking garden half-acre tennis court. 3½ years' non-repairing lease at £250 per annum inclusive. Premium for fittings, fixtures, curtains, numerous improvements, &c., £400.—Phone Park 9736.

A 7, PORTLAND-COURT. — Front Self-Contained FLAT; three bed, three reception, lounge hall, could be converted to four bed, two reception; constant hot water; recently decorated; modern furniture; good order; rent £400 inclusive; one month's notice; owner will dispose of option portion at bargain.—Write Box G2304, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.

AN Exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny and free from noise; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; in excellent order. Moderate premium for 11 years' RENT ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.
Recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, &c., and FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BAYSWATER-ROAD (off); no premium; unfurnished; four bed, two reception, &c.; £170 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BELGRAVIA (first part).—Sitting room, bed room, and bath room, unfurnished; self-contained; also large bed-sitting room and bath room, furnished.—Write Box 3295, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (few yards).—Premium of only £550 SECURES charming FLAT; three bed, four bath, two reception, constant hot water; perfect order.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET (near).—Splendid MANSION FLAT; 20 ft. by 12 ft. bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; independent hot water; lift; porter; new lease £380 a year; moderate premium asked. Also another; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; £340 a year; premium required.—MASON, HERRING and GRANT, 126, Baker-street, W.—Welbeck 7560.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED MAISONETTE to be LET for six months; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; modern conveniences.—Apply, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

BLOOMSBURY.—To be LET, Unfurnished, an attractive TOP FLOOR FLAT; one large room, fitted with constant hot water, part central heating, passenger lift; four bed rooms, bath room, and hall; tiled kitchen with electric refrigerator. Moderate premium required for lease and fittings, or would be let furnished.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £301 P.A.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—Attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available up to two years; four bed, bath, two reception; lift.—Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6148 (three lines).

5½ GNS. PREMIUM REDUCED.

CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W. £350 per annum.—Delightful UNFURNISHED FLAT in this quiet and convenient position; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, pantry, &c. Very bright rooms; good lease; now very reasonable premium to include carpets, curtains, tenants' fixtures, &c.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CENTRE of WEST END.—Delightful, well FURNISHED and easily run FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms; all modern conveniences; or will let unfurnished.—Write Box G.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—Unusual FLAT, Furnished, immediately, about seven months; three bed rooms, one sitting room; gas cooker, geyser; large rooms facing South into small garden; antique furniture; fine decorations; 5 gns. or offer.—Miss W. 7, The Pheasantry, 152, King's-road, Fulham 4984.

CHELSEA, convenient station and buses.—Bright, well-furnished FLAT, Kitchenette; every convenience; garage if required; separate entrances for tradesmen and visitors; station one end of road, shopping centre, &c., the other; yet only five minutes' walk of beautiful open country. Rent, inclusive of rates and taxes, landlord doing repairs and decorations and certain service, £150 per annum. Considered indistinct better than flats for which rents up to £500 per annum are asked. The only one available.—Apply BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. Hillside 0065.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.—Unfurnished Family Flat, comprising beautifully proportioned dining and reception rooms, ideal for entertaining, four principal and two or more servants' bed rooms, two principal and one separate maid's bath rooms, and well-arranged domestic offices; modern and up-to-date in every detail. One of the most beautiful buildings in the West End, with tenants of the highest standing.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

HANOVER-SQUARE.—An exceptional Maisonnette, with large light rooms and South aspect; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath-dressing room, kitchen, scullery, and box room. Rental £350 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, looking directly into Hyde Park.—One of the most beautifully Furnished Flats in Town; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and large lounge hall; every known contrivance for labour saving and comfort. To be LET for five months or longer.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF LONDON.

Bryanston Court, Clifton Court, Grove Court, Melbury Court, Oakwood Court, Prince's Gate Court, Northgate, Grosvenor House, Manor House, Washington House, Bickenhall Mansions, Gordon Mansions, York-place Mansions, and many other well-known Mansions.
FLATS ALSO AVAILABLE IN:—Grosvenor-square, Granville-chambers, Jermyn-street, Lancaster-gate, Mount-street, Park-lane, Park-street, Ridgmount-gardens, Weymouth-street, and all other parts of London.
FURNISHED FLATS AND HOUSES FOR THE LONDON SEASON A SPECIALITY. LARGE SELECTION ON REGISTER.
Apply STAFFORD and CO., "FLAT SPECIALISTS," 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

A FIVE-BED ROOM FLAT AT ONLY £260 PER ANNUM.

CENTRAL POSITION.

In a well-known building, close to the British Museum, W.C.1.
Two-three reception, bath, kitchen, &c.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.
Nominal sum, to include lavatory basins, linos, ice chest, &c.
Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A QUIET SERVICE SUITE of two and FURNISHED FLATLET of three, at 22, Hyde Park-gate, near Queen's-gate. Splendid cooking. Western 6470.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT, first floor, self-contained; two magnificent rooms, large bath-dressing room, kitchen; 'phone; hot water; Unfurnished £230 per annum, or Furnished 6gns. per week.—Wilson, 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ADDISON-ROAD (near).

A MODERN BASEMENT FLAT, decorated Trollope and Colls, lighting by Perzel of Paris; two reception, three bed rooms, lounge hall; garage, central heating, constant hot water; overlooking garden half-acre tennis court. 3½ years' non-repairing lease at £250 per annum inclusive. Premium for fittings, fixtures, curtains, numerous improvements, &c., £400.—Phone Park 9736.

A 7, PORTLAND-COURT. — Front Self-Contained FLAT; three bed, three reception, lounge hall, could be converted to four bed, two reception; constant hot water; recently decorated; modern furniture; good order; rent £400 inclusive; one month's notice; owner will dispose of option portion at bargain.—Write Box G2304, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.

AN Exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny and free from noise; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; in excellent order. Moderate premium for 11 years' RENT ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.
Recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, &c., and FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BAYSWATER-ROAD (off); no premium; unfurnished; four bed, two reception, &c.; £170 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BELGRAVIA (first part).—Sitting room, bed room, and bath room, unfurnished; self-contained; also large bed-sitting room and bath room, furnished.—Write Box 3295, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (few yards).—Premium of only £550 SECURES charming FLAT; three bed, four bath, two reception, constant hot water; perfect order.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET (near).—Splendid MANSION FLAT; 20 ft. by 12 ft. bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; independent hot water; lift; porter; new lease £380 a year; moderate premium asked. Also another; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; £340 a year; premium required.—MASON, HERRING and GRANT, 126, Baker-street, W.—Welbeck 7560.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED MAISONETTE to be LET for six months; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; modern conveniences.—Apply, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

BLOOMSBURY.—To be LET, Unfurnished, an attractive TOP FLOOR FLAT; one large room, fitted with constant hot water, part central heating, passenger lift; four bed rooms, bath room, and hall; tiled kitchen with electric refrigerator. Moderate premium required for lease and fittings, or would be let furnished.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £301 P.A.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—Attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available up to two years; four bed, bath, two reception; lift.—Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6148 (three lines).

5½ GNS.

CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W. £350 per annum.—Delightful UNFURNISHED FLAT in this quiet and convenient position; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, pantry, &c. Very bright rooms; good lease; now very reasonable premium to include carpets, curtains, tenants' fixtures, &c.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CENTRE of WEST END.—Delightful, well FURNISHED and easily run FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms; all modern conveniences; or will let unfurnished.—Write Box G.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—Unusual FLAT, Furnished, immediately, about seven months; three bed rooms, one sitting room; gas cooker, geyser; large rooms facing South into small garden; antique furniture; fine decorations; 5 gns. or offer.—Miss W. 7, The Pheasantry, 152, King's-road, Fulham 4984.

CHELSEA, convenient station and buses.—Bright, well-furnished FLAT, Kitchenette; every convenience; garage if required; separate entrances for tradesmen and visitors; station one end of road, shopping centre, &c., the other; yet only five minutes' walk of beautiful open country. Rent, inclusive of rates and taxes, landlord doing repairs and decorations and certain service, £150 per annum. Considered indistinct better than flats for which rents up to £500 per annum are asked. The only one available.—Apply BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. Hillside 0065.

CHILTERN COURT,

CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the
CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE.
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1
Telephone: Mayfair 1390; or
FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

CLOSE HARRODS and PARK.—Attractive SMALL FLAT in quiet position. One reception, two bed, kitchen, and bath. £100 required for lease, fittings, curtains and &c.—Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

£175.

ONE OF THE BEST FLATS IN WESTMINSTER.
CONVENIENTLY arranged FLAT

HUMBERT & FLINT.

KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.

One Mile from main line Station. 20 Minutes from Town.

An exceptionally attractive

SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

comprising an extremely well-built and perfectly appointed moderate-sized

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Erected in 1910 in the Georgian style, and standing on high ground in an entirely rural and secluded position surrounded by a miniature undulating and well-timbered park. It contains a very handsome suite of four reception rooms (including billiard room), 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, four well-fitted bath rooms, and excellent offices, replete with every modern convenience.

All principal rooms have a southerly aspect, are fitted with oak floors, solid self-closing doors, and tasteful decorations in excellent order. Electric light. Central Heating. Soft Water Supply and Gas.

THE GROUNDS ARE MOST ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT

in flagged terraces, sunk gardens, tennis lawns, and wood walks with many fine specimen forest trees, kitchen gardens, orchards, &c.

LODGE ENTRANCE. FIVE COTTAGES. GARAGES. STABLING AND FARM BUILDINGS.

The whole Estate extends to an area of about

SIXTY ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents, HUMBERT and FLINT, Watford, Herts, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

A 16TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE IN HERTS.

Full of oak beams, open fireplaces, modernized yet retaining its old-world character.

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

In rural surroundings, close to a well-known golf course. The house contains two reception rooms, gun room, six bed and dressing rooms, two fitted baths; main water and gas; garage for two; chauffeur's cottage; large timber and tiled barn. Old world gardens, hard tennis court, paddock and cherry orchard.

8 ACRES, FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £3,500.

Particulars and photographs from the Agents; HUMBERT and FLINT, Watford, Herts, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Estate of the late A. J. Edwards, Esq., D.L., J.P.

HIGH BEECH, ESSEX.

On the fringe of Epping Forest, 2½ miles from Loughton Station, 3½ miles from Waltham Cross Station, and under 15 miles by road from the City.

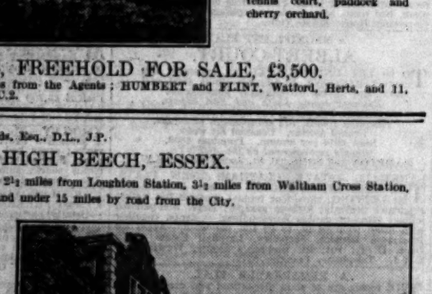
The finely timbered Residential and Sporting Estate known as

BEECH HILL PARK,

comprising a medium-sized Mansion in excellent order, standing in gardens, park and woodlands of about 127 acres, with two entrance lodges and three cottages, also four farms, small holdings and allotments, eight cottages and a small residence, the whole extending to an area of over

750 ACRES.

Excellent shooting; hunting with the Essex; golf at West Essex.



KEMSLEYS

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), in London, on Wednesday, 18th June.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, Bischoff and Thompson, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

Auctioneers' Offices.:—164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Romford, Essex.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 29)

MID-SUFFOLK.—To be LET, FURNISHED, from 1st June for three months, SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE; period furniture; two reception, three bed, dressing, bath; electric light; double garage. Rent six guineas weekly, including excellent maid and gardener.—Write Box 00985, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NORTH CORNWALL.—To be LET Furnished, charming country RESIDENCE, facing due South; tidal river; 2 miles Wadebridge, one mile famous Rhode Golf Links; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath; hot and cold water, electric light; garage; tennis court.—Terms apply Lady Charles Kennedy, Premington House, N. Devon.

N. DEVON.—Charming COTTAGE, sleep six; bath; close sea; now for five or six weeks, £3 3s. weekly.—Write Box S.1709, The Times, E.C.4.

QUIET, old, COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, within easy reach of Maidstone; three months from middle of May; four bed rooms, three reception; all modern conveniences; electric light and water; beautiful view over Weald of Kent; 4½ guineas a week, including plate, light and water.—Write Box E.740, The Times, E.C.4.

ROOMY, convenient BUNGALOW, 60 yards from sea; five bed rooms (sleep seven); garage; May 21st-August 1st; from 3gns.; view any time.—Dymcot, Bracklesham, Chichester.

SHERINGHAM.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; lovely garden, tennis lawn, and garage; good position. Others, 3-20 lists.—HOWARD, Agent, Sheringham.

YEW TREE COTTAGE, CHURT, SURREY. SITUATED amid lovely scenery, delightful FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET until March, 1931, or shorter period; two reception, lounge hall, three bed rooms (one with hot and cold water), kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water, central heating in bed rooms; garage; summer house; 1½ acre garden, lawn, orchard, &c. 3gns. weekly.—R. Jameson, Standwell House, Old Oxted, Surrey.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, old-world COUNTRY COTTAGE in charming surroundings near golf links; 35-minutes train service to town; two sitting rooms, three bed; week-end cottage. Rent 2½ to 3 gns.—Write Box S.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

will be found on Page Four

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABINGDON, BERKS.—17TH-CENTURY HOUSE, 20, EAST ST; HELENS; three reception, eight bed and dressing, two bath, ground-floor domestic offices, servants' hall; central heating, electric light, gas, main water; attractive old-world garden with stage on the River Thames; garage, summer house, &c.—AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 26th, by order of Exors. of the late Miss Sandys.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Agents, Abingdon.

BERKS.—"PEWET" HOUSE, near Boar's Hill and Oxford.—Stone-built COUNTRY HOUSE with 54 Acres; three sitting, seven bed, two bath; electric light, gas, main water; garage, stabling; AUCTION (unless sold in the meantime) May 29th, by order of Trustees, Wm. Graham, deceased.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Abingdon.

BERKS, ABINGDON, in best position in Park-crescent, detached GABLED RESIDENCE with matured grounds of One Acre; three reception, 10 bed and dressing, bath, lounge, &c.; main drainage, electric light, gas, water. AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 26th.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Abingdon.

THE BARGAIN OF THE YEAR

AYLESBURY.

A Delightful and beautifully built MINIATURE LUXURY HOUSE, erected regardless of cost, equipped with every convenience; four attractive bed rooms, bath room with sunk bath; old-world dining and drawing rooms, excellent domestic offices; radiators and electric light throughout, hot and cold water basins to bed rooms. Included in the property are range of ten lofts for hunters, stewards' and lighted by electricity; charming garden and small bungalow; large garage and yard. 3 A. 3 R. of valuable land in the best part of this charming district.

To be SOLD for £4,900, representing about half the value.

Sole Agents:—

ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

A PROPERTY OF DISTINCTION, in charming rural, but best part, within 40 miles of London; three reception rooms, lounge hall 18ft. 6in. by 15ft. 3in.) and two large reception rooms; ideal kitchen accommodation on two floors only and really artistically decorated; full-size tennis; large old-world garden. Within three minutes of beautiful open country, but three minutes of station and 20 minutes of Town. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Messrs. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley.

A BEAUTIFUL OLD PROPERTY IN WILTS. EXPOSED RAFTERS, MASSIVE OAK BEAMS, MULLIONED WINDOWS.

Three fine reception rooms and offices.

Seven bed rooms and two bath rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

Garage and stabling.

THREE AND A HALF ACRES.

THAKE and FAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

HEYTHROP HUNT.

IN A PICTURESQUE COTSWOLD VILLAGE.

A Beautiful old gabled MANOR HOUSE, containing all the characteristics of its period, and situated in a favourite district; hall and two sitting rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, garage, stabling. HOUSE and BUILDINGS LIGHTED by ELECTRIC LIGHT; CENTRAL HEATING; land of about 61 ACRES (two-thirds pasture). Price, Freehold, £6,000.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9140.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

NEAR TRING, HERTS.

TUDOR HOUSE 24½ ACRES. £3,000.

A MINIATURE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE in this favourite district with daily access to the City; the house is in fine condition, with oak panelling and fireplaces; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; co.'s water and electricity; standing in moated grounds with tennis court, &c.; small farmery and 24½ ACRES of well-timbered park. Bargain, with Possession. Cottages if required. Inspected and highly recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 5411.)

A LOVELY REPLICA BARN COTTAGE BY MILL STREAM on gravel, 30 miles Hyde Park; eight rooms; garage; central heating. Bargain, freehold, £1,700; open offers.—Executor, 15, Stratton-street, W.

FOR A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire privately a well-known COUNTRY SEAT in one of the most beautiful districts within 40 miles of London. The House was built some 50 years ago, is most substantially constructed and in excellent order.

It stands high, some 500 feet above sea level, on dry soil, and enjoys the most glorious views. It has always been occupied and maintained as a private estate and possesses the dignity and charm of an English country home. The natural beauty of its site and its beautiful beech woods obviate the necessity for any formal gardens and elaborate and expensive upkeep.

An important main-line junction is within seven miles, and an excellent service of country omnibuses passes within a few hundred yards of the lodge. The house could hardly be better planned for use as a school. The suite of reception rooms all have large windows looking South, and the principal bed rooms, all of which have a frontage of 400 feet or more, face full South and would make splendid dormitories. The secondary and staff bed rooms are each in separate wings or well shut off. The offices are excellent. There are some 40 bed rooms, seven reception rooms, and a large hall room. Electric light, central heating, main water. Ample garage and stable accommodation. Small flower gardens, one walled kitchen garden; the whole of the grounds can be economically maintained. The beautiful park lands would make ideal playing fields.

The property is in first-class order and easy and inexpensive to maintain.

With 150 ACRES (practically all beechwoods and meadow land) the property would be ideal for a high class school, and the price would be about a tenth of the cost of building such a property to-day. Probably no better home for a school has ever been offered in the open market.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and COMPANY, Estate Agents,

24, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—Brick and tiled BUNGALOW; three beds, large lounge, bath, kitchen; electric light, main water and drains. FREEHOLD £675.—SCOTT-SMITH, Estate Agent, East Preston, Sussex.

ASHTEAD.—HOUSES OF DISTINCTION, on magnificent park land, eight minutes station. £1,650 FREEHOLD.—Particulars E. W. Scarlett, Builder, Ashtead, Surrey.

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for the acquisition of the FREEHOLD of a TUDOR PROPERTY in excellent order, comprising house with beautifully panelled rooms, banqueting hall with minstrel gallery; lodge and garage; attached to which is about SIX ACRES of land; nine bed rooms, four reception rooms, and usual offices; the whole fitted with electric light and centrally heated.—Full particulars from Owner, Beke Hall, Billingshurst.

KENT, NEAR SANDWICH.

Near the Royal St. George's Golf Links.

THE RINGLETON ESTATE, WOODNESBOROUGH.

ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, containing three reception, study, ten bed and dressing rooms, and usual offices; gardens and grounds; excellent farmery, cottage, and parklike pasture, 30 ACRES. ALSO CHRISTIAN COURT, an Elizabethan small Residence, with 1¼ Acre; Ringlemere Farm, four cottages, orchards, parklike, and arable land, in all 254 ACRES.

AUCTION in nine lots, at Canterbury, 24th May, unless previously sold privately.

Auctioneers: ALBERT E. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., amalgamated with Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE. 1½ hour from Town. Substantial FREEHOLD GABLED RESIDENCE, in good repair; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception, two w.c.'s, and well-equipped domestic offices; parquet flooring throughout; most conveniently arranged for saving labour; attached garage; matured and grounds, fully matured. PRICE £1,400.—Full particulars from Messrs. ERNEST J. GALE, Estate Agents, Southfields, Wimbledon, S.W.19, and Surrenden-Grounds.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, BUCKS.—COUNTRY COTTAGE on high ground, with delightful view; four bed, three reception, bath room, &c.; co.'s water, gas, and electric light available; ½-Acre garden. Only £975 FREEHOLD.—HAROLD J. NUTT, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross. Tel. 23.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Small PROPERTY EIGHT ACRES, producing a revenue of £300, mostly in rentals. Interesting old house; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; main water, gas, electric light shortly; large garden; delightful climate.—Write Box S.1114, The Times, E.C.4.

GLORIOUS PENN.

CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE in 3 ACRES of beautiful gardens affording absolute seclusion; four bed, bath room, three reception rooms; co.'s water; gas; central heating; cottage. All in perfect order. Low Price Freehold.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600

CHOSTEAD, SURREY.—A charming MODERN HOUSE in sandy position with beautiful views, close to the Golf Course and only ten minutes from the station; four bed, tiled bath, vestibule, hall, three reception

KING AND CHASEMORE

HORSHAM, SUSSEX. Telephone: HORSHAM 111.

WEST SUSSEX (between Horsham and Arundel).

About half-a-mile from Billingshurst, 2 miles from Horsham, 15 miles from Arundel, and 7 miles from Storrington.

The Freehold Residential Estate known as KINGSFOLD, BILLINGSHURST, an IMPOSING and PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, part dating from the XVII. century; hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms. 2 COTTAGES, STABLING, GARAGE.

Charming grounds and gardens and parkland, pastures and woodland, in all

82 ACRES.

Company's water, septic tank drainage, electric light.

MESSRS. KING & CHASEMORE

have received instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty), at The Town Hall, Horsham, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock.

Illustrated particulars, plans and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Cotching and Son, Horsham; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR HORSHAM.

About half a mile from Southwater Station, about 3½ miles from Horsham and about 37 miles from London.

The RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY,

THE CHASE, SOUTHWATER,

occupying a lovely position with beautiful views over woodland and parklike surroundings. The Residence, which is in first-rate order, contains four reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and compact domestic offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Fitted lavatory basins in all bed rooms. Excellent water supply and drainage. Telephone.

Picturesque pleasure grounds with tennis lawn.

Two garages, farmery, three excellent cottages.

The Land is beautifully timbered with splendid oak trees, and for its size affords excellent Shooting. The whole property embraces an area of about

60 ACRES.

Also a picturesque old-fashioned Sussex FARMHOUSE known as "MARLPOST FARM," SOUTHWATER, with farm buildings and 80 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by Auction at the Town Hall, Horsham, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. Particulars of Messrs. Lonsmores, Solicitors, Hertford, Herts, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex.

WEST SUSSEX.

In the beautiful unspoilt district between Billingshurst and Petworth.

The fine EARLY TUDOR RESIDENCE (see view) known as

IDEHURST, STROOD GREEN, NEAR PETWORTH,

almost unique in character and built of local stone with Horsham stone roof. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room.

FARMERY and

41 ACRES.

BOXALLAND FARM, KIRDFORD,

a desirable MIXED FARM of

163 ACRES,

HERONS FARM, KIRDFORD,

an excellent small FARM of

76½ ACRES,

with charming old FARM-HOUSE.

The picturesque OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE (see view) known as

THE BLACK BEAR, KIRDFORD,

Two reception rooms, roomy domestic offices, four bed rooms; large garden and outbuildings.

Which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) by Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE and HEWETT & LEE

(acting in conjunction) at the Town Hall, Horsham, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock. Solicitors, Messrs. Dimond and Sons, 47, Welbeck-street, W.1, and Messrs. Cotching and Son, Horsham. Auctioneers, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, and Messrs. HEWETT and LEE, High-street, Guildford.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE

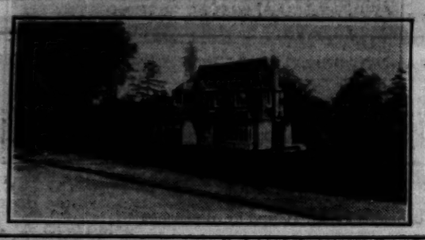
DENNE PARK ESTATE,

including Five Dairy and Stock Farms, Cottages, Woodlands, Valuable Growing Timber, Building Land, with over four miles of main road and other frontage, the whole extending to about

800 ACRES,

which will be SOLD as a Whole or in Lots by AUCTION, at the Town Hall, Horsham, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock, by Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE.

Particulars, plans, and conditions of Sale are in course of preparation, and may be obtained, when ready, of the Agent, Charles Moore, Esq., Denne Park Estate Office, Horsham; the Solicitors, Messrs. Young, Coles and Langdon, Westminster Bank Chambers, Hastings; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex.



"REDMAYES," HAMPTON-ON-THAMES.

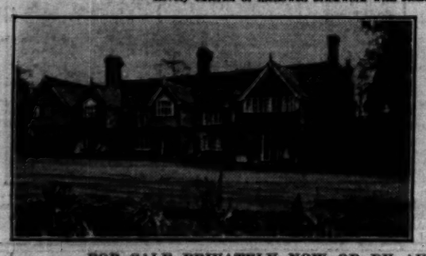
Eight minutes Station, one mile River, two miles Hampton Court, near several Golf Links.

Hall, two reception, five bed rooms (lavatory basins principal rooms), tiled cloak, bath rooms and scullery; garage; central heating, constant hot water, electric light and power; gardens about ¼-Acre. Easy terms.—Apply Mrs. Mation, Broadmead, Broad-lane, Hampton.

'Phone, Molesey 118.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WEST SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.

Lovely exterior of mellowed brickwork with stone slab roof.



DRUNGEWICK MANOR, NEAR RUDGWICK.

A piece of rare charm and character, with original oak beams, fireplaces, and fine old oak panelling.

Lounge hall, three delightful reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, electric light, central heating; garages; stabling.

Several cottages; lovely old gardens, with portions of the old moat and fishponds; home farm, for the most part good pasture; capital buildings.

Well-timbered woods. The Estate is bordered by the River Arun.

ABOUT 300 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER.

SOLE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

WILSON & CO., 14, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES

BAKER-STREET.—SHOP and BASEMENT: frontage 18ft., depth 50ft., in one of the leading positions, to be LET on about 15 years' lease at moderate exclusive rental. Possession in June quarter or earlier if desired.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Attractive Premises for all available SHOPS, 8, and 9, FREEMAN, Ltd., 7, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BARKING, EAST-STREET.—TENANCY of SHOP with good store and living room for SALE; very low rent.—Apply A. GLENNY and SON, 51, East-street, Barking. Grangewood 0318.

BOND-STREET (just off).—Magnificent TOP-LIGHTED SHOP and SHOWROOM, over 2,500 sq. ft. of modern workroom with rear entrance, secondary storeroom, and ample packing and storage accommodation, to be LET, in highest class street.—Apply W. R. VAUGHAN, 47, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

BRUTON-STREET.—To be LET, magnificent FIRST-FLOOR SHOWROOM, cash offices, private room for customer, seating; also workroom accommodation; suitable for any high-class trade.—For particulars apply WOOTTON and SON, 6, Bruton-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1347).

CENTRE OF NOTTINGHAM.

MAGNIFICENT SHOPS to be LET on LEASE in EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, MARKET PLACE.

Finest Position in the City.

Plans and particulars from Estates Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

CHANCERY-LANE (just off).—Excellent OFFICE or BUSINESS PREMISES; splendid repair, completely modernised; ground floor; 1,600 sq. ft. Rent £450 per annum exclusive or lease, or reasonable offer will be considered.—T. H. WILSON, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CITY-ROAD.—PREMISES in important position to be LET (extensive) ground floor with display window, basement and upper part; two lifts; area 4,600ft.; moderate rent. Suit Wine-merchants and Models.—Apply HALLETT, FOX and WHITE, Finsbury-court, E.C.2.

CLOSE TO BOND-STREET STATION.

EXCELLENT FLOOR of nearly 450 sq. ft. in a modern building with all up-to-date conveniences. Rent only £270 per annum, inclusive of rates and taxes. —Apply FINCH, FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3078-9.

FINSBURY-CIRCUS.—In modern building, handsomely appointed.—First-floor SUITE, about 2,617 sq. ft., to be LET. Suit any firm requiring attractive and quiet offices.—Full particulars of GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

MAIN ROAD, KING'S CROSS.—Vacant Possession. Workers, leading Motor Show-room Garage.—Further Offers. Rent £1,000 per annum inclusive.—Write Box R.707, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD BOND-STREET (just off).—THREE good ROOMS and CELLARS; passenger lift; rent £400 per annum; £150 fine premium inclusive.—MUIR, BIGGS and Co., 58, Conduit-street, W.1.

PICCADILLY.

A few doors from Bond-street, in close proximity to BOND-STREET.

EXCELLENT SHOP and BASEMENT to be LET at moderate rent without premium or LEASE WOULD be SOLD on reasonable terms.

Particulars from

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, EDGWARE-ROAD side and one door from same. Bulk tobacconists, confy., wines, spirits, stores and many other lines. Rent £450. SHOPS in order for large blocks of best-class flats, trade £20 to £125 per annum exclusive, sworn trade. Apply Agents H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Gloucester-place, W.2. Paddington 5061 (three lines).

BUSINESS PREMISES (continued)

85, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (North Side).

SHOP, OFFICE, or SHOWROOM PREMISES, with over 7,000 sq. ft. floor space, for SALE by AUCTION on May 28th, with possession, by Messrs. GOOCH and WAGSTAFF, 29, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2. Met. 8293

TWO LIGHT COMMUNICATING OFFICES, overlooking Norfolk House garden, each 13ft. by 12ft., fitted rubber floor covering, telephones, electric pendants, two radiators. Low rent £225 (or near), inclusive heating, cleaning. Rates paid. Lease.—Apply Mr. Skinner, 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. Regent 1855.

WESTMINSTER, in a quiet position close to Houses of Parliament.—MODERN CORNER BUILDING, comprising about 15,000ft. of floor space; suitable for occupation by Society, Institution, or Commercial Firm requiring entire building for occupation. To be SOLD or LET.—For particulars and plans apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, Sole Agents, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

WRIGHT & VERNON,

9, MARGARET-STREET, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650.

TO SOLICITORS, ACCOUNTANTS, AND PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

AT 109, PORTLAND (OPPOSITE) LAW COURTS, IN MAGNIFICENT MODERN BUILDING.

SPLENDID LIGHT OFFICES

TO BE LET in SINGLE ROOMS or SUITES, AT LOW RENTS.

Central Heating. Lift. Constant Hot Water. Apply Managing Agents, Wright & Vernon, as above.

FACTORIES

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET (close to).—MODERN FACTORY and WAREHOUSE PREMISES, about 20,000 sq. ft., with 5,000ft. of yard space; to be SOLD; may be let; low ground-rent; moderate price.—Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 9, Hanover-square, W.1.

VACANT POSSESSION, approximately 15,000ft. GROUND-FLOOR SPACE, or would divide; top lighted; Camden Town, two miles from West End and City; nine years' lease; £1,500 per annum; premises can be inspected at any time.—Victor Broom, Ltd., 17, Rochester-mews, Rochester-road, Camden Town. Sloane 9151.

WHY PURCHASE A FACTORY? NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES TO BE LET ON LEASE

(within 25 minutes of London).

2,000 to 72,000 square feet.

Extract from Chairman's speech at Annual Meeting:

Also the general policy of your Company is to erect Factories on a rental basis enabling Manufacturers to employ the whole of their capital in developing their business, instead of locking a substantial proportion thereof in bricks and mortar.

SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH.

Telephone: Slough 240.

OVER 120 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

WANTED

FACTORIES WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.

4,000 sq. ft.	East.—N. London.—Printing works.	
5,000 sq. ft.	East.—City.—Cigarette factory.	
5,000 sq. ft.	East.—London district.—Car spare parts.	
10,000 sq. ft.	East.—East End.—To rent.	
10,000 sq. ft.	East.—N. London.—Garage.	
10,000 sq. ft.	East.—Shoreditch.—Cabinet making.	
20,000 sq. ft.	East.—S.W. London.—Paper goods.	
25,000 sq. ft.	East.—L.C.C. Area.—Motor works.	
40,000 sq. ft.	East.—City.—Mail order.	

FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114-115, Cheapside, E.C.

NORFOLK & PRIOR.

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1. Telephone: MAYFAIR 0363

IN THE HEART OF UNSPOILT COUNTRY

BETWEEN READING & BASINGSTOKE,

Yet within an easy motor run of a main line station, from whence London is reached in about 40 minutes.

A DELIGHTFUL JACOBEAN RESIDENCE,

modernised and in faultless order; three Reception, 12 Bed and Dressing, three Bath Rooms. Central Heating. Electric Light. Constant Hot Water. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS, STABLING, COTTAGE. Old-world grounds, partly walled kitchen garden, orchard and pasture.

12 ACRES. FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Agents:—NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

A STONE-BUILT TUDOR MANOR HOUSE AND EXCELLENT SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 440 ACRES FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF £16,000.

SITUATE ON THE YORKS AND LANCS. BORDERS, WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF LANCASTER AND LEEDS.

THE MANOR HOUSE is thoroughly modernised and in perfect order, and contains lounge hall, three large reception rooms, log gallery, 11 or more bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Beamed ceilings, fine panelling, open fireplaces. Electric light, central heating, modern drainage.

GARAGE. STABLING. TWO GOOD FARMS (LET). COTTAGE.

Charming walled Gardens with stream at ford, flagged path. Tennis Court. Meadows and nearly 100 Acres of fine woodlands, the whole forming a very excellent sporting Estate (750 Acres of shooting optional).

The Residence would be sold with about 100 ACRES.

Agents: NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

GLOS. AND WILTS BORDERS.

In a first-rate sporting district, four miles from Cirencester; 700 feet up.

AN OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

of the Cotswold Manor type modernised, and containing lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; unfailing water.

GARAGES, FINE STUD BUILDINGS, COTTAGES.

Inexpensive grounds, orchard and pasture bounded by trout stream.

8 or 69 ACRES. FOR SALE.

Sole Agents:—NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS, BUSINESS MAN'S AREA.

Occupying a splendid open situation in an excellent Residential neighbourhood.

A MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Beautifully appointed and having all modern conveniences.

Main electric light, gas, drainage and water. Constant hot water.

Garage for two cars.

COTTAGE.

2 ACRES. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Recommended by Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WALTHAMSTOW.—High-yielding Freehold security, comprising well-situated SHOP and UPPER PART, let to a multiple firm for 45 years at £250 per annum. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000.—Apply Messrs.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A Safe and a very Remunerative Investment.

HAMPSTEAD.

In best part, near stations; 999 years' lease.

AN Excellent well-built property converted into two Maisonettes and a Flat (all self-contained); two garages, rooms over.

Fully let to good tenants on long leases.

Price £3,550. Net return over £400 per annum.

MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

SOUND INVESTMENT WITH SECURITY.

EARL'S COURT.—Very fine BLOCK of MANSION FLATS to be SOLD at once. Present net income £2,900, but considerable increase to be had on expiration of old leases. For SALE at a BARGAIN PRICE.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £2,500, secured on London estate covering many acres, producing £11,000 gross. BARGAIN PRICE, 16½ years' purchase.—HUGHES and NORTON, 5, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MORTGAGES REQUIRED for short terms (three-six years) by substantial owner occupiers of modern Freehold Industrial and Garage Premises. Excellent security, good interest, capital reduced by instalments if required.—Reply in confidence, CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, Surveyors, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

PRIVATE SALE DESIRED of TWO BLOCKS of MANSION FLATS in West London. Owners wish to realise as capital required for large building scheme. Present net return over £1,000 per annum, but nearly 50 per cent. statutory tenants. PRICE £12,000. Agents' replies ignored, as Owners will only deal with principals or solicitors.—Write Box G.1665, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET.—Trustees' Investment. —Bold, substantial CORNER BUILDING, floor area 8,000ft.; leased to well-known firm for 15 years at low rent of £1,400 per annum. Landlord pays outgoings. Net rent £417 per annum. Direct lease L.C.C. 70 years unexpired. PRICE £5,350 or offer.—Write only "L.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

ST. PANCRAS and ISLINGTON (in three lots).—TWENTY-TWO FREEHOLD HOUSES and a FACTORY; present rents from short tenancies nearly £2,000 per annum; valuable possibilities of site development; total areas over 19,000ft. super. Also a freehold ground-rent of £282 per annum, secured on 18 houses with reversion in 27 years to about £1,450 per annum gross rack rents. For SALE by AUCTION at low reserves 3rd June, 1930.—Particulars of RUTLEY, VINE and GURNEY, 97/98, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SLOANE-SQUARE (near).—High-class FLATS; rents £1,220, let leases. PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD; £6,000 could remain.—Agents, COOK, 70, New Oxford-street.

SUITABLE FOR TRUST FUNDS.

THE Provincial branches of a well-known multiple firm are being offered for private sale, to show 7½ per cent. net. Will sell separately or as a whole, in lots from £12,000 to £70,000. Details on genuine enquiries only.—Apply WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

WANTED

WANTED, FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, reversions under 50 years; houses only; London and suburbs.—Particulars, actual purchaser, Room 32, 65, Conduit-street, W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY, ADJOINING NORFOLK BROADS.

A CHOICE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE and FARM, 290 ACRES, with delightfully placed HOUSE, charming but inexpensive gardens; foreman's house; excellent buildings; three cottages; 197 Acres broadland with exceptional private wild fowling and good boating. Sacrificial price £4,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

DAIRY FARM near TROWBRIDGE with POSSESSION.—For SALE, first-class FARM of over 400 ACRES, all sound pasture. Good House, Cottages, buildings, and water. For Sale by Auction 10th June. —Apply for full particulars and plans to Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

IN FAVOURITE CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.

Close to Dedham (Essex), with boating river.

GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE and PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); modern sanitation; telephone; secluded gardens; buildings with cowhouse for 11; and 68 ACRES nearly all rich pasture with unfailing stream. FREEHOLD £2,950; cowshed would hire land if desired. —WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

EAST DRIVE SUFFOLK COAST.

RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, 40 ACRES; charming old RESIDENCE with beautiful exposed old oak; beautiful lounge, dining and billiard rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, hot water; electric light; pretty gardens; ample buildings; good spot; great sacrifice at £2,200.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

50 MILES FROM LONDON (an hour from Water-loo).—A unique RESIDENTIAL POULTRY FARM of over NINE ACRES, with a delightful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE with three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Main water and electric light, telephone. Cottage, two garages, and stabling, extensive range of poultry houses.

An excellent income is derived from this property. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,750 as a going concern, including 2,000 head of poultry of a celebrated strain.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10531.)

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

£3,750.—New TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD and OXFORD-STREET.—CORNER BUILDING SITE about 3,000 sq. ft., suitable for business premises with small flats over. Ground Rent £200; term 76 years (larger sites, 5,000 sq. ft., if desired). —BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 65, Mount-street, W.1.

NEAR DORKING, SURREY.

SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATE ripe for immediate development, all main services and considerable frontages. Particulars of PEARSON, COLE and SHORLAND, High-street, Dorking. Tele. 320.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AUSTRALIA.

TARIFF TARIFF.

TARIFF DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

ESTABLISH FACTORIES IN AUSTRALIA.

FOR SALE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, close to city, FACTORY SITES with railway, deep-water communications, electric light, power, gas, water and sewerage available.

Further particulars upon application.

GRAY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

Pitt-street, Sydney.

New South Wales, Australia.

NEAR JUAN-LES-PINS.—To be LET FURNISHED, VILLA; eight rooms; modern; 8 guineas monthly. Apartment in villa, 6 guineas monthly; sea view, wood.—Les Pinasses, Golfe Juan, France.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

10, LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

VERY SUPERIOR

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

comprising bedsteads and bedding, table and bed linen, mahogany, satinwood, and white enamelled bedroom suites of wardrobe, chests of drawers and dressing tables, drawing room appointments of Chinese lacquer cabinets, tables and screens, boudoir grand pianoforte by Sidney, settees and chairs, a carved mahogany Hepplewhite dining room suite of sideboard, carving and dining tables, set of 12 dining chairs, and two carving ditto, a set of three Hepplewhite pattinwood chairs, carpets, curtains, gramophones, picture by George Morland and pictures by or attributed to Sir Peter Lely, Dutch and Italian Masters, Sheraton and Adam Chinese porcelain, ivory carvings, decorative china, china and glass, basement and miscellaneous effects.

MULLETT, BOOKER & CO.

will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on Wednesday, 21st May next, at 12.30 o'clock punctually. May be viewed privately 1st Monday, 19th, by cards only, and publicly on Tuesday, 20th. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Offices, Albion House, corner of Albion-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. Paddington 7600.

MARTEN & CARNABY, F.A.I.,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, AND ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICES:—THURLOW PARK-ROAD, WEST DULWICH, S.E.21.

'PHONE, SYDENHAM 4302/3.

15, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LUDGATE-CIRCUS, E.C.4. 'Phone, CENTRAL 9877/8.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES WITH VACANT POSSESSION IN A DISTRICT ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM DEVELOPMENT.

AMID OLD-WORLD RURAL SURROUNDINGS, OVERLOOKING FIELDS

only 4½ miles from Town. Close to two stations for electric trains to City and West End. Near Dulwich College, Park, and Golf Links.

MOST UNIQUE, ARTISTIC HAND-PAINTED DECORATIONS.

"GREYSTOKE," COLLEGE-ROAD, W. DULWICH, S.E.21.

Seven bed rooms, dressing room, luxurious bath room, "Tudor" dining room 20ft. by 30ft., "Oriental" drawing room 24ft. by 21ft., full-sized billiards room, sun lounge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Detached double GARAGE with five rooms and bath room.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN.

Moderate Ground-rent. Long Lease.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING SUBURBAN RESIDENCES

IN A CHARMING TREE-LINED AND GRASS-BORDERED ROAD,

Close to Station for Town; College and High Schools in the vicinity.

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED.

"THE GABLE HOUSE," LAWRIE PARK-AVENUE, SYDENHAM, S.E.26.

Spacious, yet conveniently planned; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two staircases, three reception rooms, full-sized billiards room.

Electric light.

Detached double Garage.

FREEHOLD.

Attractive and matured grounds of

1½ ACRE.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold), at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 27th MAY, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF THE AUCTIONEERS at their DULWICH OFFICE, as above.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

OCCUPYING UNIQUE POSITION ABUTTING ON THE MAGNIFICENT PURLEY BEECHES, NEAR STATIONS AND FIRST-CLASS GOLF LINKS. TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES' RAIL OF TOWN.

Unusually attractive well-appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding fine and open views, containing on two floors, entrance hall, cloak room, oak-panelled dining room, charming drawing room, delightful lounge, billiard room or nursery, nine bed rooms, dressing room, two well-fitted bath rooms, complete offices; capital cottage; garage and outbuildings.

Company's water; electric light; main drainage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS of EXCEPTIONAL CHARM with Tennis Lawn, in all about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF SOLE AGENTS:—

HOOKER & ROGERS, RAILWAY APPROACH, SANDERSTEAD.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

PORTSLADE, SUSSEX,

within easy reach of Portslade Station, Southern Railway (main line), and three miles of Brighton Station.

EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as

SMITHER'S BREWERY, PORTSLADE.

SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED PREMISES with FLOOR AREA of 47,000 SQ. FT.

LARGE COVERED AND OPEN YARDS suitable for many businesses.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "NORTHER LEA."

VACANT POSSESSION of the foregoing will be given.

Also FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND of OVER FIVE ACRES, ripe for immediate development, as well as SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

in conjunction with RAYMOND BEAUMONT, F.S.I., F.A.I., will SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st May, 1930.

Particulars of sale of Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters and Williams, Solicitors, 5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers and Factory Specialists, 48, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

By order of the Executors.

3, MANOR-ROAD, WEST EALING.

For investment or future occupation.

EXCELLENT SHOP PREMISES, with living accommodation over, situated near W. Ealing Station in a thickly populated residential district. Held on lease for about 87 years unexpired at £10 10s. per annum, and underlet for about 15 years at £80, tenant paying rates. To be SOLD by AUCTION on 28th May, 1930.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

14, Backville-street, W.1.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wetherfield, Baines and Baines, 6, New Burlington-street, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By order of the Mortgagees.

RAMSGATE.

MR. CHARLES WARREN

will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Congregational Hall, George-street, Ramsgate, on Monday, May 19th, 1930, at 4 p.m. sharp, the FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE, situate on the West Cliff with magnificent sea views and known as

THE GRANGE, ST. AUGUSTINE'S-ROAD,

Containing:—Dining room, drawing rooms, chapel, billiard room, nine bed rooms, four dressing rooms, kitchen, and usual domestic offices; stabling and garage. Secluded grounds of over an acre in extent. Numerous galleries and flights of steps carried under the promenade to rooms and terraces cut in face of cliff at various levels, together with the House erected in the grounds of the above and included in sale known as

ST. EDWARDS, ST. AUGUSTINE'S-ROAD,

Containing eight rooms, kitchen, and usual offices.

VACANT POSSESSION of the whole premises will be given on completion of purchase.

Solicitors: Messrs. Robinson and Allfree, 23, Cavendish-street, Ramsgate.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors as above or of the Auctioneer, 99, High-street, Ramsgate.

By Order of Executors of H. W. Holland, Esq.

22, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.

CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE.

Mahogany, inlaid, and other bed room suites, Old English wardrobes and chests, oak dining room appointments, 18th Century Dutch mahogany secretaire and Italian Cassmode, Grandfather clock and mantel clock, table China, &c.

COSTLY FRENCH FURNITURE OBJETS D'ART

ERARD GRAND PIANOFORTE. Gilt mirrors, screens, Turkish, Austrian and English carpets, bronzes, statuary and ornamental items, Irish and other linen, electro and plated articles, wine, ENGLISH and FOREIGN PORCELAIN and POTTERY, pictures and drawings by eminent modern artists, proof etchings, engravings in mezzotint and line.

HAMPTON & SONS

will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on MONDAY, May 19th, and two following days at 12 o'clock. Private view (by cards), Friday next. Public view Saturday next from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day. Solicitors, Messrs. May, Woolfe and Gwyther, 20, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

N.B.—The freehold of this FINE HOUSE with passenger lift and garage is FOR SALE.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the Parishes of ERCALL MAGNA and RODINGTON, four miles from Wellington and eight from Shrewsbury.

AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING PROPERTY, the HIGH ERCALL ESTATE of about

5,483 ACRES,

including 18 first-class DAIRY and STOCK FARMS, extending from 150 to 450 Acres, numerous SMALL FARMS and COTTAGE HOLDINGS, and large areas of WOODLAND.

The Historical Residence of ERCALL HALL.

Three Private Residences, Fully-Licensed Inn, Village Stores, and 35 Cottages, embracing the Villages of High Ercall and Walcot, and the greater part of the Village of Rowton and Hinstock.

MESSRS. WINTERTON & SONS,

with Messrs. FRANK MATTHEWS and Co., are instructed to offer by SALE by AUCTION, at the Wrekin Hall, Wellington, on Thursday, June 12th, 1930, in Two Sections, viz., from 11 a.m. precisely to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. onwards, in 134 Lots (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Particulars and maps, price 5s., from Messrs. Rand, Hatton and Co., Solicitors, 9, High-street, Coventry; Messrs. Frank Matthews and Co., 17, Newhall-street, Birmingham; or Messrs. WINTERTON and SONS, Auctioneers, St. Mary's-chambers, Lichfield (Telephone, Lichfield 32).

SOLD PRIOR TO AUCTION.

"WOODLANDS," HARPSDEN, NEAR HENLEY.

Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS

beg to announce that this property, advertised to be offered by Auction on 13th inst., has been DISPOSED of by Private Treaty, and consequently the SALE is CANCELLED.

Auction and Estate Offices, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, and Basingstoke.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

1, STATION-ROAD, READING, & 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER. PARK. OVER 90 ACRES.

HIGH, LOVELY DISTRICT, NEAR BASINGSTOKE. HOUR LONDON.

NEW HEDGES AND BEAUTIFUL OLD TIMBERED GROUNDS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, this desirable RESIDENCE, in thorough repair. Electric light, complete central heating, excellent water and drainage. Approached by two drives, it has:—LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, FINE BILLIARD ROOM, 16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS. Stabling, three garages, bailiff's house, farmery, dairy, cottages. Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DEVON HOME IN SMALL COAST TOWN. AT BARGAIN PRICE.

(Splendid property for private occupation or private hotel.)

"THE MANOR HOUSE," DAWLISH.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE with ten bed rooms, splendid reception rooms, and dance room.

WONDERFUL OLD GARDENS OF NEARLY THREE ACRES through which the famous Dawlish water runs.

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. AVANT and SON, Dawlish, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

£5,000.

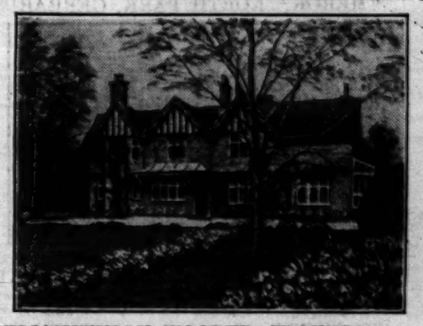
HANTS and BERKS

(Borders of).

Between Reading and Basingstoke, amidst Pines and Lovely Country.

A REAL COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.

Contains lounge, three reception rooms, oak floors, nine bed and dressing rooms, all on one floor, bath room; gravel soil; splendid stabling for hunting; cottage.



4 ACRES OF DELIGHTFULLY WOODED GROUNDS.

TWO TENNIS LAWNS.

Fuller details of the Sole Agents, Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Basingstoke, Reading, and London, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

WOODED COMMON, NEAR NEWBURY.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA.

HOUR LONDON. WONDERFUL SITUATION.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, ABOUT 56 ACRES.

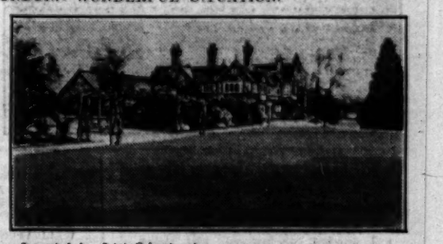
For SALE, FREEHOLD.

The House is approached over Commons and carriage drive, and contains hall with oak floor, large drawing room with oak floor, three other sitting rooms, nine bed rooms (easy to add more), two bath rooms, and good offices.

Electric light and power complete central heating.

Two cottages, stabling, Garage.

SECLUDED AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, WOODS AND MEADOWLANDS.



Inspected by Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1; and Messrs. DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

THIS TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE

in the village of Sonning, Berks, for SALE.

In perfect repair and full of oak. Lounge, dining room

Kns. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.

HINTON ABBEY, HINTON CHARTERHOUSE.

Gloriously situated on a tableland nearly 400ft. above sea level on the site of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton (remains of which are in the grounds), about one mile from Frankford and six miles from Bath.

HISTORICAL FREEHOLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE.

in excellent preservation, facing South, approached by long drive, and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall.

Central heating. Electric light. Independent hot-water system.

Monastic Chapel, Refectory, Monks' Dormitory, Library, and Dovecotes.

Garage, Stabling, Farmery, Entrance Lodge. Five Cottages.

Beautifully timbered PLEASURE GROUNDS and 139 Acres wood, remainder pasture and arable, the whole estate covering about

280 ACRES,

about 150 Acres being in hand, and of which Vacant Possession is offered on completion. Residue well let and producing £250 14s. per annum.

For SALE privately, or, if unsold, by AUCTION, June 3rd next. Solicitor: Christopher C. Gill, Esq., 3, Miles-buildings, Bath. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FORTT, HATT, and BILLINGS, 2, Burton-street, Bath; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Adjoining Blenheim Park; 1½ hour Paddington.

PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT HOUSE on the outskirts of an old-world village.

Lounge hall, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room (ample space for additional one or two bath rooms).

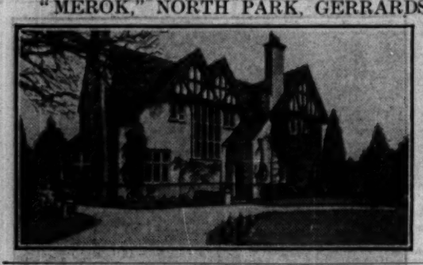
Electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage. Splendid water supply.

Heated garage for three or four cars. Stabling for four. Chauffeur's rooms. Cottages available. Very beautiful grounds, with lawns, old-world rose garden, sunk garden, clipped yews, grass orchard, kitchen garden, in all ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"MEROK," NORTH PARK, GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.



The most attractive FREEHOLD modern RESIDENCE, situate in a good district, within easy access of the City and West End, containing lounge hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms and compact offices. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Modern drainage; telephone; site for garage.

BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn and orchard, in all ABOUT ONE ACRE.

For SALE privately or by AUCTION May 27th. Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"GONVENA," WADEBRIDGE, NORTH CORNWALL.

Five miles from the Cornish Coast, commanding glorious views, standing on a hill amidst delightful surroundings.

Well-appointed Freehold Georgian Residence with entrance hall, three to four reception, cloak room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Garage, stabling, farmery, cottage.

Well-timbered pleasure grounds, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, 35 Acres of rich pasture, in all about

FORTY-TWO ACRES.

Excellent hunting, shooting and fishing.

For SALE privately: if unsold, AUCTION in June.

Auctioneers: Messrs. BUTTON and MUTTON, St. Tudy, Cornwall, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

20 MINUTES VICTORIA

OR CITY.

First-rate golf facilities and adjoining well-known tennis club.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, well detached, non-basement, near station, electric trains, and excellent schools, &c. Hall, four reception, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, maid offices; modern conveniences; independent boiler.

CHARMINGLY DISPOSED PLEASURE GARDEN, with lawn, shady trees, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees; garage, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.

FOR SALE UPON REASONABLE TERMS.

Highly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

AND EASTBOURNE.

Amidst delightful undulating country, near Heathfield and Mayfield, about 12 miles from the Coast.

WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE on high ground, with magnificent views. Lounge, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; electric light, company's water, telephone; garage with room over, well-built cottage, useful outbuildings.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS with hard tennis court, ornamental gardens, kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT EIGHT ACRES.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executors.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

About six miles from the County Town; about one mile of Trout Fishing in the finest stream in the Midlands.

ONE OF THE SMALLER COUNTY HOMES.

Lounge hall, two reception, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices; excellent water supply, electric light, modern drainage, constant hot water, telephone; stabling, garage, lodge, cottage.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis and croquet lawns and parkland, in all about 36 ACRES. Hunting; two packs. Golf near.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

14 MILES WEST.

On the outskirts of the village of Ruislip.

Delightful country. Splendid Golfing centre. EXCEPTIONALLY WELL BUILT HOUSE, with the accommodation on two floors, and comprising good hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, cloak room (hot and cold), and usual offices.

Co.'s water; electric light and power; main drainage; gas.

PICTURESQUE AND WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, with lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen and fruit garden, in all about ONE ACRE. The grounds are really exceptional and would strongly appeal to a garden lover. Garage for large car; heated conservatory; greenhouse.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£300 P.A.—THETFORD AND DEREHAM (Between).

First-class Sporting District.

Sporting Rights Over 1,000 Acres.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently situate amidst beautiful surroundings, 1½ mile from Station and 9 from Brandon. Five reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, four servants' rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Electric light; telephone; abundant water supply.

Cottage; two garages; stabling; outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis court, orchard, large kitchen garden, paddock, &c., of about 5½ ACRES, and Rights Over 1,000 ACRES.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FERRING, NEAR WORTHING.

About half a mile from shore, in a charming situation; handy for station.

COUNTRY HOUSE, with three reception, including lounge hall 36ft. by 18ft., six bed rooms, bath room, complete offices; gas, excellent water, modern drainage, &c.

Specially attractive, well-timbered old-world gardens with shady lawns, tennis court, flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

TWO COTTAGES AVAILABLE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000.

Might be Let Furnished for the Summer months. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST BARGAIN IN DEVON.

Commanding magnificent views of a yachting harbour.

PLEASANTLY PLACED RESIDENCE ON HIGH GROUND.

Three reception, cloak room out of panelled square hall, six bed rooms, bath room, three w.c.s.

Co.'s water, electric light and power, gas, main drainage.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT ONE ACRE.

PRICE ONLY £2,300 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BORDERS OF

HERTS & MIDDLESEX

(22 minutes Baker-street).

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE.

In beautiful order. Choice position.

Lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and up-to-date offices; electric light and power, telephone, constant hot water, radiators; excellent cottage; two garages.

Extremely pretty gardens, well stocked, with good tennis lawn, in all about ONE ACRE.

£4,500 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BERKS & OXON BORDERS.

On high ground, amidst unspoiled surroundings; only about five miles from Huntercombe.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

facing the village green; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; modern drainage, electric light, excellent water supply, telephone; garage.

WELL-MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS with tennis court, kitchen garden, fruit trees, in all about ONE and a HALF ACRES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED for a year or longer at a very moderate rental.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

TWO MILES OF TROUT FISHING BOTH BANKS.

GOOD SPORTING SHOOT. 700ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

NORTH DEVONSHIRE.

The property has been the subject of large expenditure by the present owner, and is as near perfection as possible.

Three reception rooms, nine principal and four servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; electric light; modern drainage, good water supply; Badminton court, hard tennis court; good garage, stabling; four cottages.

Most attractive gardens on a southern slope, well-timbered grounds; good kitchen garden and glass; home farm of 100 acres with model buildings and 100 Acres of woodland well placed and providing excellent shooting.

3,000 ACRES ADJOINING HAVE BEEN RENTED.

The River on the Estate undoubtedly forms one of the most beautiful valleys in Devon.

ABOUT 200 ACRES IN ALL.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HUNTING. GOOD GOLF.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (72133.)

CIRENCESTER.

POLO (SEVERAL GROUNDS) AND HUNTING. V.W.H. & BEAUFORT.

2½ MILES FROM KEMBLE JUNCTION STATION.

THE CAPITAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as

TREWSBURY,

COATES, CIRENCESTER.

The comfortable stone Residence has spacious accommodation, stands 400ft. above sea, commands delightful views, and contains 27 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, chapel, five reception rooms, gun room, offices, &c. Hunting stabling for 13 horses, garage, &c.

Main water. Central heating. Telephone.

CHARMING WOODED GROUNDS.

Good Home Farm, House and Buildings (let), Cottages, Woodlands, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 306 ACRES,

which JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously Sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., 12, New Court, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

Land Agent: C. A. Fellowes, Esq., Ranger's Lodge, Charlbury, Oxon.

WEST SUSSEX.

Enjoying one of the most beautiful views in the county.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE,

containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; company's water, electric light; central heating, independent hot water; modern drainage. Heated garages, chauffeur's flat; stabling for six. VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD GARDENS, tennis courts, rose gardens, woodland with ornamental water, walled kitchen garden, extensive new peach house and vinery; farmhouse, cottages, model farm buildings; 120 Acres of valuable woodland providing good coverts, 108 Acres of grassland and 45 Acres arable, forming an exceptionally well-maintained property of

290 ACRES. FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE,

INCLUDING THE VALUABLE TIMBER.

Details JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who have inspected. (3610.)

SOUTH NUTFIELD,

SURREY.

Within an hour of Town, with Hunting and Golf at hand. 270 feet above sea level, commanding panoramic

VIEWS OF THE SURREY HILLS.

Exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE, well away from main road, approached by a carriage drive, standing in nicely laid out grounds of

NEARLY 2 ACRES.

Eleven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, hall, and three reception rooms; garage and flat over.

Company's water, and Gas for cooking. Electric light and plugs for radiators. Main drainage.

PRICE £4,000 OR NEAR OFFER.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (20941.)

JUST IN THE MARKET.

BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND READING

HUNTING AND GOLF.

COMFORTABLE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

With principal aspect being due South. Approached by carriage drives from the directions of Basingstoke and Reading, and containing lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices with independent hot water and other conveniences.

Telephone; electric light; central heating; ample water; modern drainage.

Exceptionally attractive pleasure gardens and grounds; stabling and garages; bailiff's house, two cottages; several paddocks; parklands; model Home Farm, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 93 ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. JOHN. D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (V.61296.)

CAPITAL SPORTING DISTRICT.

THREE HOURS FROM LONDON.

AN OUTSTANDINGLY ATTRACTIVE LITTLE ESTATE OF

333 ACRES,

in a ring fence, including a two storeyed modernized HOUSE, in splendid order, pleasantly situated in a small park with long drive approach. Three reception rooms measuring 33ft. 6in. by 20ft., 31ft. by 24ft. 6in., and 25ft. by 20ft.; eight good bed rooms and bath room, cloak room. Electric light. Central heating. Water from artesian well. Stabling. Garage, and three good Cottages.

UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

HOME FARM LET AT £320 PER ANNUM.

SHOOTING, HUNTING, GOLF.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (H.81782.)

EXCELLENT CENTRE FOR

DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT.

Two-and-a-half miles of Dry Fly Fishing from both banks of the River Avon.

Norton Polo Ground one-and-a-half miles. Westonbirt two-and-a-half miles.

FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE and MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSE and GARDEN,

in perfect order.

Twelve bed rooms (fitted basins), three bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Electric light, central heating throughout, constant hot water.

Stabling for six; garage for three cars; two cottages.

Lovely gardens sloping down to the river,

in all about

3½ ACRES.

A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE.

For particulars, apply to JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (A.F.H.81749.)

WARLINGHAM, SURREY.

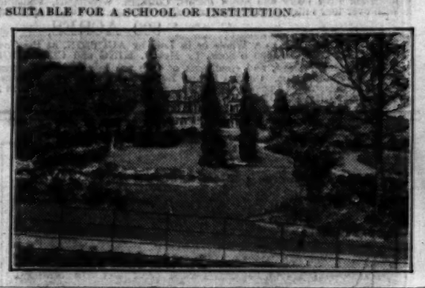
WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE CITY by frequent train service.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.

Well-built RESIDENCE, standing in delightfully timbered gardens and grounds, and comprising commodious accommodation, about 13 large bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four well-proportioned reception rooms.

Company's gas, water, and Electric light.



Garage and stabling, with rooms over, and also a Lodge at the entrance drive. PRICE with about

THREE ACRES, £4,500,

or the whole property of

10 ACRES

would be sold.

Further particulars on application to the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (20938.)

BICESTER AND HEYTHROP HUNT.

HILL HOUSE, STEEPLE ASTON, BETWEEN BANBURY AND OXFORD.

OXFORDSHIRE.

This comfortable Georgian-type House,

situated on the edge of the village, approached from a lodge entrance by a drive about 100 yards in length, contains: Hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, heated conservatory, 11 bed rooms, and good offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Stabling. Garage. Two Cottages. Attractive Gardens and Grounds with paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT

20 ACRES.

JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer the FREEHOLD by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, May 29th, at 2.30 p.m., if not previously sold. Solicitors: Messrs. Shakespear and Parkyn, 8, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.; and Messrs. Tyrwhitt and Marshall, 18, George-street, Oxford. Auctioneers' Offices: 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

FRENSHAM.

IN THE GLORIOUS FRENSHAM-HINDHEAD DISTRICT.

"MOONS HILL."

An exceedingly choice Freehold Modern Residential Property, beautifully situated, high up, with one of the finest views in Surrey. The house is entirely up to date and most conveniently planned. Contains two halls, three reception rooms and study, seven best bed rooms arranged in suites, with four bath rooms, seven secondary bed rooms and bath room; companies' electric light, gas and water, central heating; garage, two sets of men's rooms, three cottages; terraced gardens and

15 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co. at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4; on Thursday, June 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. Stevens and Stevens, Farnham, Surrey. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

£2,950. EXQUISITE HOUSE IN CHOICE POSITION. £2,950.

25 MINUTES FROM CANNON-STREET.

Within a mile of the old world village and station, and enjoying absolute rurality. Vestibule, lounge hall, with oak staircase, three reception rooms; eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, gas; telephone; company's water; loam and gravel soil; garage for two cars, stabling and man's room over. Extremely pretty gardens with tennis and other lawns; kitchen garden.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £2,950. A BARGAIN THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

£3,500. EXTRAORDINARILY FASCINATING XVIth CENTURY HOUSE. £3,500.

BEAUTIFULLY POSITIONED, 400 FEET UP, FACING SOUTH.

DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS.

HUNTING, FISHING, SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

This delightful place, on two floors only, with nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; company's electric light and gas; modern drainage; constant hot water; large garage, stabling; cottage; lovely old world gardens with tennis lawn; walled kitchen gardens; numerous fruit trees, paddock, grassland, &c., in all about

13 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £3,500.

INCOME FROM LAND AND SALE OF FRUIT, £50 PER ANNUM.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

EASTBOURNE.

NEAR BEACHY HEAD.

MAGNIFICENT POSITION.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE,

suitable for conversion into high-class Flats or for a School, Institution or Private Family Residence.

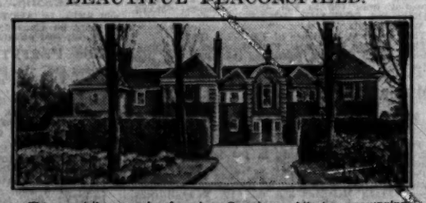
IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Carriage drive, entrance and staircase halls, four fine reception rooms, 13 bed, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices, servants' hall, oak doors and floors; panelling; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; central heating; telephone; conservatory; charming and perfectly secluded gardens; space for garage.

VERY LOW PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

BEAUTIFUL BEACONSFIELD.



This exquisite example of modern Georgian architecture, occupying a superb position nearly 400 feet above sea level, on dry soil, with a delightful outlook, and approached by a drive. The accommodation includes:—Good hall, four reception rooms, of excellent dimensions, splendid offices, including servants' hall, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms; electric light, central heating; Company's gas and water; up-to-date drainage; garage for two cars, stabling, harness room, &c.; two cottages. The gardens are a delightful feature, with tennis court, paved terrace, orchard, paddocks, &c., the whole extending to about

FIVE ACRES, FREEHOLD.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF SEVERAL OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 3097 (3 LINES).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

And facing Railway Station, CHEAM (Tel.: Sutton 1252); and at WALLINGTON.

PROPERTIES BY AUCTION, 29th MAY (unless previously sold).

CHEAM.

High ground. Occupying a secluded position five minutes station and omnibuses. Easy reach Banstead Downs and two excellent golf courses. Substantially built detached

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "MAYFIELD," SANDY-LANE.

ON TWO FLOORS.

All appointments of the best quality and all latest modern conveniences. Electric light. CENTRAL HEATING. Six bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, principal and secondary staircases, lounge hall, fine drawing room 28ft. 8in. by 20ft. 10in., dining room 20ft. 9in. by 16ft. 9in., winter garden, complete well-arranged domestic offices.

Picturesque well-timbered gardens of about ONE and TWO-THIRD ACRES, TENNIS COURT, mature orchard. Range of heated glass houses. ENTRANCE LODGE with three rooms, scullery. BRICK GARAGE with two rooms over.

SUTTON.

Well-wooded district. Easy reach two stations. Close to buses. Convenient for Morden Tube. *Ten miles from London.*

Most easily worked, impossible, substantially built and excellently appointed detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "THE GRENNELL," GRENNELL-ROAD.

Standing in very fine, well-planted and maintained grounds and gardens of NEARLY FOUR ACRES, with VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES on THREE SIDES. Well-arranged accommodation. Seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, charming drawing room, with polished oak parquet floor (25ft. 3in. by 21ft. 3in.), dining room (25ft. 6in. by 15ft.), large morning room; pretty winter garden.

Ground-floor lavatory, very complete and well-fitted domestic offices, including laundry and dairy. Tennis and other lawns, forest trees, kitchen garden, paddock, orchards, &c.; electric light, modern improvements. Summerhouse. Greenhouse. DETACHED GARAGE or stabling.

WALLINGTON. By Order of the Executors. In one of the best residential roads in the district. Chalk soil. 5min. station, shops, and buses.—Attractive, well-built Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"NEWLANDS," HOLMWOOD-GARDENS.

Conveniently planned TWO FLOORS. Electric light, modern improvements. Five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, large loft (could be converted into bed-room). Three good reception rooms, kitchen, tiled scullery; attractively laid out gardens; garage space.

CHEAM. Fine high situation. 10mins. station and shops. Near Banstead Downs and Golf Links.—Attractive modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"HILLRISE," BURDON-LANE.

Eight bed rooms, tiled, well-fitted bath room, oak-panelled hall, ground-floor lavatory, drawing room 20ft. 7in. by 15ft. 4in., oak-panelled dining room with slatted ceiling 20ft. 7in. by 16ft. 2in., morning room, lounge, good domestic offices; tastefully laid out gardens; TENNIS LAWN, rose walk, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse; DETACHED GARAGE.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THESE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440. (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. D. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

THE WELLS ESTATE, EPSOM.

FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 42 ACRES.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

"WITHDEAN," WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

A CHARMING FAMILY HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES. IN ONE OR FOUR LOTS.

SURREY.

Nearly 400ft. above sea level on sandy soil commanding fine views. Easy reach of several Golf Links. ABBOTSWOOD COMPTON, NEAR GODALMING AND GUILDFORD.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE,

exceptionally well built and in first-rate order, standing secluded in well-timbered pleasure grounds, picturesque woods, and paddocks of

50 ACRES.

Panelled lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptionally good domestic offices; several bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins with hot and cold supplies; parquet floors; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling, and good cottage.

Very charming gardens with fine tennis lawns, stone-flagged paths, rose garden, excellent kitchen garden and orchard. The House would be Sold with a small area.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION ON MAY 28th.

Solicitors: Messrs. Leighton and Savory, 61, Carey-street, W.C.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

By Order of the Trustees of the late Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Cecil Burney, Bart.

UPHAM HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE.

NEAR WINCHESTER, PETERSFIELD, AND BISHOPS WALTHAM.

LOVELY SITUATION, FACING DUE SOUTH. FINE VIEWS EXTENDING TO THE SEA.

A PERIOD HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER,

SET IN LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND SMALL PARK.

In splendid order and most charmingly appointed with electric light, central heating; 14 bed and dressing-rooms, three bath rooms, lounge, and three very fine reception rooms opening to lawns; stabling, garage, farmery, six cottages.

40 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN JULY.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, May 14, 1930.